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The CARPENTER

1938 CALENDAR													
JANUARY							JULY						
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30	31	--	--	--	--	--	31	--	--	--	--	--	--
FEBRUARY							AUGUST						
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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MARCH							SEPTEMBER						
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January
1938



*All your strength
is in your union;
All your danger is
in discord.*

—Longfellow.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

One Charter and Outfit.....	\$15.00
Application Blanks, per pad.....	.50
Application Blanks, Ladies' Auxiliary, per 50.....	.50
Constitutions, each.....	.10
Constitutions, Ladies' Auxiliary..	.03
Due Books, each.....	.25
Treas. Cash Books, each.....	.50
F. S. Receipt Books, each.....	.50
Treas. Receipt Books, each.....	.50
R. S. Order Books, each.....	.50
Official Note Paper, per 100.....	.50
Ritual and Constitution, bound together.....	.50
Rituals, Ladies' Auxiliary, each..	.03
Minute Books, 100 pages.....	1.50
Minute Books, 200 pages.....	2.25
Day Books (padded) 50 original and 50 duplicate sheets.....	1.00
Ledgers, 100 pages.....	2.00
Ledgers, 200 pages.....	3.00
Ledgers, 300 pages.....	3.75
Ledgers, 400 pages.....	4.50
Ledgers, 500 pages.....	5.00
Gavels.....	1.25
Receipting Dater for F. S.....	1.75
Small Round Pencils.....	.03
Card Cases.....	.10
Withdrawal Cards, issued by General Office only, each (always send name).....	.50
Rubber Seal.....	1.75
Belt Loop Chain.....	.75
Watch Fobs.....	.50
Key Tags.....	.15
Rubber Label Stamps.....	1.00
Match Box Holders.....	.15
Cuff Links.....	1.50
B. A. Badges.....	3.00
Blanks for F. S. Reports for Treasurer's Remittances and for Donation Claims.....	Free
Emblem Buttons.....	1.00
Emblem Pins.....	1.00
Ladies Auxiliary Pins.....	1.25
Rolled Gold Watch Charms.....	1.50
Solid Gold Watch Charms.....	7.50
Solid Gold Rings.....	5.00

PRICES ON SPECIAL LEATHER BOUND LEDGERS, WORKING CARDS, POSTCARD NOTICES, ABREARS NOTICES, OFFICER'S CARDS, STATIONERY, ETC., WILL BE SUBMITTED BY GENERAL SECRETARY UPON REQUEST.

Note—the above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the Postage prepaid or Express charges paid in advance.

THE
BROTHERHOOD
is now manufacturing

PLAYING CARDS



(Regular Decks only—No Pinochle)

25c
per deck

Send money with order to —

FRANK DUFFY
General Secretary

222 E. Michigan St.
INDIANAPOLIS - - IND.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, Rm. 250, Bible House, New York, N. Y.



Established in 1881
Vol. LVIII.—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1938

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Somebody laughed and a big black cloud
That overhung the day
Paused for a moment, wonderstruck,
Then fled for its life, away.

Somebody laughed and a tired heart
Echoed the voice of glee;
And from the clutch of depression's hand
Shook itself safe and free.

Somebody sang, and the happy birds
Sang in a sweeter strain;
Somebody sang, and a patient soul
Smiled on a bed of pain.

Somebody prayed, and a voice from heaven
Answered the earnest prayer;
And a soul went forth on a path again,
Stronger than ever, to dare.

Somebody loved, and a grievous wrong
Fell from the years' big heart;
And the ways drew closer together again
That long had lain apart.

May M. Arbuthnot.

General Secretary Duffy Answers Westbrook Pegler



WESTBROOK PEGLER writes for the press under the caption, "Fair Enough." That is a good title and should carry with it fairness to everyone in all particulars and in all instances, otherwise it is a misnomer and should be dropped. Recently Mr. Pegler took a slap at the Brotherhood of Carpenters for paying low wages to the employes of our Home at Lakeland, Florida. According to his story an employe of the Home wrote him, complaining about the wages paid there. At the same time he sent him a clipping from "The Carpenter," the official monthly journal of our organization in which the payment of low wages in other industries is deplored in an editorial written by myself.

The complainant agrees with the editorial but objects to the wages paid at the Home and the hours worked. Mr. Pegler takes it for gospel truth that what the complainant says is absolutely correct in all particulars and without trying to find out whether it is or not he writes the article and condemns us. Is this "Fair Enough"? I claim it is not. We know that Mr. Pegler is not favorably inclined to organized labor and has not been for some time. He takes a slam at it every chance he gets. We have had to contradict him before and no doubt we will have to do so again.

I have always opposed low wages and long hours and propose to continue to do so, but why Mr. Pegler is so interested in this case I do not know, anymore than it gives him another chance and another opportunity to find fault with and condemn organized labor. I am told he is one of the highest paid syndicate writers in the country, receiving in the neighborhood of \$35,000 per year. Where we get cents, he gets dollars.

He does not say that his complainant gave him any other information but he slyly intimates that it is only fair to assume that food and quarters were supplied him.

If Mr. Pegler wanted to be fair he could have found out many things about our Home that he did not know then and does not know now. Evidently he was not informed that some employes only work during the meal hours and are paid accordingly. Others—working full time—are supplied with food and quarters and are paid accordingly. Others occupy cottages, built by the Brotherhood of Carpenters, with all modern conveniences "rent free." Each cottage has a garage, also a garden which can be cultivated by the employe for his own personal use if he so desires.

I suppose Mr. Pegler's idea is to pay all employes full wages whether they work full time or not, irrespective of the other privileges granted.

We feel safe in saying that the employes at our Home at Lakeland, Florida, work under conditions that excel similar employment in that locality. That is evidenced by the many applications on file for employment at the Home known as the "waiting list."

The animus of the whole article is summed up in the last paragraph where Mr. Pegler refers to "the enormous initiation fees and dues which are extracted from nominally free American working men by a private and unofficial licensing authority." This is an old complaint of his and proves that he knows little or nothing about our organization. If he did he would not be so ready to find fault and criticize.

Our laws provide in Paragraph B, Section 43, that the initiation fee shall be \$10.00, that is little enough; nothing less should be considered, and Paragraph A, Section 44, provides that the dues shall not be less than \$1.00 per month per member. No one can conscientiously say that the initiation fees and monthly dues are enormous, especially when they know that our laws also provide for the payment of—\$300 on the death of a beneficial member, \$125 on the death of a Semi-Beneficial member, \$75 on the death of a wife of a beneficial member, and \$400 if a beneficial member is totally disabled. These aggregate monthly between \$40,000 and \$60,000.

Besides that, we pay pensions to members 65 years of age or over having 30 years continuous membership to their credit, running up into hundreds of thousands of dollars. We also maintain a Home for the aged at Lakeland, Florida, for those who have nobody to look after them or take care of them in their declining days. All we are allowed for this is a tax of 75c per member per month, which comes out of the members' monthly dues paid to the Local Unions. Does Mr. Pegler think these are excessive charges? Evidently he does, for to the question asked by his correspondent as to why the employes of the Home are not included in the New Deal's Old Age Pension plan, he answers that it is probably on account of the enormous initiation fees paid and the dues charged that caused Congress to reckon that anyone connected with or working for such an organization must be rich like some of their leaders. That is a meaningless answer, but then Mr. Pegler depends only upon a clever typewriter touch at times.

Anyone in or around the Home has ample opportunity to complain for cause or no cause. He can first take his complaint to the superintendent. He can then take it to the director of the Home. He can afterwards bring it to the attention of the Board of Trustees; that body meets at the Home at least once a year.

Our last general convention was held in the auditorium of our Home in December, 1936. It lasted nearly two weeks. Complaints could have been lodged with any delegate attending that convention but none were made. At that convention the Home and Pension Committee reported as follows:

"On our tour of inspection of the Home it was our privilege to be present at the lunch hour and it is very gratifying to note the cleanliness in all parts of the building, especially the kitchen. Also the substantial and carefully prepared menu that was served the members of the Home and the very orderly manner in which the dining room was conducted. The superintendent is to be commended for the manner in which the Home is operated—We appreciate the sincere efforts of those in charge of the Home who are doing everything possible to make the last years of the aged members a pleasure to him and we commend them for their efforts."

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on General President's report at that convention said:

"Words cannot express the sentiment of your committee in dealing with the question of the Home. We believe that our Home, with its magnificent buildings and equipment, its beautiful grounds, its splendid and well diversified form of recreation, its considerate and efficient attendants, is as near a perfect heaven on earth as it is humanly possible for such a Home to be and we highly commend the General President as director of the home, as well as each smiling employe who contributes to the comfort and happiness of our aged guests in their declining years."

That report was also unanimously adopted.

According to these reports, everyone was satisfied and contented, yet less than a year later Mr. Pegler tries to start a row in the family. However, it was a miserable failure for out of 2,055 Local Unions comprising our organization not more than half a dozen called our attention to his article!

Union Workers Remodel Tucson Grocery Store

Tucson, Ariz.—It pays to employ union help in all lines. That generally accepted fact is now attested by Henry Steinfield, operating the Service Grocery Store here.

Every bit of the big remodeling job was done by union building mechanics and the store opened with a complete staff of union clerks. The result is that the Service Grocery Store is already recognized as a show place for local residents and Eastern visitors and one of the most modern in the entire Southwest.

Carpenters Protest Seating of Charles P. Howard at the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L.



N protesting the seat of Charles P. Howard of the International Typographical Union, General Secretary Frank Duffy said in part:

The Brotherhood of Carpenters is not saying anything about the International Typographical Union, nor finding fault with it. The Brotherhood of Carpenters is not saying anything about the delegates from the International Typographical Union who have been seated. The Brotherhood of Carpenters has nothing personal against them nor against Charlie Howard.

I signed the protest on behalf of the organization I represent. I signed the reasons why we protested the seating of Charles P. Howard. Here they are:

We all know he is the International President of the Typographical Union; we know that he has been sent here as a delegate from that union. He is also Secretary of the C. I. O., which is a dual and rival organization to the American Federation of Labor and so declared at the last convention.

As Secretary of the C. I. O. and on behalf of the C. I. O., he signed a charter or certificate of affiliation for an international union of lumber, timber and sawmill workers of the northwest—members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—under the title of "International Woodworkers of America." He thereby assisted in creating a dual and rival international union to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in violation of the policy of the American Federation of Labor and of all the promises and pledges he made to the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

This charter is dated July 20, 1937. That is not so long ago. By signing this charter he split, divided and separated the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the northwest, resulting in strikes, stoppage of work, boycotts, untold hardships, suffering and misery to those workers. I might have added, which I didn't, beating up of our members, bloodshed and murder. I left these words out. Now then, with these facts before us—the delegates representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in this convention, could not do otherwise than protest the seat of Charles P. Howard as a delegate. There is nothing personal in that; it is a business matter. He is Secretary of the C. I. O. He doesn't deny it.

At the convention of the International Typographical Union, held in Colorado Springs a year ago, President Green addressed that convention, and afterwards Brother Howard made a reply. In that reply he said: "I am the Secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization. I have no apology to make." And that is from the International Typographical Journal of October, 1936, in which the proceedings of the convention are published.

The next thing is that he signed and granted a charter to lumber, timber and sawmill workers. Some of you may not understand why. I will lay the facts before you.

Two years ago the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America applied to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to turn over to us the Federal labor unions the American Federation of Labor had chartered in lumber, timber and sawmill work. We had to do that whether we wanted to or not. We so told the Council. In the old days when this work was done in the rough, cutting logs, timbers, joists, sheathing, etc., we said to the American Federation of Labor, "You can charter them and you can keep them." But in the progress of time these lumber, timber and sawmill workers turned out the finished products, ready to ship from the mills in the Northwest to Denver, to Indianapolis, or to New York. And besides, they were turning out stock trim, jambs, window frames, and are now in competition with our manufacturers of trim, doors, sash and blinds all over the country. We have our employers jumping all over us and saying that they are losing the work, and we have our members here in Denver and elsewhere saying that they are losing the work.

And so, in order to get better conditions for these men, to satisfy employers, to satisfy our members, we had to lay claim to them, and when we did so the American Federation of Labor Executive Council unanimously agreed to it. And let me tell you—and this is not telling tales out of school.

John L. Lewis was at that time, two years ago last January, a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and he made the motion that these men in the Northwest be turned over to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Now he wants to take them from us.

That action of the Executive Council was reported to the Atlantic City convention in 1935, with all the details, and that convention unanimously concurred in the report of the Executive Council.

After that we did not expect that we were going to have any more trouble with anyone else. We thought we had the thing straightened out. We said to the American Federation of Labor, "We can handle these men better than you can; we can organize them better than you can; it is the Carpenters who handle the products of these men; it is the Carpenters who can assist them to get better wages, shorter hours and better working conditions." And the American Federation of Labor, by the action of the Executive Council, turned over to us 7,500 members they had.

We got busy. We sent one of our board members to the Northwest and some ten or twelve organizers, we sent organizers to the middle states, to the southern states, with the result that at the end of fourteen months we had 130,000 of these men in our organization. We entered into agreements with the big lumber barons of the Northwest.

We got increased wages for them, we got shorter hours, we got better working conditions for them and we were getting along just famously. We thought that in fourteen months we had made a big gain. We had yet 250,000 men to organize. We had our men on the job. We didn't expect interference from any organization, but we were interfered with.

President Hutcheson told them they would have to respect the jurisdiction claims of others. They didn't like that.

Then the C. I. O. got busy, sent Brophy out to the Northwest, sent Bridges of California who made all sorts of promises to these men. They would organize them, they would give them \$5,000 for organizing purposes, they promised them jurisdiction over everything, no matter what trade or occupation they followed, they would see that they would get a label that the Carpenters would have to acknowledge.

They made great promises to these men we had organized. They issued a charter to some of them. The majority of them are loyal to us. Charlie Howard's name is on that charter and that is where the grievance comes in against Charlie Howard. If John L. Lewis was here in the same position that Charlie Howard is, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners would protest Lewis' seat. If Brophy was here we would do likewise.

Why didn't they organize the 250,000 men that were yet to be organized? If they had done that I would not have said a word, but to take away the men we had organized I will fight to the bitter end.

I told you that they had issued a charter. I have a photostatic copy here. What does it say?

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Certificate of Affiliation

By these presents, Be It Known That:

THIS CERTIFICATE OF AFFILIATION with such rights and privileges as may from time to time be determined is hereby granted to the following persons: Harold Pritchett, President; Roy H. Grant, Percy M. Madden, Bert Harlow Close, E. B. Webster, Joe Sigana, Arthur A. Wood, Robt. L. Miller, O. M. Orton, Henry Morris, Ward Wilmartin.

And to their successors, constituting the

INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA

THIS CERTIFICATE with all of the rights and privileges appurtenant thereto is granted upon the condition that the said union shall at all times comply with the rules, regulations, and the laws adopted by the Committee for Industrial Organization; and in the event of violation thereof this Certificate may be revoked, whereupon all rights and privileges appurtenant thereto shall be annulled.

So long as this condition shall be duly performed in all respects, the Committee for Industrial Organization does hereby agree to promote and assist the said union in the exercise of all of the rights and privileges secured hereunder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto attached our signatures and caused the seal of the Committee for Industrial Organization to be affixed.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1937, and signed by John L. Lewis, Chairman, Charles Howard, Secretary, John Brophy, Director.

This Certificate is granted subject to the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations that may be adopted by the Committee for Industrial Organization or a national convention composed of delegates representing associated organizations.

And the seal is attached. A dual organization to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Charles P. Howard assisted in creating this dual organization, we say in violation of the policy of the American Federation of Labor. Only last Friday your Committee on Executive Council's Report said of the Metal Trades Department:

"The Department and its affiliated internationals are to be congratulated for the manner in which they have met and defeated the efforts of dual unionism. The records clearly indicate that the wave of dual unionism is rapidly abating and metal trades craftsmen are joining the democratic operative internationals affiliated with the Metal Trades Department."

"The report of the committee was unanimously adopted."

The American Federation of Labor is opposed to dual organizations. In the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, on Page 3, Article II, Section 2, it says: "The establishment of national and international trade unions." Of course affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and here we have an international president of a great union organizing an international union outside the American Federation.

Turn over to page 4, Section 4, and the first three lines at the head of the page says: "An American Federation of Labor of all national and international unions to aid and assist each other."

Can you get any aid or assistance from this dual union organized by Brother Howard under the C. I. O.? I should say not.

Still dealing with dualism. In 1911, at the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor, the question was before the convention. We had in those days the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, we had the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, an English organization, with headquarters in Manchester, England; we had the Amalgamated Woodworkers, another international; we had the International Union of Ship Carpenters and Joiners, we had the German-speaking Framers, in the days before we had steel construction; we had the English-speaking Framers.

The carpenter business was divided up into seven or eight different organizations, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on the floor of your conventions in the past said: "this country, big as it is, is not big enough for two organizations of the same craft." And at the convention of the Federation in Atlanta, the Committee on Adjustment made its report. Our old friend Jim O'Connell, who has since passed to the Great Beyond, was the chairman of that committee. He said:

"It might be well to state the position of our committee on this matter right in the beginning of these cases of dual organizations and give the convention some idea of the purpose of the committee. I want to say right in the beginning that our committee is unanimously of the opinion that there is room for but one organization of one trade in America, and we are starting right out on that line."

At that time we had a dispute between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. We had it for several years. I went through all those fights, and the windup of the report of the Committee on Adjustment in Atlanta, in 1911 convention, proclaimed: "Should the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners fail to amalgamate with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on or before July 1, 1912, the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners."

That brought on a discussion on the floor of that convention, and as it called for the revocation of a charter it naturally took a roll call vote, and a two-thirds vote at that. The vote was, "to sustain the report of the committee, 15,491; against sustaining the report of the committee, 425." Almost a unanimous vote. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters afterwards came over to the Brotherhood. It took some time, but we eventually got them. At the same convention we had our dispute with the Amalgamated Woodworkers and that caused quite a discussion on the floor of the convention. The Adjustment Committee made a similar report, after giving a history of the organization and all the disputes that had occurred. They said: "Should the Amalgamated Woodworkers fail to amalgamate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on or before July 1, 1912, the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Woodworkers forthwith."

A roll call vote on that was taken, and it sustained the report of the Committee on Adjustment 15,274 for and against the report, 409.

That convention in Atlanta settled the question of dual organizations. We thought they were done with. Now in the Northwest we have a dual organization started again against the Brotherhood of Carpenters, we say in violation of the policy of the American Federation of Labor. There it is, I have read it to you, and we say in violation of all the promises and pledges Brother Howard made to the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

What were his promises and pledges? You remember that when this question of industrial unionism was discussed and debated on the floor of the convention in 1935 at Atlantic City, there was a majority and a minority report.

I will read only one paragraph from the minority report:

"It is not the intention of this declaration of policy to permit the taking away from national or international craft unions any part of their present membership, or potential membership, in establishments where the dominant factor is skilled craftsmen coming under a proper definition of jurisdiction of such national or international unions."

That was signed by Charles P. Howard, David Dubinsky, Frank B. Powers, John L. Lewis, A. A. Myrup, and J. C. Lewis.

After they formed the Committee for Industrial Organization and commenced to issue literature we find that the aim and purpose of the Committee for Industrial Organization as set forth in its official publication No. 1, issued by the Committee for Industrial Organization, is as follows:

"It has been formed for the purpose of encouraging and promoting the organization of the unorganized workers in mass production industries and other industries upon an industrial basis."

To organize the unorganized—why did they take away from the Brotherhood of Carpenters those we had organized in the Northwest? That is not the unorganized, they are taking away the organized.

The Executive Council and President Green had much correspondence with the representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization and had communications, with Charles P. Howard, who is the Secretary of that organization, and Charles P. Howard, answering President Green under date of December 2, 1935, in quite a lengthy letter, says emphatically, clearly and distinctly, that:

"It is not the intent, aim or purpose of the Committee for Industrial Organization to raid the membership of any established national or international union."

What did they do with the Carpenters in the Northwest if they did not raid them and take away their funds and their property?

Another paragraph from this communication:

"It is not the intent, aim or purpose to infringe upon the rightful jurisdiction of any chartered national or international union."

Another paragraph:

"It is not the intent, aim or purpose to attempt to influence any national or international union to change its form of organization from craft to industrial."

Another paragraph:

It is not the intent, aim, or purpose to take any action that will invite or promote organizations that in any way can be considered dual to the American Federation of Labor. Quite the contrary is true."

I thought when I read these statements that Charlie Howard meant what he said. I know now I was mistaken. I know now it was only camouflage. The C. I. O. has done this to our organization. It may be yours next, tomorrow or the day after, perhaps the Boiler Makers, the Iron Workers, the Painters. It may be a question of getting square with the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

At our convention in December, 1936, in Lakeland, Florida, we had complaints from the Northwest. We had about thirty delegates representing these lumber, timber and sawmill workers. I told you we had organized them. We had organized those that had never been organized. We organized the independent unions that did not belong to the American Federation of Labor. They just organized of their own accord to protect themselves, and when they found the Brotherhood of Carpenters would take them, they asked if they could not come over with us. They said, "It is only the Brotherhood of Carpenters that can help us, that is where we belong."

We had the four L's to contend with. The majority of you don't know what the four L's mean. In the days when the war was on the United States wanted lumber and timber. They wanted these men and they patted them on the back and said, "You're all right," and they gave them a nice name, the Loyal Legion of Lumbermen and Loggers, and after the war was over they still continued under that name. They have been known as the four L's. They were a company union, and we were on the verge of breaking them up and getting them over with the other good fellows who came over to the United Brotherhood when the C. I. O. stepped in and said "We are the ones who will take care of you."

Our convention ordered that a committee of our General Executive Board be sent to the Northwest to find out the grievances and the troubles, the complaints and the contentions these men had to contend with, so that we could protect them in a proper manner. The C. I. O. beat us to it. They got there ahead of us. As I have already told you, they had Brophy, the director of the C. I. O. making all sorts of promises to them to get them away from the Carpenters' organization. They had Bridges there, too. A sub-committee of our Board, three members of our General Executive Board, with President Hutcheson went there. We had the lumbermen, timbermen and sawmill workers of the Northwest at least more than sixty per cent organized.

Might I tell you now, those who were led astray by the C. I. O., those who were taken down the blind alley are commencing to find out that they took the wrong course, and they are applying to our home office in Indianapolis to return them their charters and let them come back to the men who can protect them and take care of them.

When our Committee came back and reported what the C. I. O. was doing out there and that they had organized this International Woodworkers' Union of America, their fighting dander was up. They said, "We are going to fight, and we will fight to a finish. Sure, we want the assistance and cooperation of the American Federation of Labor, but if we don't get it we are going to fight anyhow and we are going to win."

As I said, there were boycotts, troubles, annoyances, beatings, bloodshed, and murder, which we all deplore. Our Executive Board was going to protect our members in the Northwest who remained loyal and they issued a circular letter under date of August 11, 1937. I wish to read that letter to you:

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
Instituted August 12th, 1881

Indianapolis, August 11, 1937.

Special Circular from General Executive Board

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, District, State
and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Car-
penters and Joiners of America

Greetings:

Acting on instructions of our Twenty-Third General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in December, 1936, a sub-committee of the General Executive Board visited the lumber and sawmill operations in the Northwest. While there, meetings were held with representatives of our District Councils of the Western States, as well as operators who employ our members. The committee endeavored to get first hand information as to the best manner of handling the organization of this branch of our industry, so as to secure the best possible results for the men working in the woodworking industry, both in wages and working conditions, and the proper relationship of these men in our organization.

The committee found that there were Communistic and adverse influences boring from within for the purpose of trying to destroy the activities of the United Brotherhood, and the building up of a dual International Union of Woodworkers, opposed to the Brotherhood, but before the sub-committee could report its findings and recommendations to the General Executive Board, the C. I. O. had already issued a charter, or certificate of affiliation, dated July 20, 1937, to a dual organization called "International Woodworkers of America."

This dual organization has already been trying to induce our Local Unions and members to secede from the United Brotherhood, and so to combat this dual movement it becomes necessary to notify all our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the Brotherhood that our members must not handle any lumber or mill work manufactured by any operator who employs C. I. O. or those who hold membership in an organization dual to our Brotherhood.

Do not be misled by any newspaper articles that the entire lumber and sawmill industry has gone C. I. O. Just the opposite is the truth. We have thousands and thousands of loyal members in the Northwest who are battling for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and will continue to do so, and it makes it absolutely necessary for all our members to give them their support by refusing to handle material coming from C. I. O. operations.

The C. I. O. has challenged us, and we must meet that challenge without hesitation. Therefore, you are instructed to appoint a committee to inform your employers and the lumber dealers that our members will refuse to handle any dual or C. I. O. products.

A list of operations using this class of labor will be sent to you from time to time as the situation may develop, but appoint your committee at once so that our employers will be informed in plenty of time to protect themselves before placing their orders for any lumber or millwork.

Kindly comply with these instructions at once and inform the General President of the names and addresses of your committee

so that the proper information can be sent direct to them as well as to you, in order to secure quick action.

Fraternally yours,

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

With all of these facts before our General Executive Board, with the photostatic copy of the charter granted, with the signature of Charles P. Howard on there, which he does not deny, our delegates to this convention could not do anything else, as red-blooded men, but protest the seat of Charles P. Howard. We have done that. Now we place the case in your hands. It is for you to decide.

A roll call vote was taken and Charles P. Howard was refused a seat by an overwhelming majority.

NEW TYPE PLYWOOD MEETS NEED FOR LIGHT MATERIAL TO WITHSTAND WATER, WEATHER

Some boat builders will welcome a type of outdoor plywood that has recently been developed. It meets the crying need for a light, thin but strong material that can withstand the damaging effect of water and weather.

As most build-it-yourself enthusiasts have learned more or less expensively, ordinary plywood is inadequate under outdoor conditions. Hence, the special outdoor plywood opens a field of work that has hitherto been restricted considerably.

Due to the process of manufacture, which employs a resinoid binder insoluble in water, the material is guaranteed by the manufacturer against ply separation. It is claimed that the panels resist all forms of rot, mold and fungi, as well as termites.



The accompanying photograph of a rowboat designed for the Harbor Plywood Corporation, Hoquiam, Washington shows how the material can be curved. In fact, everything that can be done with ordinary plywood can also be done with the outdoor kind. In addition, the newer material has the very desirable faculty of cutting to a smooth, clean edge, because the hot-press method by which the plies are virtually welded into a solid piece leaves no core voids to cause shattering and tearing with the saw or plane. For the same reason joints can be made tight and smooth.

The outdoor plywood is easier on tools; does not dull them any faster than ordinary lumber. Where finish is an important item, it is possible, with the outdoor plywood, to obtain many kinds of beautiful effects with paints, stains or plastic finishes.

You and Your Union

The labor movement is what millions of workers have made it; it will be what you and other trade unionists make it.

Attend all your regular union meetings; be there promptly; listen carefully to the discussion and to all business transacted.

Participate actively in the meetings; fit yourself to participate intelligently by knowing about the business on hand, by understanding parliamentary procedure and by learning to speak briefly and to the point.

Carry your share of the union's work. If you are put on a committee, attend its meetings and do promptly the work assigned to you.

Pay your dues regularly and promptly. Your union cannot operate effectively without money.

Do your best to make your union agreement work. If you think the negotiating committee could have made better terms, build for a better agreement next time.

Show the management that it pays to deal with an A. F. of L. union.

Learn the facts about your industry and your job, and help to set up machinery in your union for finding out those facts.

Learn the facts about your government and the laws to protect labor's rights. Cooperate in protecting your government and your rights.

Help to promote the consumer's rights by the skillful work that means high quality product or service.

Learn to use your buying power to promote organized labor's rights and to protect yourself as a consumer. Buy union-label goods and get your family to buy union-label goods. Union members who buy union-label goods help to employ other union workers.

Get others to join the union. People judge your union by you; make them respect it.

Lumber Marking Law Not Enforced

Permits Entry of Low-Cost Foreign Products—Cuts American Workers Out of Sixteen Million Work Hours



HE 600,919,000 board feet of softwood lumber imported to this country from Canada last year, displaced 16,887,884 man hours of American labor in our sawmills and planing mills.

These figures are based on research by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington, which estimates that it requires an average of 25.4 man hours to produce 1,000 feet of timber, 28.1 hours to produce 1,000 feet of yard lumber, and 32.7 man hours to produce 1,000 feet of planing mill lumber. The intermediate figure is used as a reasonable average.

All of this lumber came into American markets and most of it was used by American carpenters who had no way of knowing its foreign source, and who did not realize that they were using imported lumber and contributing to unemployment among their brother workers in the lumber industry.

The question immediately comes to mind: Why isn't this lumber marked "From Canada," when the Tariff Act of 1930, Section 304, specifically requires that articles brought into the United States must be marked with the name of the country of origin?

The answer to that is that the Treasury Department has failed to enforce this law so far as lumber is concerned, giving no valid reason for so doing.

The Department recently submitted to Congress the draft of a bill revising Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930, which would permit the Secretary of the Treasury to continue to receive unmarked into this country anything which has been coming in without marking in the past, in disregard of the requirements of the law. They would thus legalize the past failure to enforce the law.

If this bill becomes a law, we will have the fine situation of Canadian lumber continuing to come into this country unmarked... being used in our government buildings which specify the use of domestic lumber, because without marking imported Canadian lumber can not be identified as such. Also, foreign lumber may be used in construction under the new Housing Act, although the law requires material of domestic origin.

A release from the information department of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association says: "It is the belief of the West Coast Manufacturers that the only reason foreign manufacturers of lumber for export to the United States fail to mark their product is a purpose of evading the United States law that requires the use of American made products wherever possible on Federal projects."

Wilson Compton, Secretary and Manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, says: "Some of the same shippers, who have asserted to the Commissioner of Customs that their products, imported into the United States cannot practically be branded, are themselves advertising the same or similar lumber branded when shipped to other countries... and the brands contain the word 'Canada' spelled out completely."

Marking lumber is practical. There can be no just "out" on that score. Canada used to mark the lumber shipped into the United States. In fact, it is interesting to note that Canada now marks the lumber shipped into other countries and to the British Empire. Private companies mark American lumber with their business trade marks at low costs. Marking costs run from 1/4c to 15c per thousand feet. Certainly an insignificant cost.

The bill which will make this situation legal and permanent is called the Customs Administrative Act of 1937 (H.R. 8099). It has passed the House and is before the Senate Finance Committee. The bill may come up at the special session; it will surely be up in January, as the Treasury is pressing for its enactment.

* * * * *

For your further information, there is a secondary reason why the defeat of the bill is so important!

Since the reciprocal agreement with Canada became effective, American imports of lumber have increased 50 per cent. Lumber that our own mills can produce, board for board, comes in because of lower costs of production elsewhere.

"This isn't reciprocity," says the Seattle Times. "This is a gradual giving away of markets, home and foreign, which with fair treatment afford employment to hundreds of thousands."

A release from the Longview Daily News says: "A determined protest has been lodged against such procedure, by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. Additional objections (to the importing of unmarked lumber) may be expected to arise from the ranks of organized labor, because much of the Canadian output is produced under wage and working conditions not tolerated in the domestic industry of the Pacific Northwest. If we remember correctly, all British Columbian lumber is now under an A. F. of L. boycott for that reason. The Treasury ruling would make that boycott all but inoperative."

It is a bad state of affairs that takes work away from Americans and gives it to foreign countries and Canada. Russia and Czechoslovakia also ship lumber into this country and marking is not required. A protest to your Congressman and your Union officials will help get the Tariff Act of 1930 enforced, instead of sidestepped by present officials.

Another flagrant attempt by Canadian mills to violate a federal law was noted recently in a scramble by those mills to dump carloads of shingles on the U. S. market in excess of the quota.

Not content with demoralizing the American shingle market by filling their quota for the last six months of 1937 in less than a four-month period, Canadian manufacturers attempted to jam in an additional 700 or 800 carloads.

Realizing early in October that their quota allowed by the United States was 92 per cent filled, carload after carload of their cheap labor product cleared entry points glutting the American market and forcing down prices from 10 to 25 cents a square. American mills were forced to close because of the dumping.

Even after their quota for the last half on 1937 was filled Canadian shingle men attempted to force in 700 or 800 carloads of the cheap product. Cars were halted at the border to await disposition.

British Columbia interests immediately brought pressure to bear in Washington where Canadian interests maintain one of the most powerful lobbies but their previous success in obtaining permission for any products in excess of their quotas was blocked by both Washington Senators Homer T. Bone and Lewis Schwellenbach. The congressmen wired protests to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull demanding strict application of the law in order that northwest mills might be saved from ruin.

They were promised that all shingles in excess of quotas would be returned to Canadian shippers.

The quota, calculated by agreement at 25 per cent of total importation and production in the United States in the preceding six months was 892,373 squares for the last six months of 1937. Thus American workmen lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in the last four months through unfair competition. Approximately 35 per cent of the cost of shingles goes for labor, running the total payroll losses in staggering figures.

The importations not only have taken away a good percentage of the shingle business from American mills but the dumping practice since midsummer has depressed the market to such an extent that much of the profit was taken from shingles produced domestically.

Two bright spots, however, appear. First, no new quota will be given Canadian shingle men until February or March leaving the market to domestic mills until that time.

Second, a great deal of attention has been called to this evil. The public at last is aware of the disaster that is threatening American shingle mills through cheap-labor competition from Canada and resentment is growing rapidly. Definite steps undoubtedly must be and will be taken to save American mills.

CONGRESSMAN INFORMED

Congressman Martin F. Smith, third district of Washington, has been informed of the dumping of unmarked lumber from Canada on the American market, his secretary, Robert Al LeRoux said in a letter to the Seattle Union Register recently which has been carrying on a campaign to stop this practice which is in violation of the federal law on imports.

It remains to be seen whether Congress will take any action on this situation which is working such a hardship on American Labor and mills.

A resolution adopted by the Everett District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers places Canadian wood products importations on the unfair list.

The resolution follows:

Whereas: A large number of American Cedar Lumber Manufacturing plants are unable to operate due to the existing market conditions; and

Whereas: this condition results in the unemployment of many American workmen, causing undue hardships upon them and their families; and

Whereas: this condition is being further aggravated by the importation of large shipments of Canadian manufactured Lumber; and

Whereas: the wages paid in Canada are far below the wages paid to American workmen; and

Whereas: the Canadian mills employ mostly Oriental Labor that are not organized into any Union; now therefore be it

Resolved: That the Everett District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers go on record demanding immediate cessation of the importations of said Canadian Products; and be it further

Resolved: That since shipments of recent date have been of partial car loadings allowing a pick up of previously shipped Canadian Shingles for further shipment to the East Coast market, we deem it only proper and fitting that all said Canadian products be immediately placed on the Unfair List; and be it still further

Resolved: that copies of this resolution be sent to the Washington-Oregon Council of Shingle Weavers, the Everett Central Labor Council, the Puget Sound District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers and to the Washington-Oregon Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers and Washington State Federation of Labor.

D. F. Pearson,
Secretary

Disciples Back Labor's Right to Organize

The international convention of the Churches of Christ (Disciples) backed labor's right to organize in a resolution adopted at its final business session in Columbus, O., disregarding pleas to keep the church from interfering with affairs of state.

The convention called upon the church members to help maintain the constitutional rights of assembly and speech in communities where labor tension exists; urged religious organizations to "recognize the right of their laborers" to support organized labor, and "in a spirit of penitence for its own divided loyalties" deplored evidences of division in the ranks of organized labor.

Informed churchmen said they believed it was the first time that the convention, representing a denomination of about 1,800,000 members, had endorsed collective bargaining.

Government Commission Urged by A. F. of L., To Devise Price Control Methods



HE Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor, prepared under the direction of William Green, president, contains a vigorous criticism of present price profiteering which drastically reduces the purchasing power of workers' wages and a demand for a government commission on which labor shall have representation to develop adequate price control plans.

"All our efforts to raise wages and living standards, and to provide industry's life blood of buying power will avail nothing whatever if the rise of living costs cancels every wage increase," the survey declared.

Asserting that Labor and everyone whose buying power is curtailed by rising prices are "deeply concerned with price profiteering," the Survey continued:

"There is ample evidence today that many industries are raising prices far more than is necessary to cover production costs and give investors a fair return on their investment. Such price profiteering prevents the steady increase in workers' ability to buy goods and services which alone can bring healthy growth in industry.

"The welfare of society demands that prices be kept at the lowest possible level so as to bring products within the reach of the largest number, increase sales, enlarge the volume of production and raise the general living standard. The policy of industry in general, however, is quite the opposite.

"To profiteer by raising prices at a time when more than 9,000,000 are still without work in private industry is an act of treason against the welfare of the nation. For every unnecessary price increase cuts production and eliminates possible jobs. * * *

The survey analyzed prices, wages and profits in a number of industries, with the conclusion that both prices and profits in all of the basic industries have been sharply increased.

This survey of prices, wage costs, production and profits," the Survey said, "shows that business firms do not determine prices with any view to the welfare of society as a whole. In general, prices are increased as rapidly as conditions in an industry will permit, quite regardless of the effect such increases will have in cutting workers' buying power, reducing the volume of goods sold, crippling production and destroying possible jobs. Prices can be effectively controlled by close combination between firms in an industry; but such combinations do not have the public welfare in mind when they fix their price structure."

But it is possible, the Survey insisted, for manufacturers to raise wages and reduce prices.

In confirmation of this view the Survey cited the operating records of a large concern employing 200,000 workers, with the comment that "thousands of other well managed businesses have also increased the value produced per worker enough to raise wages and reduce, or at least maintain, prices in the last two years."

"In the case of this firm," the Survey said, "a 64 per cent increase in production plus increased efficiency raised the value produced by the average worker from \$1,873 to \$2,661 in two years, a gain of \$788 per worker employed. This gain would have made possible a larger wage increase than was given; also prices of the lower cost automobiles could have been reduced when actually they were increased. Instead, the increased value produced per worker (\$788) was divided as follows; \$249 went to the wage earner in increased yearly earnings; \$538 went to profits and out of this profit, \$491 went to increase dividends to stockholders and \$47 was retained in the business. Thus the company was able in 1936 to pay \$4.50 on each share of \$10 par stock, a dividend of 45 per cent on the par value. This compares with 15 per cent (\$1.50 per share) in 1934.

"We shall not raise the living standard of the under-privileged millions in America by paying to stockholders the increased value produced by our workers,"

the Survey concluded. "Stockholders contribute far less than the producing workers to create this wealth. Workers have a right in this wealth they help to create. It is taken from them by increasing prices.

"No satisfactory method of controlling prices in general has yet been devised. Efforts toward government control have often ended in failure.

"Trade union members in foreign countries and farmers in the United States have greatly reduced the cost of goods they buy through consumers' cooperatives, these cooperatives starting in retail business and eventually taking over the manufacture of the goods they sell.

"In Sweden, a central organization of cooperatives and carefully planned government action have succeeded in utilizing the advance of modern industry to raise the living standard. In America, our immediate concern is to work out this problem of price control. This can only be done by undertaking the task through joint effort in which Labor shall fully share. A Presidential commission to plan the first steps is the initial measure."

Federal Aided Housing for Low Income Groups Started



THE American Federation of Labor extends its congratulations to Nathan Straus who has accepted the office of administrator of the United States Housing Authority, to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt, and who has now assumed the responsible functions connected with that important office.

The Wagner Housing Act, whose administration will be guided by Mr. Straus, provides \$530,000,000 to be used for low-cost housing and slum clearance work, specifically for the benefit of those large groups of working men and women whose wages are too low to permit them to live in houses built by private industry under the profit motive.

This assistance is achieved by means of loans to local housing authorities totaling \$500,000,000 over a three-year period, with an added \$30,000,000 to subsidize Federal-aided projects so as to bring the rentals down more nearly to the needs of the workers for whose use the dwellings are constructed.

It is estimated by the American Federation of Labor that the funds put at the disposal of the Housing Authority will finance homes for around 140,000 families and provide housing accommodations for over half a million people.

In addition to providing dwellings for the masses at reasonable rentals the Housing Act will revive the construction industry in all departments. It is stated that the act will be responsible for the expenditure of over \$180,000,000 for direct labor on the sites for the construction of low-rent housing. This large amount will provide employment for approximately 150,000 mechanics in the building trades in the next three years.

Moreover, a large new market for building materials will be created by the expenditure of the \$500,000,000 in loans authorized by the Housing Act. Reliable authorities declare that over \$240,000,000 will be expended for lumber, steel, cement, bricks, plumbing and heating and other building supplies. Between 200,000 and 250,000 persons will be provided with employment in the production of this building material.

An important provision of the Housing Act is the one requiring the observance of labor standards on all construction of housing done in connection with the Federal loans, annual contributions, or capital grants authorized by the Act. These stipulations require the payment of prevailing wages, the maintenance of maximum hours of work, and observance of workmen's compensation laws. In addition, there is a stringent stipulation prohibiting kick-back practices.

In this connection it is appropriate to point out that the Wagner Housing Act would not have successfully survived the stormy attacks made on it in the last Congress under the guise of economy, if organized labor in all sections of the United States had not strongly and persistently asserted its demand for a

permanent housing program. In the language of the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1937 convention of the Federation, "It was a concerted and unanimous response from all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in every State of the Nation that made it possible to overcome legislative obstacles at crucial times."

United States Housing Administrator Straus may be assured that the American Federation of Labor stands ready to assist him in all possible ways in administering the Housing Act so that it shall measure up one hundred per cent to the humanitarian principles which actuated those who sponsored the measure.

Rand and Berghoff White-Washing Recalls Strike Breaking Tactics



HE white-washing by a federal district court jury of James H. Rand, Jr. and Pearl L. Berghoff, noted strike breaker of charges that they violated the Byrnes anti-strike breaking act recalls a few measures preached by Rand and Berghoff to end strikes.

Rand and Berghoff were cleared of charges brought by the National Labor Relations Board which ordered reinstatement of 4,000 striking American Federation of Labor union members after an investigation into the manufacturer's plants in Middletown, N. Y., and Ohio. The Board termed Rand's labor policy "medieval" in its decision to reinstate the 4,000 workers.

The Board's charges held that Rand and Berghoff violated the Byrnes act by importing fifty-seven men to a Remington Rand factory at Middletown to interfere with peaceful picketing.

The ten-point program, advocated by Rand and Berghoff to end strikes, follows:

1—When a strike threatens label union leaders as "agitators." Send out press releases and advertisements to the newspapers falsifying the issues at stake. Threaten to move the plant from the community so as to frighten business men into organizing "citizens committees."

2—If a strike is voted, raise the banner of "law and order" so the community will be incensed against the workers.

3—Call mass meetings of citizens committees.

4—Mobilize all tax-paid law enforcement agencies possible for "emergencies" to suppress the "revolution."

5—Organize a "back to work" movement by "loyal employees." Distribute plenty of propaganda to the effect that the workers are disgusted with "arbitrary" demands of the union and that the "loyal employees" want to go back to work. This is to create dissension in the union ranks.

6—When the time seems right, advertise the opening of the plant as being requested by the "back to work" group. This is to prove that the workers are not in favor of the union.

7—Make speeches about law and order, "Americanism," praise the "loyal workers," then smash and break up union meetings and headquarters. Round up all the "loyal workers" and bring them to the plant to "prove" that "agitators" are provoking the strike.

8—Keep plenty of police around. If possible make it seem as though there is an actual war in the city's backyard. This will intimidate peaceful union workers and make them think their cause is hopeless.

9—End your publicity campaign with the declaration that the entire trouble was caused by "agitating" workers in the minority attempting to interfere with the "right to work." The citizens then will forgive all.

10—If such a campaign is carried on long and persistently the strike will be broken, "law and order" restored and anti-labor industry will again have beaten down workers' attempts for a decent living wage and work week.

Trade Unionism Proves Main Factor In Fight for Better Wages and Hours

INDISPUTABLE figures as to the value of trade unionism in increasing wages and reducing hours were presented by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the annual convention of the Federation in Denver.

The figures revealed that in the short period of six months during the last year trade unions won from reluctant employers increases in pay totaling more than twice the amount that employers granted in the preceding two years.

With regard to the work week the Council reported that the drive of long hour employers has been materially checked by the unions with the result that the average hours have been reduced to 40½ per week, which was described as "a gain of one half hour's leisure."

"Records of wages in the first half of 1937," the Council's report said, "are striking evidence that workers must depend on union organization to increase their income.

"So far reaching has been the effect of the organizing drive last year that average hourly earnings in all recorded industries rose from 59 cents in December, 1936 to 64 cents in June, 1937, according to figures calculated from Labor Department records.

"This is an average gain for all workers of 5 cents an hour or more than \$2.00 per week. In the previous two years, hourly earnings rose only 2½ cents—from 56½ cents in December, 1934 to 59 cents in December, 1936.

"Union organization has also been effective in shortening work hours last year by half an hour per week. There has been a tendency during recovery from depression, for employers to lengthen hours as production increased.

"Particularly striking was the increase in hours which followed the termination of NRA, when in six months two hours were added to the average work week, in industry generally, raising it from 37½ to 39½ hours.

"Until the organizing drive last spring, employers continued to lengthen the work week so that by January, 1937 the average was 41 hours.

"This increase was checked by union action in the first half year, and by June, 1937, hours were reduced to 40½ per week, a gain of one half hour's leisure. This contrasts sharply with 1936 year, when one hour was added to the work week during the same period.

"These figures show clearly, however, that even the 40 hour week is not yet won in industry generally. Since the average week is 40½ hours, probably more than half the wage and small salaried workers in the United States still work more than 40 hours a week. Only by strong organization can we prevent further increases and work toward a universal work week of 40 hours and less."

The Power of Words

Soft words sung in a lullaby will put a babe to sleep. Excited words will stir a mob to violence. Eloquent words will send armies marching into the face of death. Encouraging words will fan to flame the genius of a Rembrandt or a Lincoln. Powerful words will mold the public mind as the sculptor molds his clay. Words, spoken or written, are a dynamic, creative force. Writing of Napoleon and his Italian campaign, Emil Ludwig says: "Half of what he achieves is achieved by the power of words." Words are the swords we use in our battle for success and happiness. How others react toward us depends in a large measure upon the words we speak to them. Life is a great whispering gallery that sends back echoes of the words we send out. Our words are immortal, too. They go marching through the years in the lives of all those with whom we come in contact. When you speak; when you write, remember the creative power of words.—The Silver Lining.

A. F. of L. Will Fight Labor Board's Edict Voiding Edison Co. Contract



THE National Labor Relations Board ordered the Consolidated Edison Company of New York and its six subsidiaries to break their agreements with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Charging that the companies had imposed the A. F. of L. union on the 30,000 employes and had discriminated against the United Radio and Electrical Workers of America, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the Board ordered the companies to abrogate their agreement with the Electrical Workers Brotherhood, which has exclusive bargaining rights for the employes under the Edison contracts, and to notify the employes accordingly.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who had just placed before President Roosevelt the resolution adopted by the recent Denver convention of the Federation assailing the National Labor Relations Board, in commenting on the action of the Labor Board in the Edison Company case, said:

"I consider that the decision outrages the provisions of the Wagner Act. Nothing in the Act confers upon the Board the right to invalidate a contract. I think it not only an outrage, but it outrages the provisions of the Act itself."

Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, denounced the Board's action as "biased, bigoted, illegal and dictatorial."

He said the decision destroyed "with the wave of a lead pencil a legal contract entered into in good faith by 30,000 employes formed in an A. F. of L. union and a utility company," adding:

"That contract is in effect today. We are obliged to defend that contract on principle with every ounce of moral and financial strength that we possess, and we shall do so.

"The power to abrogate a contract is not vested in the Board by the National Labor Relations Act. Neither is Congress empowered to invalidate contracts, and, therefore, cannot delegate such power to a subsidiary creature, namely, a board."

In a telegram to Floyd Carlisle, chairman of the Board of the Edison Company in New York City, Mr. Tracy declared that his union would expect the company to stand by its agreement.

Mr. Tracy received the following telegram from Mr. Carlisle:

I have your telegram of this date. These companies made contracts in good faith with your organization and its local unions representing about thirty thousand of forty thousand employes. We expect to live up to those contracts unless and until the courts hold them to be invalid. The companies will take appropriate steps to obtain a judicial review of what we believe to be the board's unfounded decision. Meanwhile we shall expect to proceed in all respects under the contracts and to go ahead with the arbitration arranged for the fair determination of questions arising under the contracts."

In a statement issued in New York, following the exchange of telegrams with Mr. Tracy, Mr. Carlisle said the Edison Company "believe that the Board's findings are utterly unwarranted by the evidence, and that the Board has gone out of its way to invalidate contracts which were made in good faith with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its local unions representing about 30,000 out of our 40,000 employes."

Mr. Carlisle added that inasmuch as the public utilities operated by the Edison Company are local utilities coming under the jurisdiction of the State of New York, they are therefore not subject to the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

He added that the questions raised by the Board "will have to be decided by the courts, and the companies will take appropriate steps to that end. Unless the courts hold the contracts invalid, we shall live up to them."

Large Membership Increase Shown in Trades Department



RATIFYING reports from the Denver Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department show that there has been a tremendous increase in the number of members of its affiliated Internationals.

Encouraging as these reports were, the officers and delegates to the convention, however, realize that there is an imperative necessity of doubling organizing efforts. First, there is the increasing menace resulting from organization of non-union men into dual unions; second, there is the great economic changes that doom unorganized workmen to small wages and long hours unless they join bona fide unions; third, there are the provisions of the Federal Wagner Act which make it possible for union men to organize without fear of punishment and to legally compel employers to confer with them with regard to the demands of workmen for better conditions.

Unquestionably, now is the time for every union to redouble its efforts in its organizing campaigns.

The committee of the Denver Convention of the Department which dealt with this subject made the following report:

"We note that there has been added 11 new local Building Construction Trades Councils and 11 re-established local Building and Construction Trade Councils. and desire to urge the affiliated International organizations to prevail upon their officers and organizers to lend all possible assistance to the establishment of state and local Building and Construction Trades Councils."

This report of the committee was unanimously adopted by the convention.

The Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department, which is composed of its affiliated International presidents, in making its report, which was adopted by the convention, stated in part that:

"The Executive Council gave consideration to the application for State Building Trades Council charters for the Building Trades Organizations of Iowa and Tennessee. In view of the action taken by the Vancouver Convention in denying a charter to the Washington State Building Trades Organizations, considerable discussion ensued, and it was pointed out that in a number of states the Federation of Labor were supporting the C. I. O.; that our Building Trades Organizations were forced to meet different conditions than those existing in 1931, hence the Department should initiate any movement which would closely integrate the Building Trades Organizations. The Executive Council believed that the issuance of State Building Trades Council charters would be effective in bringing about the desired results."

These decisions of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, which were voted for by the officers and delegates from the several great building trades International unions, were most timely and significant.

County Education Board Signs Union Agreement

Morgantown, West Va.—A contract covering school building service workers has been negotiated here between Local Union No. 42, Building Service Employees' International Union, and the Board of Education of Monongalia County.

The contract establishes minimum wage rates and maximum hours of work, vacations with pay after one year's service, safety standards, and other benefits for the workers, as well as union recognition.

This contract is believed to be the forerunner of several others likely to be secured in the near future throughout West Virginia.

Demand the Union Label

A. F. of L. Reaffiliates with International Federation of Trade Unions



AFTER sixteen years the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor announced the reaffiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions at the 57th annual convention in Denver.

The report submitted by the committee on International Relations follows:

"Your committee perused with interest and appreciation the historic references to this important subject. We noted the reasons put forth for our absence of sixteen years of non-affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions. We are pleased to note that nevertheless throughout that period friendly relations existed between both Federations, and that sincere efforts were continuously put forth by the officials of both organizations to find a solution and clear the way for reaffiliation.

"During this intervening period, the question of reaffiliation was presented by the Executive Council at every convention both during the presidency of the late Samuel Gompers and President Green. Likewise resolutions were introduced urging reaffiliation, which naturally struck a responsive chord in the reports of committees charged with the responsibility of giving constructive thought and consideration to the subject.

"The memorable address delivered by Walter Citrine, the Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, and the President of the International Federation of Trade Unions at the 1934 Convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco, on the subject of Nazi-ism and kindred dictatorships, described the splendid and brave efforts of the I. F. T. U. in serving as the militant spearhead for the free trade union movement in Europe. The result of this address and the subsequent visit to the United States by Sir Walter Citrine and Walter Schevenals, the General Secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions and their appearance before the Executive Council tendering an invitation to the American Federation of Labor to undertake affiliation, made a deep impression. Their visit likewise resulted in clearing up some of the difficulties and especially their readiness in modifying requirements of admission in accordance with the declared position of the American Federation of Labor.

"We commend and congratulate President Green and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for their faithful adherence to the declared position of the A. F. of L., and their adherence to recommendations of committees and conventions in all of the past years on this important question.

"We commend them for the effort put forth to make possible again our affiliation with the I. F. T. U. We are pleased to note that they have been helpful in the new and serious situations having confronted the trade unions throughout the world, because of the menacing and rapid growth of dictatorships abroad which threaten not only the free trade union movement everywhere, but likewise menace the peace of the world. It is more clearly evident today than ever that the economic power of International organized labor, intelligently and aggressively directed, is the most potent weapon against the destructive and imperialistic aims and plans of all such dictatorships.

"It was because of these developments and knowledge of the splendid and sincere activities of the I. F. T. U. in advancing the economic and social standards of the people of all nations that the Executive Council accepted the invitation tendered and arranged to become affiliated again with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

"Thus after a lapse of sixteen years, the American Federation of Labor through mutual constructive statesmanship has made possible the re-uniting of the great forces of International labor and the forging of a growing and powerful instrumentality for the protection and advancement of the free trade union movement throughout the world.

The highest encomiums are herewith sincerely tendered to all having participated in this profound and historic achievement."

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Conditions In Great Britain Discussed By British Trade Union Delegate



JOHN C. LITTLE, one of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, in addressing the 57th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, said in part:

"Economic recovery in Britain is reflected in more than one way in the statistics of our organized movement. One indication of substantial recovery is the growth of union membership.

"Economic recovery in Britain is reflected in more than one way in the statistics of our organized movement. One indication of substantial recovery is the growth of union membership.

"The aggregate membership at December, 1936, represented in our Norwich Congress, exceeded four millions, organized in some 214 unions. This compares with an aggregate membership of about 3,600,000 in the previous year. Actually, within the last two years, membership of the unions affiliated to our Congress has risen by about a million. This organized host, represented by our Congress, is today quite four and a quarter million, embracing a very wide variety of industries, trades and professions.

"One of the significant features of present-day trade union expansion in Great Britain is the unionizing of what are called the white-collar or black-coated workers, and the professional classes generally, who for a long time regarded trade unionism as a movement for manual wage earners only. In recent years professional workers, technicians, brain workers of many kinds, administrative workers, supervisory and managerial workers, have entered upon a development of trade union organization, which we regard as highly significant. When you get medical men, actors and actresses, film artists, bank officers, ships' officers, foremen, clerical workers of the higher grades, unionizing themselves and establishing relations with the Trade Union Congress, it can fairly be said that the principle of trade union association is vindicating itself in new ways.

"We also regard it as significant that trade union membership is now rising steadily to the "peak" point it reached before the trade slump began. Leaving out of account the tremendous inflation of trade union membership resulting from war conditions between 1914 and 1918, the fact is that the aggregate membership of all our registered unions in the country is today substantially larger than it was in 1925-26 when the effects of our national stoppage were felt, and revealed, in a heavy drop in membership.

"Another striking indication of the growing strength of our organized movement in Britain is the growth of union income, and financial reserves. Here again as President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, I am in the proud position of being able to say that we have, as a union, almost completely restored our financial position and have at our backs now a reserve of over ten million dollars, after paying out many millions in trade and friendly benefits.

"Our trade unions as a whole have now an annual income of approximately fifty million dollars and their reserves aggregate over \$0 million dollars. These figures are significant when it is borne in mind that all our unions maintain a system of trade and friendly benefits representing cash returns to their members aggregating millions a year.

"British industry under the influence of economic recovery is providing employment today for a larger body of wage earners than ever before. It is calculated that out of an insured population of something like 13 millions. (insured for unemployment purposes, between the ages of 16 and 64) there are more than 11½ millions now in wage-earning employment. This means that in the last twelve months employment has been found for approximately half a million work people who were unemployed, some of them for long periods. Employment in Britain has increased, in fact more rapidly than in most other countries whose statistics are available for comparison. Nevertheless, unemployment remains a serious problem.

"Notwithstanding the expansion of British industry and trade, the latest official returns available showed a total of 1,357,428 male and female wage earners

as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, and those engaged in casual labor, whose names are on the registers of our employment exchanges as applicants for work. One of the paradoxes of our economic position is that employment is increasing more rapidly than unemployment is decreasing—a phenomenon partly to be explained, of course, by the fact that the queues outside our factories and employment exchanges are constantly lengthened by new entrants from the schools, boys and girls seeking work for the first time.

"A serious aspect of the British unemployment problem is engaging the attention of experts at the present time. Investigation has shown a significant change in the age distribution of the chances of employment. The incidence of unemployment is found to be increasing steadily with advancing age. Younger work people have much better chances of finding work than the older workers. It has been shown by actual percentages that the incidence of unemployment rises from between three to four per cent in the case of men aged 18-20, to as much as eleven to twelve per cent among those aged 60-64. Workers over 45, when they lose their employment, and those over 55 more particularly, are left practically on the scrap heap, while employers take on younger workers. This fact gives rise to apprehensions on a long-distance view of population tendencies. The population of Britain is aging. Experts are busy with predictions, based upon birth-rate tendencies and mortality tables, which show that in the next few decades the flow of young labor into industry will diminish whilst the number of aged people will actually increase, owing to the longer expectation of life in consequence of the development of medical science. Employers are being warned that their readiness to exploit labor of the young, and to leave the older workers unemployed and rusting into uselessness, has its natural limits. Trade union policy, takes cognizance of these factors. We are opposed as a movement to the exploitation of young labor. Hence our efforts to raise, among other things, the school leaving age. We are equally opposed to the economic waste represented by the worklessness of men who at 45-50 can reasonably be regarded as in the prime of life. Acquired skill, aptitude for work, mature energy, to say nothing of social and family responsibilities, attach to the workers in these higher age groups, and it is economically wrong that the capitalist system of industry should throw the incidence of employment from workers of mature age onto the younger age groups.

"Economic recovery has resulted in a marked upward movement in wages. In the eight completed months of the present year, official statistics showed that there was an increase of approximately \$2,425,000 in the weekly wage rates of some 3,920,000 wage earners. In the corresponding eight months of 1936 the net increases in weekly wage rates of some 3,250,000 work people amounted to \$1,508,750. The reference you will observe is to weekly wage rates. Actual earnings are certainly greater. Changes in wage rates take place very largely through trade union pressure; whereas increased earnings are possible without any visible change in the time rates of wages. The increase in wage rates to which I have alluded, strikingly illustrates the success of trade union negotiation, taking advantage of the improved industrial and economic position.

"Trade union policy in this period of prosperity is necessarily conditioned by two objectives: (1) the necessity of developing the strength, numerical and financial, of the unions, and of conserving their resources; and (2) of forcing up with a minimum of industrial disturbance the level of wage rates, leaving earnings to look after themselves. The attainment of these two objectives will make it possible for the trade unions to take a stronger stand in resisting wage reductions when the next slump comes; and also to maintain union benefits in respect of unemployment and so forth out of larger financial reserves.

"There are experts and economists, some taking a gloomier view than others, who claim to discern already the signs of another trade slump. Some of them say that the upswing of the trade cycle is already past its peak. One calculation is that unemployment in Britain will not sink appreciably below the level of 1,250,000, and will reach that point only for a brief spell this autumn.

"The rise in unemployment predicted for this winter will signal in the view of some experts, the onset of another trade depression. Our trade union and labor

movement is emphatic that its effects can be counteracted if plans are made well in advance and preparations are undertaken to put into operation large-scale programs of public works. We realize that public spending has had a good deal to do with the trade revival. We are beneficiaries of large-scale government expenditure on armaments. The British government has a five-year plan to spend \$7,500,000,000 on its arms program. Undoubtedly this expenditure is in the nature of a stimulant to industry. Its effects are felt over the whole field, and not by the armament trades alone, but it is in the nature of stimulants that their effect is short-lived, and the stimulant represented by large-scale public expenditure on instruments of destruction is not one that we want constantly to imbibe.

"Our Trade Union and Labor Movement is at this moment engaged in formulating a program for the impending depression. The major points of our proposals are:

"That there must be no return to the gold standard, or the present credit machine will not function properly. We must, therefore, create an up-to-date credit machine now and guide supplies where they are needed. Much suffering could have been avoided in the depressed areas had this principle been observed earlier.

"Have ready great schemes of public works with all the necessary bills enacted and plans in readiness to start work directly the present boom eases off. Create a great national development fund whilst you can afford it, to act as a national reserve which will avoid the necessity of increasing taxation, cutting unemployment pay and reducing social services during slump periods. Work with a will to break down trade barriers. Carry out a survey with this object in view, first at home, then in conjunction with the Dominions, the Colonies, and the world, and take note now of the areas where the standard of living needs to be raised, and be ready with credit facilities to enable this to be done. Raise the standard of living, and with it the purchasing power of the agricultural worker. Straighten out, raise and extend unemployment insurance, both in regard to periods and salary levels. Raise the payment to the unemployed.

"Inaugurate an adequate consolidated pensions scheme, and settle the question of retirement from industry once and for all. Prepare for the raising of the school-leaving age, higher even than it is proposed at present, and by so doing cut off the supply of laborers at both ends of life.

"Deal with the problem of shortening hours of labor so that it may be settled on an orderly basis, and thus make a contribution towards the solution of the unemployed problem.

"It is to the needs and requirements of the people for a higher civilized life that we must look for our markets and satisfy it with our products.

"In order to deal more effectively with this and other major problems, the British National Council of Labor, representatives of the Trade Union Congress, the Labor Party and our great cooperative movement have been busily engaged in recent years planning in preparation for the day when we shall secure political power.

"For some years past the T. U. C. has been broadening the basis of its work, realizing that the great parliamentary instruments of government must be used, and in doing so we must introduce policies and schemes and prepare for the right kind of administration. With this object in mind the British labor movement has been devoting its attention to thinking out how, and in what way, it will apply its principles in the structure and possible reconstruction of the country. Plans have been prepared for dealing with coal, cotton, transport, electricity, land and agriculture, so that when labor is returned to power its ministers will go into office, with its policy ready, and its plans fully prepared, and would have no need to depend on the services of the civil servants on whom the national government relies for the draughtmanship of their plans and policies.

"Here, to avoid misunderstanding, let me say a word about the attitude of our organized movement on the question of war and national defense. Our position was clearly defined at the last Congress. A statement was presented to the Congress from our National Council of Labor, which emphasized the very rapid

deterioration that has taken place in international relations since the downfall of the labor government in 1931. The policy pursued by the labor government made the League of Nations its pivot and an international agreement of disarmament its main objective. It is an indisputable historical fact that in the twenty-odd months in which a labor man and a Trade Unionist (the late Arthur Henderson) held office as foreign minister, international relationships improved. The chances of peace and general world settlement were appreciably brighter, dictatorship was not the menace to peace and international order that it has become. The government, which has held office since 1931, has pursued a policy which has resulted in a very serious weakening of the League of Nations. It has involved a departure from the attempt to organize a system of collective security. It has worsened international relations; it has evolved, as a consequence, a rearmament policy. Every nation now is spending a large proportion of its national budget on arms. More than once or twice in the last year or two, war has threatened to break out amongst the nations of Europe. Actual war is proceeding on a miniature scale, international in its character, on the soil of Spain, which is being invaded by Italy, Germany and Portugal. And the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and China contains potentialities of mischief which you on this continent appreciate quite as keenly as we do. Our last congress had to take cognizance of this deterioration in international relationships. It had to face the question whether in these circumstances, in view of the dangers of general war, there was any possibility of returning to a policy of peace, appeasement, and disarmament. British labor does not believe in the inevitability of the 'next war.' We believe that a return to the policy of collective security, a union of the nations who desire peace, and who seek to inaugurate a regime of international law, can be brought about; and with it will come the possibility of an international agreement to restrict armaments and to reduce them. We are pledged therefore, as an organized movement, to the utmost endeavor, to set in power, in our own country, a government pledged to pursue this policy.

"Meanwhile our movement has been compelled to recognize that the authority and influence of the League of Nations has been seriously impaired; that the dangers of war are real and growing; and that as a measure of national defense it is necessary for our country to increase its armaments. That is the position which our last Congress declared itself ready to support. We remain a pacifist movement, in the sense that we believe it is possible to organize world peace, and to maintain friendly relations among all the nations on the basis of international law, and respect for treaties. That is our objective in the policy that we pursue. In assenting to the necessity for rearmament, we are recognizing, however, the realities, grim and tragic as they are, of the present world situation. We can see no way out, except a union of the peace-loving nations. Among them we count this great nation of America. As I speak to you hostilities in all their grim brutality have broken out in the far east, and the dark clouds of war are looming over Europe. An accident or a simple error may set the world afire. Should this horror descend upon us civilization itself may be destroyed."

Lima to Turn Out Union-Made Locomotives

Lima, Ohio.—Union-made locomotives are on the market now for the first time in American history!

The Lima Locomotive Works has just signed a federated agreement here with seven A. F. of L. unions—the Machinists, the Blacksmiths, the Boilermakers, the Electrical Workers, the Molders, the Pattern Makers and a "federal" union for all other workers not eligible to join the craft organizations.

This agreement provides for a 10 per cent wage increase, the eight-hour day and 44-hour week, time and one-half pay for overtime up to four hours and double time for all over that and for Sunday and holiday work.

The pact was negotiated following a National Labor Relations Board representation election in which the A. F. of L. unions were decisively chosen by the Lima employes in preference to the C. I. O.

Goodness is the true measure of greatness.

Jobless Insurance to be Actuality

January, 1938, Will See Twenty-two States Start Paying Unemployment Compensation—A Momentous Step

(By A. J. Altmeyer, Chairman, Social Security Board)

Editor's note: A. J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, spoke at the 57th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver. A good part of his address dealt with the part workers should play in the practical workings of unemployment insurance. He said:



We are getting close to the time when the workers in the states will be receiving benefits under unemployment compensation laws. To clarify, and if possible simplify, the operation of these laws the state unemployment compensation commissions and the Social Security Board need the cooperation of the workers, particularly the organized workers. We are hoping, for one thing, that the unions will help us by holding special meetings, by forming discussion groups and in every other practicable way helping to explain the unemployment insurance laws of their states, so that every worker will know his rights and privileges and how to make sure of getting his benefits when due.

It is particularly important for the workers to realize that their out-of-work benefits will come to them through the public unemployment offices in their states. This means that the nearest employment office must have a record of the date when each worker was laid off—which means, in turn, that the first thing for the worker to do, the day he loses his job, is to register at the nearest public employment office for a new job. At the same time he registers for out-of-work benefits, which begin at the end of a specified "waiting period," if he gets no job in the meantime. He will have to register by name and by account number. The same number he has obtained from the Social Security board will be used by the state unemployment compensation commission. This is another reason why any worker who has not yet obtained a Social Security account number should get one now. Union leaders will realize, I know, the importance of looking after their member's interest on all these points.

The state unemployment compensation laws differ in many respects, but they are all built upon the fundamental principle of saving up for a rainy day—in other words, pooling contributions from employers (and in a few states employes as well) to create a fund out of which to pay unemployment benefits to workers who lose their job through no fault of their own. There are differences in the type of fund—Wisconsin and Nebraska have what is called an "employer reserve fund," with each employer's contribution credited to him and unemployment in his plant charged to his account. This is done in the belief that making the employer responsible in this fashion will give him an incentive to avoid lay-offs. After a certain period, if the employer's record is good enough, his contributions may be reduced. If his employment record is bad, his contributions may be increased.

In contrast to the employer reserve fund is the straight pooled fund, such as provided in the New York law. Under this plan all contributions go into a common fund, and out-of-work benefits for workers from whatever plant are paid from that common fund. In other words, the worker who is laid off is paid out of the pool, irrespective of the amount of money his own employer has contributed.

There is much discussion of these different plans, and opinions differ sharply as to which is best. We shall not really know until they have been tried out thoroughly. It is fortunate that these laws are on a state basis because that gives us a chance for comparison, and in the meantime we are not putting all of our eggs in one basket—so to speak.

Under the Social Security Act the federal money provided to pay the costs of administering state unemployment compensation laws cannot be granted by the Social Security Board unless the state law contains certain provisions, and unless the state methods of administration are such as the board can approve. Among

such provisions, the state is required to deposit its unemployment fund in the United States Treasury, to be held to the state's credit in an unemployment trust fund. The state may draw out money as needed to pay unemployment benefits, but not for any other purpose.

Again, it is provided in the Social Security Act that no unemployed worker's claim for benefits shall be denied because he refuses to accept a job that is open on account of a strike, lockout or labor dispute; a job with hours, wages or conditions of work "substantially less favorable . . . than those prevailing for similar work in the locality;" or a job where the worker would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining a bona fide labor organization.

And finally, the federal act says that if a worker's claim to benefits is denied for any reason, there must be opportunity for appeal, and a fair hearing before an impartial board or referee.

In many of the states labor's stake in the unemployment compensation laws is recognized by a provision that labor shall have a representative on the unemployment compensation commission. The roster of state commissioners contains the names of many well known leaders of labor. In other states there are advisory councils of which labor leaders are members.

Unemployment compensation makes no pretense of solving all the problems of unemployment. Its purpose is simply to bridge the gap between jobs for the worker who has a regular place in the stream of industry. But while the Social Security Act offers no panacea against unemployment, it also recognizes the close relationship which must exist between provisions for re-employment and for unemployment compensation. All the states except one have placed the administration of unemployment compensation and of its public employment service under the same agency. This tie-up recognizes employment service and unemployment compensation as two co-ordinate parts of a single movement. The employment service should constitute the first line of defense—both for the individual work and also for the solvency of the compensation fund; it can do this effectively only to the degree that it functions in relation to the entire labor market. But without an adequate unemployment compensation system, placement services alone are unable to aid the worker at the very time when he most needs protection.

Some concern has, for example, been expressed lest, under the state by state system, the solvency of unemployment compensation reserves may not be so well protected as under a national system with one common reserve. This danger is being carefully studied, and it is confidently expected that proper safeguards can be set up. Among other possibilities now being considered is that of re-insurance through a secondary reserve which could be drawn upon in the event that a state fund should be exhausted.

Another problem is how to afford protection to workers who are employed in more than one state, whether for the same employer or for different employers. This difficulty, however, has been over-emphasized and is not insuperable. A solution can and will be found through reciprocal arrangements between the states which may be facilitated through suitable federal action. The problem has been under continuous discussion between the Social Security Board and the various state unemployment compensation authorities, with a view to working out agreements which will be equitable and practical in application.

THE CARPENTER CONGRATULATES THE BARBERS

The December magazine of the The Journeyman Barber, official publication of The Journeyman Barbers International Union, turned back the pages of time to December 1, 1891, with a reproduction of the first record book of the Barbers' union as its cover for the Christmas month. On the first two pages are photostatic copies of the opening minutes of the fourth annual convention at Grand Rapids, Mich., December 1, 1891.

The Carpenter congratulates the The Journeymen Barbers on their fiftieth anniversary and expresses its sincere wishes for continued success in the years to come.

Unions in Britain Not Forced to Register, Declares Veteran Empire Labor Leader



ADVOCATES of compulsory registration or incorporation of trade unions who have been seeking to support their case by asserting that British law compels labor organizations to register and come under government control may or may not be surprised to learn that they are misstating facts.

Walter Citrine, veteran British trades unionist and General Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress declares misleading statements have been made by anti-labor employers and others of Canada and the United States.

In order that there might be no misunderstanding, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada asked Sir Walter to explain the legal status of trade unions in Great Britain.

His statement follows:

"It must, first of all, be understood that registration does not make any fundamental difference in the legal status of the union. Certain advantages, however, are given to registered trade unions which are not given to unregistered trade unions, such as exemption of certain laws which apply to persons or bodies carrying on insurance business, and the exemption of funds of registered trade unions from property and income tax in respect of interest and dividends applicable and applied solely for the purpose of provident benefits, providing that it is precluded by its own rules from assuring any person for a sum exceeding £300 or an annuity exceeding £62.

"In return for these advantages a registered trade union is required to supply to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and have approved by the Registrar, a copy of its rules. Before the Registrar will register a trade union he must be satisfied that the rules are of such a character (in relation to the objects of the association, the rights and duties of the membership, and the investment of funds) that they are proper to an organization having the purpose of a trade union. An annual return to the Registrar is required showing the financial position of the union and any changes made in the rules or in the officers of the union."

Explaining the law with respect to state intervention in industrial disputes, Sir Walter says:

"The policy of the government (any government), has been to interfere as little as possible in the conduct of industrial negotiations and the conclusion of collective agreements. In the instances in which there is, or may be, any official intervention, it is mostly only at the request of the parties to a dispute, and usually only for the purpose of establishing voluntary conciliatory or arbitral machinery or for encouraging the continuance of voluntary negotiations.

"There are a few exceptions to this general rule, but they are of no more than particular significance and are due to very exceptional circumstances.

"Two courts have been set up to deal with industrial disputes, namely, the Industrial Court and the Railway Wage Tribunal.

"The Industrial Court is a body composed of three persons appointed by the Minister of Labor; one is appointed as a representative of the employers' interests, one as representative of the workpeople, and the chairman is a legal person appointed as an independent representative. The Industrial Court is available for the purpose of hearing arguments about and reporting upon disputes referred to it by the two parties to the dispute. If any party to a dispute does not agree to refer the dispute to the Industrial Court, the Industrial Court has no power to undertake an inquiry into the dispute or to make a report upon it. In any case even when a dispute is referred to the Industrial Court by both parties the decision of the Court is not legally binding upon either side.

"Similarly, whilst the Minister of Labor is empowered by the Conciliation Act of 1896 and the Industrial Courts Act of 1919 to interest himself with a view to securing a voluntary settlement in any existing or apprehended trade dispute, he has no power to compel a reference or enforce a settlement. His powers under the acts are limited to offering to the parties to the dispute a conciliatory or

arbitratory court or tribunal constituted in a manner acceptable to both sides and usually on somewhat similar lines and with similar authority, but distinct from the permanent Industrial Court.

"The Railway Wages Tribunal was constituted by the Railways Act of 1921 and this act made it compulsory for parties to a dispute on the railways to proceed by various stages of negotiation to the final stage of the Railway Wages Tribunal. Nevertheless, the decision of the Wages Tribunal is not legally binding on either side. What the Railway Act has done is to compel the railway unions and employers to follow a certain procedure in negotiation, but it does not compel a settlement."

It will be clearly seen, therefore, he adds, that no court or tribunal with power to investigate disputes, and to compel a settlement, exists in the United Kingdom.

Program Would Insure Low Income Citizen of "More House for the Money"



NEW ORLEANS—A program for widespread development of small homes to assure the low income citizen "more house for the money"; a determination to place lumber and timber construction in the advance position of scientific methods; the utilization of the services of lumber salesmen in a program of trade promotion; a united front against destructive legislation and a study of the transportation situation were highlights of the joint sessions of the National Lumber Manufacturers and Southern Pine Associations, held in New Orleans in November.

The subject of low-cost housing was a primary issue of both the National Lumber Manufacturers and Southern Pine Associations' programs. The National conducted a small homes demonstration program last year, together with the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, in cooperation with the Federal Housing Administration. This program proved conclusively that those in the lower income brackets are vitally interested in home ownership, and with adequate financing now available are ready to become listed among the private home owners of the nation.

A. S. Boisfontaine, assistant secretary-manager of the Southern Pine Association, told the Committee that the Southern Pine Association recognizes fully the potential demand offered by the low-cost housing field, and because of the fact that this type of construction is more economically served by lumber than any other material. The association will soon introduce a plan that will feature homes in the \$900 to \$2,500 price range. "The wage earner in the lower income class," he said, "usually thinks about an investment in a home as something beyond his financial reach, but with low-cost housing definitely before the American public in a form that is entirely practical and feasible, there is no reason why the average wage earner cannot own his own home. Our new plan book will feature designs that are attractive and comfortable, and we fully believe that the monthly payments, including insurance, taxes, etc., will be less than the monthly rent being paid by a multitude of tenants."

This plan book, Mr. Boisfontaine continued, will be available about January 1st.

In the work for improvement in housing standards, other agencies besides the lumber interests are giving more serious recognition to the quality factors in lumber. As examples of this, he cited the work of the Federal Housing Administration, in connection with educational campaigns that have been conducted in more than twenty cities by responsible dealers in cooperation with the manufacturers, in the interest of quality lumber and sound construction.

Because the public is more quality conscious today than ever before, responsible manufacturers and distributors are desirous of placing and maintaining their output on a higher plane.

The Committee also gave consideration to active participation in the Lumber Products Better Paint Campaign. It was recognized that paint failures are blamed on characteristics of wood and that lumber takes the blame when the real cause is inferior paint and improper application.

THE 1937 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY



T a regular meeting of our General Executive Board held at headquarters October 27, 1937, the General Secretary submitted his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1937, in compliance with the provisions of paragraph E, section 13 of our General Constitution, which specifies that—

“He shall make an annual report of his work.”

The Board directed that a synopsis of the report be published in our official journal, “The Carpenter” for the information of our members. The report is quite lengthy and comprehensive, much of it statistical.

Under the caption “MAKE UP OF THE ORGANIZATION” it shows that at the close of the year, June 30, 1937, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America consisted of 2,055 Local Unions, 104 District Councils, 26 State Councils, 2 Provincial Councils and 201 Ladies’ Auxiliary Unions with a membership of 309,556.

During the year 275 Local Unions were organized and 128 either lapsed, disbanded or consolidated with other Local Unions, leaving a gain of 147 Local Unions for the year.

Then follows a list of Local Unions by states in which the membership is given. The membership is also given by districts.

Under the caption, “BONDING OF LOCAL OFFICERS” attention is called to the provisions of paragraph K, section 15 of our General Constitution, which specifies that—

“The General Executive Board through the General Office shall bond all Financial officers of subordinate bodies of the United Brotherhood. The cost of said bonds to be paid by the Local Union, District Council, State Council or Provincial Council. The price of Local bonds shall be a standing appropriation to be paid the General Secretary upon receipt of notice from the General Office.”

The General Secretary then says that the official notices for renewal of bonds are sent two months in advance to all subordinate bodies so that they can be renewed before the old ones expire, and reminds them that it is of paramount importance that the Trustees of your Local Union audit the books of your Financial Secretary and Treasurer monthly in accordance with the provisions of Section 40 of our General Laws and see to it that a semi-annual report is sent the General Secretary at the end of each six months, that is, June 30th and December 31st. The June audit will act as an application for said bond or renewal thereof.

The bond is known as a blanket bond and is continuous until cancelled, provided the premium is paid each year when due.

The funds of all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils must be deposited in a bank selected by your Local Union, District Council, State or Provincial Council in the name of the organization and all checks issued against said funds must be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the President.

It is the duty of your trustees to ascertain that the accounts of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer are audited regularly each month; have audited, examined and checked all the accounts and books of both the Financial Secretary and Treasurer of your organization; that they have compared the amount of funds in the banks belonging to the organization with the records at the bank, that they have checked over all securities held by and in the name of the organization and that this report should be spread on the minutes and that at the end of each six months the Trustees should audit these accounts and check the amounts and evidences given by the auditors and show that the provisions of the Bond are complied with.

The General Secretary reported as follows on:

FLOOD RELIEF

In response to the circular letter issued by the General President under date of February 16, 1937, contributions were received from the following Local Unions, District Councils and individual members for the relief of our members in the flooded areas:

L. U. 7 Minneapolis, Minn.	\$100.00	L. U. 259 Jackson, Tenn.	10.00
L. U. 8 Philadelphia, Pa.	50.00	L. U. 260 Waterbury, Conn.	100.00
L. U. 13 Chicago, Ill.	100.00	L. U. 261 Scranton, Pa.	15.00
L. U. 29 Cincinnati, O.	25.00	L. U. 264 Milwaukee, Wis.	50.00
L. U. 31 Trenton, N. J.	10.00	L. U. 265 Hackensack, N. J.	5.00
L. U. 36 Boston, Mass.	10.00	L. U. 271 Chicago, Ill.	10.00
L. U. 36 Oakland, Calif.	10.00	L. U. 272 Chicago Heights, Ill.	10.00
L. U. 37 Shamokin, Pa.	10.00	L. U. 275 Newton, Mass.	25.00
L. U. 39 Cleveland, Ohio	10.00	L. U. 277 Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
L. U. 40 Dorchester, Mass.	25.00	L. U. 297 Kalamazoo, Mich.	25.00
L. U. 47 St. Louis, Mo.	250.00	L. U. 306 Newark, N. J.	25.00
L. U. 50 Knoxville, Tenn.	10.00	L. U. 308 Cedar Rapids, Ia.	25.00
L. U. 51 Boston, Mass.	10.00	L. U. 333 New Kensington, Pa.	5.00
L. U. 53 White Plains, N. Y.	10.00	L. U. 334 Saginaw, Mich.	5.00
L. U. 54 Chicago, Ill.	25.00	L. U. 355 Grand Rapids, Mich.	10.00
L. U. 58 Chicago, Ill.	100.00	L. U. 337 Detroit, Mich.	50.00
L. U. 61 Kansas City, Mo.	500.00	L. U. 340 Hagerstown, Md.	25.00
L. U. 66 Jamestown, N. Y.	15.00	L. U. 355 Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
L. U. 72 Rochester, N. Y.	50.00	L. U. 359 Philadelphia, Pa.	100.00
L. U. 80 Chicago, Ill.	100.00	L. U. 363 Elgin, Ill.	10.00
L. U. 88 Anaconda, Mont.	10.00	L. U. 365 Marion, Indiana	5.00
L. U. 91 Racine, Wis.	25.00	L. U. 367 Centralia, Ill.	25.00
L. U. 94 Providence, R. I.	10.00	L. U. 369 No. Tonowanda, N. Y.	10.00
L. U. 101 Baltimore, Md.	1,000.00	L. U. 377 Alton, Ill.	50.00
L. U. 103 Birmingham, Ala.	25.00	L. U. 378 Edwardsville, Ill.	10.00
L. U. 105 Cleveland, Ohio	25.00	L. U. 383 Bayonne, N. J.	5.00
L. U. 110 St. Joseph, Mo.	25.00	L. U. 388 Richmond, Va.	5.00
L. U. 115 Bridgeport, Conn.	10.00	L. U. 396 Newport News, Va.	10.00
L. U. 117 Albany, N. Y.	100.00	L. U. 404 Lake County & Vicinity, Ohio	25.00
L. U. 118 Jersey City, N. J.	5.00	L. U. 413 South Bend, Ind.	100.00
L. U. 122 Philadelphia, Pa.	50.00	L. U. 419 Chicago, Ill.	20.00
L. U. 124 Bradford, Pa.	25.00	L. U. 429 Montclair, N. J.	5.00
L. U. 128 St. Albans, W. Va.	25.00	L. U. 430 Wilkinsburg, Pa.	10.00
L. U. 129 Hazelton, Pa.	5.00	L. U. 432 Atlantic City, N. J.	10.00
L. U. 134 Montreal, Que. Can.	5.00	L. U. 434 Chicago, Ill.	100.00
L. U. 139 Jersey City, N. J.	5.00	L. U. 435 Chester, W. Va.	25.00
L. U. 142 Pittsburgh, Pa.	25.00	L. U. 436 New Albany, Ind.	25.00
L. U. 143 Canton, Ohio	20.00	L. U. 447 Ossining, N. Y.	5.00
L. U. 154 Kewanee, Ill.	2.00	L. U. 455 Somerville, N. J.	10.00
L. U. 155 Plainfield, N. J.	5.00	L. U. 462 Greensburg, Pa.	25.00
L. U. 157 Boston, Mass.	25.00	L. U. 465 Ardmore, Pa.	25.00
L. U. 160 Philadelphia, Pa.	100.00	L. U. 480 Freeburg, Ill.	5.00
L. U. 161 Kenosha, Wis.	25.00	L. U. 493 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	25.00
L. U. 162 San Mateo, Calif.	25.00	L. U. 496 Kankakee, Ill.	10.00
L. U. 165 Pittsburgh, Pa.	25.00	L. U. 498 Brantford, Ont.	5.00
L. U. 171 Youngstown, Ohio	18.00	L. U. 500 Butler, Pa.	10.00
L. U. 174 Joliet, Ill.	10.00	L. U. 507 Nashville, Tenn.	25.00
L. U. 176 Newport, R. I.	5.00	L. U. 514 Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10.00
L. U. 181 Chicago, Ill.	85.00	L. U. 516 Lindehurst, N. Y.	25.00
L. U. 185 St. Louis, Mo.	50.00	L. U. 519 Carlstadt, N. J.	5.00
L. U. 188 Yonkers, N. Y.	10.00		
L. U. 100 Columbus, Ohio	50.00		
L. U. 218 Everett, Mass.	15.00		
L. U. 249 Kingston, Ont., Can.	10.00		
L. U. 251 Kingston, N. Y.	5.00		

L. U.	537	Rahway, N. J.---	5.00	L. U.	1212	Coffeyville, Kans.--	10.00
L. U.	540	Waltham, Mass. --	5.00	L. U.	1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	5.00
L. U.	541	Washington, Pa. --	10.00	L. U.	1236	Michigan City, Ind.	10.00
L. U.	546	Olean, N. Y.-----	5.00	L. U.	1244	Montreal, Quebec,	
L. U.	550	Alameda, Calif. --	25.00		Can. -----	5.00	
L. U.	551	Lawrence, Mass. --	10.00	L. U.	1271	Nevada, Mo. -----	5.00
L. U.	592	Muncie, Ind. -----	25.00	L. U.	1292	Huntington, N. Y.	25.00
L. U.	603	Ithaca, N. Y.-----	10.00	L. U.	1295	Hornell, N. Y.-----	25.00
L. U.	604	Murphysboro, Ill.--	10.00	L. U.	1313	Mason City, Ia.----	10.00
L. U.	612	West New York,		L. U.	1316	Brownsville, Tex.--	5.00
	N. J. -----	5.00		L. U.	1326	Ely, Nev. -----	25.00
L. U.	624	Brocton, Mass. ---	10.00	L. U.	1328	DeLand, Fla. -----	25.00
L. U.	639	Akron, Ohio -----	25.00	L. U.	1329	Independence, Mo.	10.00
L. U.	668	Palo Alto, Calif.---	10.00	L. U.	1330	Grand Rapids,	
L. U.	683	Burlington, Vt. --	10.00		Mich. -----	10.00	
L. U.	695	Sterling, Ill. -----	5.00	L. U.	1367	Chicago, Ill. -----	50.00
L. U.	705	Lorain, Ohio -----	10.00	L. U.	1374	Keyport, N. J.-----	5.00
L. U.	708	W. Newton, Mass.--	10.00	L. U.	1399	Okmulgee, Okla.---	10.00
L. U.	715	Elizabeth, N. J.---	25.00	L. U.	1404	Flora, Ill. -----	5.00
L. U.	720	Worcester, Mass. --	5.00	L. U.	1426	Elyria, Ohio -----	10.00
L. U.	743	Bakersfield, Calif.	50.00	L. U.	1428	Midland, Texas ---	10.00
L. U.	763	Enid, Okla. -----	50.00	L. U.	1438	Warren, Ohio -----	10.00
L. U.	767	Ottumwa, Ia. -----	10.00	L. U.	1443	Englewood, N. J.---	5.00
L. U.	778	Fitchburg, Mass. --	10.00	L. U.	1465	Frankfort, Ind. --	25.00
L. U.	787	Brooklyn, N. Y.---	100.00	L. U.	1471	Jackson, Miss. ---	100.00
L. U.	822	Findlay, Ohio ---	5.00	L. U.	1477	Middletown, Ohio---	5.00
L. U.	878	Beverly, Mass. ---	10.00	L. U.	1479	Walpole, Mass. ---	10.00
L. U.	908	Ramsey, N. Y.-----	5.00	L. U.	1498	Provo, Utah -----	5.00
L. U.	921	Portsmouth, N. H.	10.00	L. U.	1499	Kent, Ohio -----	10.00
L. U.	925	Salinas, Calif.---	100.00	L. U.	1508	Lyons, N. Y.-----	5.00
L. U.	930	St. Cloud, Minn.---	5.00	L. U.	1513	Detroit, Mich. ---	100.00
L. U.	935	Princeton, Ind. --	5.00	L. U.	1527	Lombard, Ill. -----	20.00
L. U.	942	Ft. Scott, Kans. --	10.00	L. U.	1566	Lawrence, Mass. --	10.00
L. U.	946	Los Angeles, Calif.	500.00	L. U.	1585	Lawton, Okla. ---	5.00
L. U.	957	Stillwater, Minn.---	6.00	L. U.	1596	St. Louis, Mo.-----	100.00
L. U.	971	Reno, Nevada ---	50.00	L. U.	1615	Grand Rapids,	
L. U.	973	Texas City, Texas--	5.00		Mich. -----	25.00	
L. U.	975	Benton, Ill. -----	25.00	L. U.	1629	Ashtabula, Ohio---	10.00
L. U.	985	Gary, Ind. -----	25.00	L. U.	1632	San Luis Obispo,	
L. U.	993	Miami, Fla. -----	500.00		Calif. -----	5.00	
L. U.	1010	Uniontown, Pa. --	10.00	L. U.	1635	Kansas City, Mo.---	10.00
L. U.	1013	Bridgeport, Conn.--	10.00	L. U.	1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	10.00
L. U.	1019	Cortland, N. Y.---	25.00	L. U.	1664	Bloomington, Ind.	15.00
L. U.	1040	Eureka, Calif. ---	15.00	L. U.	1745	Sandpoint, Idaho---	5.00
L. U.	1050	Philadelphia, Pa. --	50.00	L. U.	1753	Lockport, Ill. -----	5.00
L. U.	1053	Milwaukee, Wis. --	15.00	L. U.	1766	Fostoria, Ohio ---	10.00
L. U.	1057	Hood River, Ore.---	5.00	L. U.	1768	Jacksonville, Tex.--	5.00
L. U.	1074	Eau Claire, Wis.---	3.00	L. U.	1782	Newark, N. J.-----	10.00
L. U.	1075	Hudson, N. Y.-----	5.00	L. U.	1784	Chicago, Ill. -----	100.00
L. U.	1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	15.00	L. U.	1785	Fort Lee, N. J.---	5.00
L. U.	1089	Phoenix, Ariz. ---	10.00	L. U.	1786	Chicago, Ill. -----	10.00
L. U.	1102	Detroit, Mich.-----	50.00	L. U.	1800	Shelton, Wash. --	5.00
L. U.	1115	Hawthorne, N. Y.---	5.00	L. U.	1815	Santa Ana, Calif.---	10.00
L. U.	1128	La Grange, Ill.---	15.00	L. U.	1856	Philadelphia, Pa.---	25.00
L. U.	1138	Toledo, Ohio -----	100.00	L. U.	1880	Carthage, Mo.-----	10.00
L. U.	1146	Green Bay, Wis.---	25.00	L. U.	1884	Lubbock, Texas ---	10.00
L. U.	1180	Cleveland, Ohio --	10.00	L. U.	1911	Beckley, W. Va.---	100.00
L. U.	1194	Pensacola, Fla. ---	5.00	L. U.	1938	Crown Point, Ind.	10.00
L. U.	1209	Newark, N. J.-----	10.00	L. U.	2059	Bismarck, N. D.---	10.00
L. U.	1210	Salem, Mass. -----	25.00	L. U.	2108	Shelbyville, Ind.---	5.00
L. U.	1211	Glasgow, Mont. --	50.00	L. U.	2164	San Francisco, Cal.	25.00

L. U. 2172 Boton, Mass. -----	10.00	L. U. 1493 Pompton Lakes, N. J. -----	10.00
L. U. 2174 Chicago, Ill. -----	10.00	D. C. New York, N. Y. -----	115.00
L. U. 2217 Lakeland, Fla. ----	15.00	L. U. 22 San Francisco, Cal. \$	100.00
L. U. 2628 Laramie, Wyo. ----	25.00	L. U. 93 Ottawa, Ont., Can. ---	10.00
L. U. 2733 Boynton, Fla. -----	5.00	L. U. 111 Lawrence, Mass. ---	10.00
D. C. Bergen County, N. J. -----	10.00	L. U. 131 Seattle, Wash. ----	25.00
D. C. Nassau County, N. Y. -----	25.00	L. U. 225 Atlanta, Ga. -----	25.00
D. C. Passaic County and Vicinity, N. J. -----	10.00	L. U. 250 Lake Forest, Ill. ---	25.00
D. C. Westchester County New York -----	25.00	L. U. 440 Buffalo, N. Y. -----	25.00
D. C. Milwaukee County, Wis. ---	25.00	L. U. 522 Durham, N. C. -----	2.00
D. C. Philadelphia, Penn. -----	100.00	L. U. 879 Elmira, N. Y. -----	2.00
D. C. Grand Rapids, Mich. -----	5.00	L. U. 900 Altoona, Pa. -----	10.00
D. C. St. Louis, Mo. -----	150.00	L. U. 907 Great Neck, N. Y. ---	5.00
D. C. Bridgeport and Vicinity, Conn. -----	10.00	L. U. 910 Gloucester, Mass. ---	5.00
D. C. Cook County, Ill. -----	100.00	L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill. -----	10.00
D. C. Fox River Valley, Wis. ---	5.00	L. U. 940 Sandusky, Ohio -----	10.00
D. C. New York City, N. Y. -----	800.00	L. U. 1091 Ridgewood, N. J. ---	5.00
D. C. Holyoke and Vicinity, Mass. -----	10.00	L. U. 1143 LaCrosse, Wis. ----	10.00
D. C. Twin City, Minn. -----	25.00	L. U. 1504 Jeannette, Pa. ----	5.00
D. C. Essex County and Vicinity, N. J. -----	50.00	L. U. 1646 Dubuque, Iowa ---	2.65
D. C. Detroit, Wayne Co. and Vic., Mich. -----	100.00	L. U. 1704 Carmel and Kent, N. Y. -----	12.00
D. C. Hudson County, N. J. -----	5.00	L. U. 1955 Birmingham, Ala. ---	25.00
S. C. Florida -----	25.00	L. U. 2125 Whitefish, Mont. ---	15.00
M. J. McDermott -----	\$ 10.00	D. C. Montreal, Que., Can. -----	10.00
Chas. N. Kimball -----	50.00	D. C. Boston, Mass. -----	50.00
A. Cooper -----	100.00	D. C. Pittsburgh & Vicinity, Pa. -----	25.00
		L. U. 1120 Portland, Ore. ---	\$ 50.00
		L. U. 998 Royal Oak, Mich. ---	37.25
		GRAND TOTAL -----	\$10,034.90

This amount was turned into the General Fund and the following appropriations were made for the relief of our members and their families who suffered from the effects of the flood: from the General Fund

Portsmouth, Ohio,	Local Union No. 437 -----	\$ 700.00
Evansville, Indiana,	Local Union No. 90 -----	500.00
Harrisburg, Illinois,	Local Union No. 669 -----	500.00
Paducah, Kentucky,	Local Union No. 559 -----	2,000.00
Louisville, Kentucky,	District Council -----	10,000.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	District Council -----	5,000.00

Total ----- \$18,700.00

TRADE MOVEMENTS

The General Secretary reports that 201 Trade Movements for better working conditions, increased wages and shorter working hours per day and per week were considered by the General Executive Board during the year. Of this number, sanction was denied in two cases for the reason that the Local Union had not complied with the provisions of our General Laws on this matter. Then follows a list of the Local Unions making the demands, the increase in wages asked for, the reductions in hours and the date when going into effect.

INCOME

A statement is given showing the receipts received from all sources each month from July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937 and a recapitulation at the end of the year showing Total Receipts to be \$2,057,801.96. All of which has been audited by certified public accountants as well as by our General Executive Board.

In closing the report the General Secretary thanks all General Officers and all Local officers for the cooperation they gave him during the year in the performance of his duties.

Delegate Fleury's Report on Convention of Trades and Labor Congress in Ottawa



THE fifty-third annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress convened in Ottawa, Ontario, September 13, and completed deliberations, September 18.

Brother P. J. Tomkins, president of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Council presided and welcomed delegates and visitors.

Hon. Norman M. Rogers, Federal minister of Labor, the Mayor of Ottawa, Mr. Lewis, Alderman Mr. Gratton of Hull, Alderman Marshall, chairman of the city Council Publicity Committee, and Lucien Rodier, attorney of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, addressed the delegates with messages of welcome. President P. M. Draper then assumed his duties as chairman.

The report of the Credential Committee showed a total of 474 delegates.

The report of the General Executive Committee told of important work done during the year. The major questions were, peace and democracy, unemployment, relief, housing, homeless men, hours of work, social insurance, British North America act, Industrial disputes investigation act, human safety, civil liberty, public ownership, and a wage policy. A total of 212 resolutions were brought to the attention of the convention. A resolution by the Quebec Federated Trades and Labor Council caused a lengthy discussion. It dealt with the declaration made by the Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, Honorable M. Duplessis, when he stated that he would not tolerate the closed shop agreement under any consideration.

The Committee on resolutions, brought a very interesting report, along with recommendations to the delegates, regarding the purchasing of goods bearing the Union Label.

I. L. O. CONVENTIONS, TRADE UNION UNITY: It was under that heading that resolutions dealing with the C. I. O. were brought to the attention of the delegates, and a substitute was offered by the Resolution Committee which covered fifteen resolutions and read as follows:

"You Committee begs to report that we have carefully studied resolutions Nos. 135 to 149 inclusive, all of which deal with the question of trade union unity, and submit for your approval the following substitute resolution for all of the above:

Whereas, a condition has developed as ably expressed in the resolutions above which endangers the effectiveness, not only of this Congress, but of its affiliated Provincial Federations of Labor, and Central Trades and Labor Councils as the legislative mouth-pieces in their respective spheres of the international trade union movement in Canada, and,

Whereas, on the one hand the unseating of delegates representing Local, Central, Provincial, National and International Unions, because of their suspension, expulsion or voluntary withdrawal from the A. F. of L., from this Congress would result in what is now a potential danger, becoming a reality; while on the other hand to openly defy or disregard the disciplinary policies of the International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. would undoubtedly result in withdrawal from this Congress of the many large International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. who loyally adhere to its laws and policies, and,

Whereas, it is the urgent desire of this Congress to work in harmony with and to respect the laws of the A. F. of L. and its affiliated International Unions, and at the same time to avoid either the wholesale suspension of one section of its membership or the wholesale withdrawal of another section.

Therefore be it resolved, that the incoming officers of this Congress, at their earliest opportunity, arrange a meeting with the officers or the Executive of the A. F. of L. for the purpose of pointing out the position as outlined above and negotiating a clear and definite understanding regarding the continued affiliation with the Congress and other Canadian Legislative bodies of our present affiliated organizations in terms acceptable to the International Unions, and thus avoid any disregard for a defiance with their laws and policies; and be it further resolved

that all affiliated International Unions, Provincial Federations of Labor and Trades and Labor Councils be immediately advised that such meeting is being arranged and are requested to maintain the status quo pending the outcome of such negotiations, or until the next Trade Congress convention; and be it further resolved, that the incoming officers of this Congress are hereby authorized and instructed to immediately communicate with the A. F. of L. and with the Committee for Industrial Organization offering their services in a mediatory capacity in the present dispute and to use every legitimate effort to secure a meeting representative of both parties with a view to bringing the present deplorable division in the ranks of labor to an end."

Provincial Federation: It was decided that charter would be granted to a province making application, with the recommendation that it shall not be used for political purposes. The province of Quebec already made application, for such a charter. It will be granted in the near future.

A resolution dealing with the civil war in Spain read as follows:

Whereas since July, 1936, civil war has been devastating Spain, bringing with it untold loss of lives and economic suffering, and,

Whereas this prolonged Spanish conflict is seriously threatening the peace in Europe and of the world, and,

Whereas, such conflict follows as a matter of course from the aspiration of Dictator, or would-be dictator; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada expressing deepest sympathy for the Spanish people in their trials, desire to express its profound convictions that constitutional democracy holds the only hope of permanent peace among the nations.

Be it further resolved that this Congress endorses the International Federation of Trade Unions in its consistent and persistent struggle for the maintenance of the democracy and our democratic form of government.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed a total receipt of \$33,232.68. Total expenditure was \$22,580.48. An increase of 18,133 in membership for 1936-37 was reported.

Brothers Draper, president, Tallon, secretary, Bengough and Morrisson, vice-president, were elected by acclamation, and Brother Raoul Trepanier, president of Montreal T. and L. C. was elected vice-president. Niagara Falls was chosen for the next convention site.

In conclusion I wish to say that the convention was a very important one, considering all the important matters dealt with during the week.

Omer Fleury, Delegate.

UNION VOTING STRENGTH IN A. F. OF L. CONVENTION



N interesting compilation showing the voting strength of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the 1937 convention at Denver, Colo., was made by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, in his annual report.

Pointing out that the voting strength of the unions is based upon the average membership paid upon to the American Federation of Labor for the fiscal year, the report revealed that out of a total vote of 29,943 the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is entitled to 3,000 votes, with the other large unions coming next with the following votes:

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, 2,109 votes; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1,712 votes; International Association of Machinists, 1,380 votes; Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, 1,071 votes; American Federation of Musicians, 1,000 votes.

With one vote each, the directly affiliated local trade and federal labor unions have 1,925 votes; the central labor unions 735 votes, and the State federations of labor 49 votes.

William D. Mahon Speaks on Industrial Unionism in Denver



WILLIAM D. MAHON, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, speaking before the 57th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver on Industrial Unionism, said in part:

"I want to say first that the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways is an American Federation of Labor organization. It has helped to build this Federation. I sat in a convention in this city over forty years ago when we only had seventy delegates to make the laws of this organization. I have worked with it and helped to build it throughout all of these years.

"So far as my policy is concerned I stand for the Federation, for I feel that many men who are now talking C. I. O. and industrial organization know very little about the formation of the American Federation of Labor, they know very little about industrial organization or its ramifications or where it will lead to.

"I have had the pleasure of serving twice upon the Executive Council. I served a number of years and then retired, then went back on the Council again at the Atlantic City convention in 1935, so I know all these questions.

"I said to the Cincinnati conference that when I went on the council I did not go on to be a messenger boy for anyone. I went on there to serve this Federation, and to carry out its laws, and I have followed that policy, and I want to see this Federation follow that policy.

"The situation now before us, is a serious one. Those of us who have to deal with these questions every day know that we are here in a convention and we are enthused by what men say. Over in Atlantic City there is another convention with a number of men enthused by what the leaders are saying to them. But when we all get back to the firing line we will have to fight the battle the same as we have always fought, and we will have to stand for our principles and stand up for them manfully, as we have in the past. It is the intention of the Amalgamated Association to continue that policy.

"Faced as we are with an International organization formed by the C. I. O., who told us when they started out they would not interfere with any established organization, we find that they took one away from us in Akron, Ohio, through the rubber workers, and another one up in Flint, through the automobile workers. They took the Flint men and had them out fifty days. A portion of that organization belonged to the Detroit city organization. A portion of the men remained at work. Their wage question was then up in arbitration. They went out on strike with this body of men. The other men deserted them and went back and lived up to their laws, and they got their increase. These men went on strike and were out fifty-six days, and they returned to work at their old wages. Some of them are now clamoring to come back to the Amalgamated Association.

"I feel that labor is going wild on both sides. There are some very narrow-minded men on both sides of this question, and we have all got to realize the industrial conditions that confront us. We are living in an age in which our occupations are rapidly changing, and many conditions in our work are changing. Our organizations have to be changed to meet these conditions and to deal with them in a manner that will bring improvements to the work.

"I am not here to criticize any leaders of the C. I. O. For years some of them were among my best friends, but I am here disagreeing with them today, as I have disagreed with them all through this contest. I have always claimed the place to fight out our differences of opinion is here in this convention of the A. F. of L. and nowhere else, and so long as I live and there is a dispute in my organization I am coming here with it and will try intelligently to influence men to see the situation as I see it.

"I want to say a word again to the Executive Council. Several gentlemen who just preceded me attacked the Council. Now, my friends, if an Executive Council amounts to anything in any organization, it is there to direct the affairs of the organization between conventions. If you have listened you will have heard

that they have referred and referred and referred matters to this Council, and then they go out and curse the Council and give them the devil at every turn of the road. Why? Because they do not agree with them, and not because the Council is carrying out its best judgment. We do not always agree on the Council. We have our scraps, but when we finally reach an agreement it is the united agreement of the Council.

"Organizations must have direction.

"I have briefly stated to you, and I state again that I have given fifty years of my life to the labor movement of America. I have been in all the fights for the American Federation of Labor. I have had some experience with the Knights of Labor, where we had the One-Big-Union policy and the policy of "One for all" and "All for one." I had some sad experiences in my own organization.

"When I went into the Street Railway work the Knights of Labor organization was there and I joined it and took an active part in it. It wasn't a nice state of affairs we had to deal with. If we had a grievance that had to be carried to the company and up to the District Council, the committee from the District Council took our agreement down to the employer. There would be a carpenter, a butcher and a baker on the committee, not a street car man, not one who knew anything about our conditions. Those were the conditions we had under the Knights of Labor.

"I might tell you of a little experience. I worked on a road where the son of the old gentleman who owned it was active in the Knights of Labor. The son was the Master Workman of the district. We had come into the district with a grievance, and the son appointed a committee that took the grievance down to his father to settle. Those were some of our experiences with the Knights of Labor.

"The labor movement, to be a success, must be a voluntary organization. A man must have the right to join the organization that will protect him and that he feels will protect him. It ought to be a free organization.

"I say to you when you get too far away from that you will wreck your Federation."

Stubborn Employers Give In; Aluminum Workers Win



SMASHING victory in a month-old strike against the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Co. has been won by a Federal Labor Union of Aluminum Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Three thousand workers have returned to work at the company's two plants at Manitowoc and Two Rivers, Wis. under a contract which recognizes the union as the exclusive bargaining

agency.

The company's decision to make the settlement was a complete change of attitude as it had previously refused to deal with the union and had made every possible effort to discourage the workers from joining the union.

One of the largest ever to be negotiated in the aluminum industry, the agreement provides for seniority rights and binds the company to negotiate with the union for pay boosts for workers in the lower wage brackets before November 10, 1937, and to take up the matter of additional increases, for all workers, again in January, 1938.

Under the contract, women employees engaged in the same type of work as male employees are to receive the same rate of pay.

One week's vacation with pay is to be given to workers with one year or more of service to their credit.

There is a lot of difference between building the best mousetrap and attracting more mice. Things come to him who goes after them while other people are waiting.

DOCTORS VISION SILICOSIS CURE



GENERAL interest is being manifested in the new pathological treatment for silicosis discovered after considerable experimentation at the Bunting Institute, Toronto, Canada, in connection with research work at the McIntyre mine at Schumacher, Ontario.

The details of the discovery will be published in the journal of the Canadian Medical association, according to an announcement by the Toronto Academy of Medicine. A brief statement issued by the Academy declared that the discovery represented the most outstanding contribution in the history of silicosis research and that it might "point the way to the prevention of what is regarded as perhaps the chief of our industrial diseases."

Silicosis is an occupational disease caused by the accumulation of dust in the lungs. It incapacitates a worker, generally leads to tuberculosis, and inevitably causes death. It develops in men whose work is in rock quartz, sand and other dusts found in mines and foundries.

So far no cure for silicosis has been discovered, although many governments, including the United States, are making thorough surveys with regard to methods for both its diminution and prevention.

The government of Ontario has a provision whereby mines are obliged to set aside capital funds for the compensation of workers who contract the disease. In the United States, some of the state workmen's compensation laws include silicosis as a compensable disease.

Hitherto masks and respirators have been employed to prevent contraction of silicosis. The new method developed by the Banting institute, however, promises prevention by pathological means. It is believed that the metallic aluminum delays the solubility of the quartz dust, thus preventing modules forming in the lungs.

Shorter Week, Same Pay, Objective of A. F. of L.



AN emphatic and firm declaration that the "five-day week and the six-hour work day without any reduction in the hourly, daily or weekly pay," be made the "paramount objective" of the American Federation of Labor, was the outstanding point in the Federation's statement on the shorter work week adopted by the recent convention in Denver.

The matter was brought before the convention in the report of the Committee on Shorter Work Day.

The report pointed out that the shorter work week "is linked up with all that makes for labor's advancement and the promotion of the public welfare."

In connection with the progress of short hours the report pointed with pride to the work of the American Federation of Labor in this achievement, based on the principle that "shorter labor hours and advancing living standards should keep steady pace with expanding productive efficiency as a matter of simple justice to all useful workers," a policy which provides that "the only sound answer to the displacement of men by machines and the constant threat of broadscale unemployment" is continued reduction of the length of the work week.

Declaring that as far back as 1922 the A. F. of L. demanded that wages must be increased and hours reduced "in proportion to man's increased power of production," the report said this philosophy was emphasized by the 1932 convention of the A. F. of L. which demanded the five-day week and the six-hour day "without wage reductions" as the only hope for the "restoration and maintenance of prosperity."

Erie Baby Carriage Firm Signs A. F. of L. Pacts

Erie, Penn.—A. F. of L. Federal Labor Union No. 20543 and the Local of the International Association of Firemen and Oilers have secured a joint union agreement, covering employees of Thayer's Baby Carriage Works.

The 40-hour work week is established by the contract, which sets minimum wages of 37 cents an hour for women and 45 cents an hour for men, provides for vacations with pay and other benefits. The contract extends to November 15, 1938.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

THE NEWSPAPER-GUILD AND ITS CIO AFFILIATION

IN August the American Newspaper Guild, at its convention, voted to secede from the American Federation of Labor after the Federation had given financial aid to the guild, in its infancy, when it was in need of immediate cash to meet organization expenses.

A subsequent referendum in which the issues were phrased in such a way as to be either misunderstood or show disloyalty to the Guild if a member voted against the convention's decision, upheld the secession action 3 to 1. That is the figure given by the Guild's official newspaper.

There is no doubt that the Guild lost its attractiveness to many prospective members and many of those already members when it took that course.

Many thinking newspapermen are in agreement with the statement of William Green, A. F. of L., president "that John Lewis, with the help of a few irresponsible organizers, is attempting to whip newspaper writers into a biased organization. If he succeeds, he will have it in his power to destroy the freedom of the press."

They realize the truth in Mr. Green's warning "that a militant press is essential for the maintenance of a democratic form of government."

They realize that "the first step toward dictatorship is the destruction of independent trade-unionism" and that "such destruction can be accomplished only by destroying the freedom of the press."

These thinking newspapermen respect the federation and Mr. Green's belief that "free expression of opinion is essential to the protection of labor" and that the Federation "has fought for it (free speech) even when such expression has been anti-labor and violently prejudicial."

When Mr. Green says, "Federation unions having jurisdiction over those who gather and report the news have been so conducted as not to impair in the slightest degree the loyalty of newspapermen to their employers, nor to cause anyone to color or distort the news in any way," they know he is speaking the truth.

When the Guild's action at the St. Louis convention placed their future lot with the CIO, these newspapermen opposed to Lewis and CIO policies, wondered what their next step would be. They were reluctant to give up their fight to obtain working contracts with publishers, but realized that their position was weakened greatly.

Again the American Federation of Labor, in the person of Mr. Green, came to their aid and offered them charters with the A. F. of L.

One of the first such unions to be organized was in Los Angeles in September.

This A. F. of L. union of newspaper men has been named the American Federation of Newspaper Writers and Reporters, and local unions are being formed in Boston, New York, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Albany and other places.

And to Local No. 1, Los Angeles, goes the credit for having signed the first agreement with a publisher.

After two weeks of calm deliberations a pact was signed with the management of the Los Angeles Examiner in which the American Federation of Newspaper Writers and Reporters obtained the eight-hour day, five-day week and pay increases of \$7.50 to \$15.00 weekly with a minimum wage.

It is evident that the publishers are more willing to deal with an American Federation of Labor affiliate than an organization backed by the CIO.

Thinking newspapermen realize this. That is why the A. F. of L. affiliated newspaper writers and reporters union, is gaining rapidly in strength.

NOW OR NEVER

DEFINITE relief is in sight for the harrassed lumber operators and lumber workers of the Northwest who have been losing millions annually through the union competition of unmarked, low-wage Canadian products.

The trade agreement between the British Dominions has robbed the Northwest lumber mills of a vast foreign market across the seas. The pact with Canada sold out the northwest in the interest of other parts of the nation.

While the Canadian agreement may have resulted advantageously to other portions of the United States, it subjected the Northwest to the ruinous competition of low wage Canadian lumber.

Now the time has come to act. Now the time has come to remedy a situation which has reduced lumber pay rolls in the Northwest by millions every year.

It behooves every resident of the lumber regions to exert every ounce of pressure possible to avoid a repetition of the insidious agreements which have cost the lumber industry so much.

Let us present a united front, and prevent lumber from being used as a bait with which to lure other nations into signing agreements which will benefit other parts of the nation.

The lumber industry has been an international football too long—it is up to us to see that the coming negotiations free the Northwest lumbermen of unfair foreign competition.

HOUSING

IN the passage, during the last session of the Congress, of the United States Housing Act of 1937 the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor performed valuable services. Equally worthy were its activities throughout the long period before the question of housing reached the legislative stage. Its efforts in that field have been consistent and unceasing and are justly the objects of high commendation. Its opinions relating to the Act, now that it has become law, should be heard with respect.

Thus, when at its convention at Denver in September, 1937, the Department went on record in favor of amendment, its resolution on that point is backed by substantial thought. The particular feature on which change is desired is that condition, introduced during debate by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, which makes it compulsory to eliminate old dwellings equal in number to the new dwellings constructed under the Act. The reasoning of the Department is upon solid ground. It is that if old dwellings are razed as rapidly as new dwellings are erected, the existing housing shortage will be perpetuated. A second argument is that slum areas, certain to destruction, will tend to become over-valued and substantial blocks of housing funds will be turned as profits to the owners of slum properties.

Sound though that is, the thought which inspired the objectionable portion of the Act is also sound. It is that if, as new housing is constructed, slum dwellings are permitted to remain in use, those who now occupy them or others of that unfortunate group will continue to occupy them and so will sink to even a lower level of living than that they now hold. Neither the language of the Act nor the motive of the Department are either wholly right or wholly wrong. Rather the need is that they be reconciled and be so extended as adequately to perform the functions designed by both act and resolution.

THE ISSUE

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the A. F. of L., in the first day's proceedings of the Denver convention said:

"The American people owe much during these days to the American Federation of Labor, and when they understand the real issue involved in the conflict which has so seriously caused a division in the house of labor, they will more and more appreciate the great service which the American Federation of Labor is rendering toward our republic and toward the preservation of democracy and democratic procedure."

Yes, the American people owe much to the American Federation of Labor. It has fought every inch of the road, the attempted subversion of our democratic principles and procedure, by groups which in reality seek the overthrow by force, if necessary, of our present form of government. With a determined stand it has attempted to bring unity to the labor movement, but refused to sacrifice principle for peace.

It has dared to resent centralized governmental control of those functions properly belonging to independent effort of a free people. While it may recognize the honesty of motive, it has been intelligent enough to recognize the dangers inherent in such control.

All lovers of democracy owe much to the American Federation of Labor, and this is particularly true of the workers of the nation.

JOIN A LABOR UNION, MINISTER ADVISES

"It is the moral and religious duty of a worker to join a labor union," declared Rev. James Myers, Industrial Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America preaching in the Central Woodward Christian Church of Detroit.

"In Church and Sunday School," said Myers, "we are taught to think of others, not just of ourselves. Industrial workers who are unselfish enough to care for the welfare of all workers will ally themselves with labor unions, for chiefly by means of such association can they help raise the standards for all."

He characterized as "tax-dodging" the acceptance by a worker of improvements in wages, hours and freedom gained for him by the labor movement "unless he joins a union and pays his dues."

On the issue of the "closed shop," Myers said that "workers themselves should settle the issue of a closed shop by voluntarily joining the union. The church urges its members to shoulder their responsibilities as Christian citizens, pay their taxes, and take part in political activity even though politics, like labor unionism, has its faults. The way for conscientious workers to help control and guide unionism in constructive, peaceful policies, is from within.... While no worker should be coerced by force or intimidation by his fellows into joining a union, it is equally clear that if he is informed and unselfish, he will desire to join."

Mr. Myers highly complimented the forward-looking employers who have consented to deal with labor without a strike. He declared that "American business men have led the world in industrial efficiency because of their open-mindedness to new ideas and inventions and if they exhibit this same mental flexibility toward labor with the new machinery of organized labor relations, we shall see a new era of greater happiness and freedom and still greater industrial efficiency."

An Epitaph

The following beautiful and comforting inscription, appearing on the tombstone of Benjamin Franklin, was written by Franklin himself and indicates the spiritual stature of the man:

The body of
Benjamin Franklin, Printer
(like the cover of an old book,
its contents torn out
and stripped of its lettering
and gilding),
lies here, food for worms.
Yet the work itself shall not be lost,
For it will (as he believes)
appear once more
in a new and more beautiful edition
corrected and amended
by
the Author.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

HALT DEATH IN THE STREETS



—National Safety Council

Start the New Year right by giving more than just a passing thought to your highway safety and the other fellow's.

Remember—Tragedy and suffering will be visited upon thousands during 1938 through negligence and reckless driving. Don't let this happen to you!

Observe the slogan and do your part in outlawing death in the streets. This is a job in which we all must cooperate!

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1938, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded to the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

BROWN HOTEL OF LOUISVILLE, KY. ON UNFAIR LIST

Secretary G. R. Ralston, of the Falls Cities Carpenters' District Council informs us that the Brown Hotel of Louisville, Ky., has been placed on the unfair list and is being so advertised by the Kentucky State Federation of Labor.

According to Brother Ralston, the Brown Hotel has now in its employ a non-union carpenter working as a maintenance man, and its last three contracting jobs have been awarded to a non-union company, ignoring the bids of firms friendly to organized labor.

After frequent conferences with Mr. Brown, the District Council has failed to reach any satisfactory understanding, thus forcing the Council to brand the Brown Hotel as unfair to organized labor.

Brotherhood Mourns Death of Alex Kelso

As the most joyous season of the year moved in to hold sway with its holiday festivities, death claimed one of the most beloved and faithful workers and members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Alexander (Alex) Kelso, secretary and treasurer of the New York District Council since 1919.



Brother Kelso died December 17, two days after his wife and was unaware of the death of Mrs. Kelso. Both had been in failing health for some time.

In the death of Brother Kelso the Brotherhood loses a man whose loyalty and tireless efforts in the interest of organized labor will be greatly missed.

Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, Brother Kelso became a carpenter's apprentice while in his 'teens and later worked as a journeyman carpenter in the United States. He joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain in 1889.

Following his transfer from the Amalgamated Society to Local Union 385, New York, he was elected president of Local 385 in 1919 and also served as delegate representing Local 385 to the New York District Council from 1920 to 1932. In the fall of 1919, Brother Kelso was elected secretary-treasurer of the District Council and held that office until his death. He also was a member and former first vice-president of the Building Congress.

Brother Kelso also served on the committee which successfully negotiated in London the merger with the Amalgamated Society and the Brotherhood. In addition he was a delegate to the conventions of the Brotherhood in 1920, 1924, and 1928, and to several conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

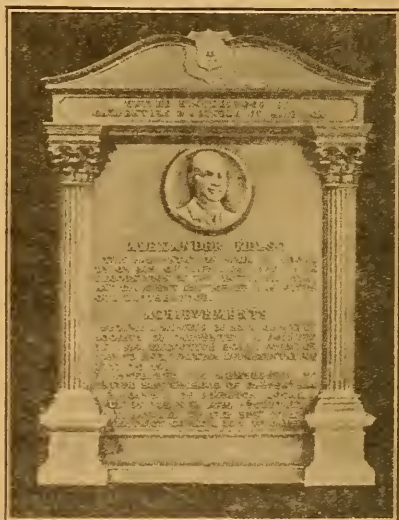
For nine years Brother Kelso was a member of the New York Advisory Board of Industrial Education.

Brother Kelso died at the age of 70. His wife was 64. They had been married thirty-five years. A double service was held and burial was in the Gate of Heaven Cemetery, Westchester County, New York.

Representing the General Office at the services were Board Member Thomas M. Guerin; for General President William L. Hutcheson, Maurice Hutcheson and General Representatives William J. Sullivan and Jack Flynn. The District Councils of Westchester County, Essex County, Hudson County, Philadelphia were represented and officers and members of every Local Union affiliated with the New York District Council.

Friends and officers of various labor organizations who had known Brother Kelso for many years, expressed their sympathy with huge floral displays.

It will be remembered that a testimonial dinner March 28, 1936, given in



honor of Brother Kelso by his Local, brought high officers of the Brotherhood and the American Federation of Labor to pay their respects to a man who had given so much toward the betterment and success of the labor movement.

At that dinner a handsome plaque was presented to Brother Kelso in honor of his ardent service to the Brotherhood. The plaque, one of Brother Kelso's most prized possessions, bore the following inscription:

ALEXANDER KELSO

**This presentation made by Local Union 385 on March 28, 1936,
is in recognition of the unselfish, loyal and efficient service he has
given our Brotherhood.**

Among those attending the dinner were William L. Hutcheson, General President of the Carpenters; Frank Duffy, General Secretary; Matthew Woll, third Vice-President of the A. F. of L.; George Meany, President of the New York State Federation of Labor; Thomas Murray, President of Building and Construction Trades Council of New York and vicinity; Alphonse Weeks, President of Westchester District Council of Carpenters; T. M. Guerin, and Arthur Martel members of the General Executive Board.

Representatives were also present from Montreal, Can., Washington D. C., Rochester, Peekskill, Troy and Westchester, N. Y.

Messages and telegrams of congratulations were received from William Green, President of A. F. of L. and Frank Morrison, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L., as well as from friends and admirers in Portland, Ore., Indianapolis, Ind., Washington D. C., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nashville, Tenn., and other cities.

As those named above were honored at an opportunity to pay their respects to Brother Kelso, so were they saddened by word of his death.

The Journal, as the official magazine of the United Brother of Carpenters and Joiners of America, expresses the sentiment of its Brotherhood with this statement: "We are grieved at this irreparable loss within our ranks and to the great labor movement."

A set of resolutions adopted in honor of Brother Kelso by Local Union 257, New York, follows:

Whereas: It has pleased the Almighty God in His Infinite Wisdom to remove from our midst our Brother Alexander Kelso of long association and beloved memory, and

Whereas: Our departed Brother had devoted the greater part of his life to the interest and welfare of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and to mankind in general, and

Whereas: His devotion and interest to the betterment of his fellow man has materially helped to lessen our burdens, increase the comforts, improve the working and living conditions of the worker, be it therefore

Resolved: That we the members of Local Union 257 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in meeting assembled this Twentieth Day of December in the year of Our Lord Nineteen Thirty-seven, do extend our deep and sincere sympathy and condolence to the family of our late Brother Alexander Kelso in their hour of bereavement and we offer our humble prayer to Him the ALL Supreme to be merciful to him on that last day of Judgment.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1937

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

August 16.

Richmond, Ind., L. U. 912.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour, effective September 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

September 5.

Toledo, Ohio. (Millmen) L. U. 1359.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to \$1.00 per hour, effective October 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Hood River, Ore., L. U. 1057.—Movement for the 5 day week, effective October 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

September 20.

Corpus Christi, Texas, L. U. 1423.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective October 23, 1937. Official sanction granted.

September 23.

Middletown, Conn., L. U. 1512.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour, effective November 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

* * * * *

The General Executive Board met in regular session in Indianapolis, Ind., October 20. All members present.

Texarkana, Tex., L. U. 379.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective December 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Santa Rosa, Cal., L. U. 751.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective January 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Topeka, Kan., L. U. 1445.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1938. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Shelton, Wash., L. U. 1800.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective January 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Monroe, La., L. U. 1811.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour and the 40 hour week, effective January 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Report of delegates to the Thirty-first Annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

October 21.

Report of delegates to the Fifty-seventh annual convention of the A. F. of L. was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The audit of the books and accounts was taken up and continued throughout the day.

October 22.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Lebanon, Pa., L. U. 677.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour for outside and 60c to 65c per hour for Millmen, effective October 25, 1937. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Beckley, W. Va., L. U. 1911.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1938. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

The report of delegate to the 53rd annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Oakland, Cal., L. U. 36.—Requesting information relative to the recent article by Westbrook Pegler dealing with the working conditions of the employes in the Home at Lakeland, Florida. After due consideration the matter was referred to the General President for reply.

Hoquiam, Wash.—Requesting that a department of Furniture Workers be set up in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The G. E. B. gave this proposition careful consideration and as the Brotherhood is made up of men working at all branches of the trade, the setting up of one department would mean the setting up of other departments which conventions of the Brotherhood have never been in favor of. As the General President has full authority in organizing work, the matter is referred to him.

Butte, Mont., L. U. 112.—The ruling of the General President was sustained in removing from the pension rolls, a member of L. U. 112 confined to an insane asylum, in view of the fact that it was the intent and purpose of the pension when established, to be a benefit to the members of the Brotherhood entitled to same, but when members are confined to state institutions, the state takes care of them and they could not then personally receive any direct benefit from pension checks issued in their favor.

Brockton, Mass., L. U. 624.—The action of the General President in removing a member of L. U. 624 from the pension roll because of confinement in an insane hospital was sustained, for the same reason as outlined in the case of L. U. 112, Butte, Mont.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

October 26.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Request of L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga., to admit Brother J. C. Palmer a member of said L. U. to the Home at Lakeland, Florida was referred to the General President for further investigation and action.

Longview, Wash. District Council.—Request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes, was referred to the General President.

Washington and Oregon Council requesting the establishment of an office in Seattle, Wash., as a clearing center was referred to the General President.

Appeal of L. U. 1765, Orlando, Florida from the decision of the General President in the case of A. L. Walker vs. L. U. 1765. The decision as rendered by the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Frank M. Lintner, Menlo Park, Cal., from the decision of the General President in the case of Frank M. Lintner vs. the Bay Counties D. C., San Francisco, Cal. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 226, Portland, Ore., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for disability of W. L. Schulenberg for the reason it was not filed within two years from date of accident. The Board sustained the action of the General Treasurer on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

October 27.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Olympia, Wash., L. U. 1148.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective January 2, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

The General Secretary submitted his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937 and after careful consideration it was filed for future reference.

Fort Smith, Ark., L. U. 1651 reported a strike under way and the matter was referred to the General President.

October 28.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

October 29.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

November 1.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

November 2.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

November 3.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

Lower Anthracite D. C., Pennsylvania.—Movement for the 7-hour day, 35 hours per week and an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

November 4.

Racine, Wis., L. U. 1336.—Movement for an increase in wages and better working conditions, effective November 27, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

The G. E. B. had before it the appeal of Local Union No. 317, Aberdeen, Wash., with reference to the tabulation committee's report on the votes cast on amendments to the Constitution and Ritual, and the Board sees no reason why they should take any action and therefore the appeal is dismissed.

The G. E. B. decided to increase the pension to \$15 per member per quarter, beginning January 1, 1938.

The General President reported the death of Brother Jas. L. Bradford, member of the General Executive Board from the Fourth District on September 1, 1937. First General Vice-President Lakey and General Treasurer Neale attended the funeral.

The special sub-committee of the G. E. B. made the following report:

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the securities held by the General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, in the vault of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

1 certificate of deposit-----	\$ 50,000.00
1 certificate of deposit-----	50,000.00
1 certificate of deposit-----	100,000.00
1 certificate of deposit-----	100,000.00
6 U. S. Treasury Bonds \$10,000 each-----	60,000.00
4 U. S. Treasury Bonds \$10,000 each-----	40,000.00
100 Canadian Bonds \$1,000 each-----	100,000.00

Signed,

T. M. Guerin,
Arthur Martel.

There being no further business to come before the meeting the minutes were approved as read and the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

REPORT OF DELEGATES OF THE CONVENTION OF THE UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT

Denver, Colorado, September 30 to October 1, 1937

To the General Executive Board.

Brothers:

This Convention was well attended, and was held in the Crystal Room of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colorado.

The Reports of the various Officers of the Department were well made, and showed that it was making splendid progress. In other words, every avenue of publicity was being used to good advantage, and particularly so through the various Women's Auxiliaries all over the country. A great many Women's Clubs have also been contacted, for after all, it is claimed that the women spend about 80% of the wage earner's money, and if they can once be brought to understand that by spending the family's means in places most friendly to Organized Labor, this money works for the common good of all, and is not being used for the advancement of "Union-hating" Organizations. Farmer Organizations have likewise been contacted, and they are working along with the Label Trades Department.

A Directory service has been established; union label exhibits have been set up in many cities; educational institutions have been made aware of the label, and

its importance and significance. The legislative facilities of the Department have acted in a manner to let the public know that we have satisfactory contacts with many firms engaged in the manufacture of various lines.

The financial condition of the Department is in splendid shape, and the efficiency of its officers are beyond question. The officers are to be congratulated upon their splendid team-work in broadening the policies of the Label Trades Department.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Matthew Woll, President
 Joseph Obergrell, First Vice-President
 A. A. Myrup, Second Vice-President
 Charles P. Howard, Third Vice-President
 John J. Mara, Fourth Vice-President
 T. A. Rickert, Fifth Vice-President
 I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer

Respectfully submitted,

Frank Duffy,
 Ted Kenny,
 Sam Shooten,

Delegates.

LOCAL 734 MOURNS DEATH OF S. A. BURNS

Members of Local Union 734, Kokomo, Ind., and friends were saddened recently by the death of Brother S. A. (Gus) Burns, staunch member and officer of Local 734 since 1904. Brother Burns died November 30.



He was Business Agent and President at the time of his death, had served as a district board member for the Indiana State Council of Carpenters and was a familiar figure at many state conventions.

Local 734 drafted a resolution commemorating his death and ordering the Local charter be draped in mourning for thirty days in honor of Brother Burns' loyal and faithful service to his Local and the community.

Brother Burns had been active in organized labor for many years. His last important work concerned the construction of the Kokomo courthouse. He was on the wage committee for labor appointed by the Indiana State Federation of Labor.

Brother Burns also was formerly president of the Trades and Labor Council and took an active part in the Building Trades Council.

The loss of Brother Burns will be keenly felt by the Brotherhood and organized labor.

DEATH ROLL

C. P. WAGGONER—L. U. 425, El Paso, Texas.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2872 Marysville, Calif.	1703 New Richmond, Wis.
1264 Green Spring, W. Va.	2092 Tucson, Ariz.
2566 International Falls, Minn.	2093 Phoenix, Ariz.
2086 Oceana, W. Va.	2873 Otonogon, Mich.
2087 Crystal Lake, Ill.	2094 Chicago, Ill.
2088 Paris Island, S. C.	2095 San Rafael, Calif.
1318 La Porte, Ind.	2096 Douglas, Ariz.
2089 Raleigh, N. C.	2097 Seattle, Wash.
2091 Nowata, Okla.	2098 Pasadena, Calif.

Celotex Cemesto Has Manifold Applications

Cemesto, the new product recently announced by The Celotex Corporation, is now in full production in the company's plant at Metcuchen, New Jersey. Composed of an insulating core of Celotex, surfaced on one or both sides with fire-resistant asbestos-cement, Cemesto is recommended for interior and exterior wall construction for factories, homes, garages, filling stations, cabins, vent ducts, spandrels, and for industrial drying and conditioning rooms. It may also be used as a flat roof surface for industrial buildings, combining insulation with a wearing, protective surface.

Its dense, light gray, stone-like surface has high reflectivity, good wearing qualities and is bonded to its rot-proofed, termite-proofed Celotex core by means of a waterproofing adhesive, providing a permanent, all-weather laminated construction. Cemesto may be drilled and otherwise handled on the job with regular wood working tools. It is applied with nails, screws or bolts, depending on the base to which it is secured. Extremely rigid, with high load bearing capacity, it is particularly useful in wide spaced steel and wood construction.

It is manufactured in panels four feet wide and from six to twelve feet long. It comes in four thicknesses of Celotex, from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2", surfaced one or both sides with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch layers of asbestos-cement. The product has already undergone an exhaustive period of experimentation and practical testing in the field.

New Union Labels

I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department announces that four additional Labor Unions have become affiliated with this Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The Union Labels of the Jewelry Workers, Pocketbook Workers, Upholsterers, and Wire Weavers have been added to the official family of Labor Unions that use these insignia to assure the buying public that their products are made under Union conditions.

Mr. Ornburn stated that the increased demand for Union Label goods and Union services has not only caused numerous industries to unionize so that they may have the right to display a Label, but it has also increased the interest among Labor Unions to adopt Union Labels, Shop Cards or Buttons.

Brick Works Employes Favor A. F. of L. Union

Lawrence Harbor, N. J.—The growing preference for effective organization under the tried and true principles of the American Federation of Labor was again evidenced, when employes of the Oswald Brick Works, Inc., voted nearly two to one to be represented in collective bargaining by Local No. 641 of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America.

The secret poll of the workers was held as a consent election under auspices of the National Labor Relations Board, November 5, the result being certified by the Board November 8. Negotiations are now under way to effect a union agreement covering all 75 employes of the plant.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

BOUQUETS FOR THE JOURNAL

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Local Union 200, Columbus, O., wish to congratulate you upon the great improvement of the Carpenter's Journal, it being really a nice publication and interesting from cover to cover.

Ed Waller, recording secretary,
Members of Local 200, Columbus, O.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Personally I feel that the Craft Problem department of our official journal is useful to all in the building business and it is a good thing for the apprentice to get some of the technical part of the trade. Otherwise the apprentice would be left to do the best he could with only what help he may get from the one he happens to be working with.

I also want to congratulate you on behalf of the members for the splendid November Journal which the boys received this week. This matter was spoken of by several members at the last meeting November 17th.

C. H. Wilson, Recording Secretary,
Carpenters' Local 269, Danville, Ill.

STAY-AWAY NOTICES

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Attention of Brotherhood members is called to the fact that Batavia, N. Y., does not have enough work to occupy all of its members.

F. C. Burroughs,
Business Agent, 1151.

* * * * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Please advise members of the Brotherhood that the proposed race track that was to have started at Hallandale, Fla., will not be started for some time. Work in this vicinity is slowing up considerably and all carpenters are advised to stay away from this locality, especially between West Palm Beach and Miami.

P. W. Rieman, Recording Secretary,
Local 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

* * * * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Many carpenters have been coming to Lafayette, Ind., looking for work on the strength of a rumor that there is much work here. This is not so. Jobs are scarce and we have more than enough idle men to take care of much more work than is in prospect.

J. A. Welch, Recording Secretary,
Local 215, Lafayette, Ind.

* * * * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Quite a few carpenters have been coming to Shelton recently with the expectation of finding work, and we would like to call the attention of others to the

fact that there is no extra jobs here for outsiders. Several of our own men are without work and can handle anything that is in the offing at present.

Fraternally yours,

P. L. Coffing, Recording Secretary,
L. U. 1800, Shelton, Wash.

* * * * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Carpenters are advised to stay away from Peoria, Ill., as we have at this time about three times as many members as there is work. All construction which started here last spring and summer is completed.

Fraternally yours,

A. L. Thompson, Recording Secretary,
Local 183, Peoria, Ill.

* * * * *

Attention of members of the Brotherhood is called to that fact that 75 per cent of the members of Local Union 391, Jersey City, N. J., are without jobs and newcomers are advised by Henry Cook, recording secretary, to stay away.

* * * * *

Palm Springs, Cal., Local 1046 sends word that there is no work in that district and so advises Brothers planning on going there to seek work.

COUNCIL PLEDGES AID AGAINST AGE DISCRIMINATION

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Dear Sir and Brother:

It was encouraging to see the article in the December issue of our Journal in behalf of the older men of our organization.

While the welfare of all our members is of paramount importance, that of those in the upper age brackets is deserving of keen consideration.

To this end, the enclosed resolution was drafted, submitted and unanimously adopted by the 36th SemiAnnual Convention of the Boston Building and Construction Trades Council, as of October 30-31, 1937.

Fraternally yours,

Peter A. Reilly, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.

* * * * *

Resolution

Whereas: The National Employment Board has now appointed a special Commission, whose chief purpose will be to find jobs in industry for men over 40 years of age, and;

Whereas: There is at present, a pronounced prejudice against the employment of men in this and the higher age brackets, due in large part to the insurance companies who insist on the employment of younger men in order to lessen the risk of injury and the payment of compensation for which the employer has paid his premiums on his employees for their protection, and

Whereas: This prejudice is exacting a cruel penalty of the men in the building industry, wherein it super-imposes unfair conditions upon competent workers, whose only offense is the operation of the natural law of growing older in years, even though otherwise in their very prime so far as ability and experience is concerned, and

Whereas: The avowed principles of organized labor is to equitably protect its members from any unfair practice within, or without its ranks, so that equal opportunities for employment may be afforded all who are otherwise qualified; be it therefore

Resolved: This Convention, here assembled, in the best interests of its affiliated members, definitely pledge itself to the furtherance of legislation and educa-

tion, nationally and locally, in behalf of the workers in the upper age brackets, who are now discriminated against by a group of executives in the respective places of power, though, they, themselves, have long since passed the age deadline, which they have set up against the various working groups; be it further

Resolved: The Commissioner of Insurance; the Civil Service Commission; the Board of Trade and the Federal and State Legislatures be memorialized in behalf of remedial consideration for the under-privileged workers who are suffering from the penalty of an age limitation which deprives them the right to earn a living and meet their moral and domestic obligations.

Respectfully submitted,

Peter A. Reilly,
James F. Driscoll,
John G. Dunphy,
Delegates, Carpenters' L. U. 40.

(Unanimously endorsed by Carpenters' L. U. 40, Boston.)

CENSUS CARD SIGNER FILLS IN UNDER "REMARKS"

In his message presented on the unemployment census cards, President Roosevelt made a personal request that the signer of the card be "honest and accurate and give the facts which he would try to use for the benefit of all who need and want work."

Robert E. Trudel, member of Atlantic City Local 432, U. B. of C. and J. of A., believed that the President had made a personal request to him so he enclosed the following under "remarks." The Carpenter's Journal is reprinting Mr. Trudel's "remarks" at his request.

The "remarks" were the basis of a lead editorial appearing in the Atlantic City Press:

Mr. Trudel's "remarks" as they appeared in the The Press follow:

I am a Republican, was not too proud to serve overseas in the World War, came back and rehabilitated myself. President Hoover put me on the rocks by telling me to have faith in our country's banks, which I did. Under the control of the Federal Reserve System the Chelsea-Second National Bank has repaid me only a miserly 5 per cent of the principal since January, 1933. Then President Roosevelt came in and signed the economy bill that eliminated my \$12-per-month disability allowance, which put me back in short pants with a water bucket in my hand on the C. W. A. at 50 cents per hour. Again I was not too proud. Then the WPA was created and of all the money that has been appropriated to redeck our Boardwalk, and being a local man, I have received not a nickel of it because I am too proud to declare myself a pauper, and for that same reason we have only about seven of our 230 members eligible for WPA funds. It certainly affords me great pleasure to be honored in assisting you in this census and sincerely trust that your earnest consideration will be used in two instances stated above, in order to put some frozen funds back into circulation.

LOCAL 299, UNION CITY, N. J. HOLDS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union 299 of Union City, N. J., held an anniversary celebration in the form of a dinner dance at Grand View Auditorium, Jersey City, the evening of November 10.

Entertainment was supplied by a floor show and Mickey Walker, former holder of three world boxing championships. The noted pugilist did a clever act which brought long applause from the guests. An orchestra furnished music for dancing.

Cordial invitations were extended to all our general officers. Organizer John Flynn extended greetings to local 299 from our General President, William L. Hutcheson and his official staff at General Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Teetsel, genial and respected President of local 299, extended greetings to those present and talked briefly on the history of Local 299.

Fred Freund, chairman of the Hudson County District Council of Carpenters and Joiners, represented his council and congratulated local 299 on its spirit of progress, its records and achievements. He also spoke on timely labor matters.

Frank C. McAndrew was toastmaster and also gave a talk on "Why Union Made Money Should Always Be Used to Purchase Union Made Goods."

Other talks were given by Business Agents Albert Beck and Fred Herman, of our District Council. They discussed matters pertaining to our welfare and working conditions.

The Committee on Arrangements was praised highly for success of the anniversary celebration, and the consensus of opinion was that local 299 should have such a celebration every year so that families of the Brothers could get together.

Plans were made to form an Auxiliary for the Northern end of Hudson county and when it is organized local 299 will feel that money expended on such a worthwhile project will be more than wellspent.

The Committee on Arrangements consisted of Frank J. Andrew, ably assisted by Brothers Fred Goethart and Phillip Miller.

Fred Herman, Recording Secretary,
Local 299, Union City, N. J.

CHARTER MEMBER OF LOCAL UNION 592, MUNCIE, DIES

Local Union 592, Muncie, Ind., mourns the death of John Calvin Leatherman, charter member, who died November 20 at the age of 77, two days after his birthday.

For forty years Brother Leatherman was a faithful member of Local 592, being initiated April 28, 1897. During that time his membership never was transferred.

The death of Brother Leatherman leaves only one other charter member of Local 592.

Brother Leatherman always strived to uphold the standards of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. He was a conscientious and faithful worker and his presence will be greatly missed at meetings of local 592.

FIVE MEMBERS OF LOCAL 826, SYCAMORE, ILL., DIE IN PAST YEAR

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Five members of local 826 have passed away during the last year, three of them charter members.

The charter members are:

Adolph Quanstrom, joined June 13, 1903, died Nov. 2, 1936.

Charles Boleen, joined June 13, 1903, died Nov. 29, 1936.

G. A. Lingren, joined April 23, 1903, died Nov. 14, 1937.

Other members lost by the local through death are:

Ed Arntzeen, joined Nov. 7, 1908, died Sept., 20, 1937.

John Hoffman, joined Aug. 23, 1923, died April 12, 1937.

William Bodeen, Recording Secretary,
Local 826, Sycamore, Ill.

DEATH TAKES CHARTER MEMBER OF LOCAL 830

In the death of Brother William Ziegler November 2, Local Union 830 of Oil City, Pennsylvania, lost one of its oldest and most esteemed members in the 80th year of his life.

Brother Ziegler joined the Local in June, 1901, as a charter member and for 36 years had held continuous membership. He was an active trade unionist and for many years served in an official capacity, always ready and willing to lend a helping hand to less fortunate Brothers.

Brother Ziegler will be greatly missed by the members of the Local Union as well as by his many friends.

H. S. Weiser, Member of Local 830.

GEORGE PALMER, LOCAL 1039, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA—DIES

George E. Palmer, a member of Local 1039, for more than thirty-five years, died at his home, November 8, of pneumonia.

Brother Palmer was born November 17, 1848, at FonDuLac, Wisconsin, and had been a resident of Cedar Rapids for sixty-four years.

In his youth he learned the stair-building and millwright trade. Before his retirement, nine years ago, he had charge of the stair shop at the Cedar Rapids Sash and Door Company.

With his sincerity, his loyalty to unionism, and his wonderful character, Brother Palmer's death is mourned by all who knew him, and memories will long remain in the minds of his fellow members of organized labor.

A resolution of condolence was passed by members of Local 1039.

FROM LADIES AUXILIARY NO. 267

Editor "The Carpenter":

We are the Ladies Auxiliary No. 267 to the U. B. of C. and J. of A. No. 470 in Tacoma, Washington.

We want other Auxiliaries to the Carpenters to know who we are and what we are doing. We are a very new auxiliary, having been organized a little over a year, but already have a good bit of work to our credit.

Our drill team, composed of sixteen members which includes our captain and pianist, have raised funds to pay our expenses to put on our drill at Olympia and we plan to visit elsewhere on request of other auxiliaries. Our uniforms are all white, with the exception of stockings. When we put on our drill for exhibition we are furnished colorful corsages just alike to wear. When we practice it is our custom to take a "pot luck" lunch with us. Many a delightful occasion has been celebrated this way. When our Auxiliary had been organized a year we drilled for exhibition for our own members and the members of our brothers No. 470.

Our first Christmas was spent in a joint celebration with our brother members and families. A grand time was enjoyed with candy, nuts, and ice cream for everyone. We held a similar celebration this year, with the help of our brother members.

We have a flower committee which keeps check on all members who are ill and sends flowers to them. The funds for this are collected each meeting night by having a penny drill.

Several card parties and dances have been staged to raise funds to carry on our work.

Whenever there is sickness or trouble in the families of our members someone is delegated to do all possible to help lighten the burden.

We have had two delegates join the Card and Labor League of Tacoma to keep our fingers on the pulse of what Union Members of the Brotherhood should purchase and wear.

Mrs. Florabelle Jeffords was our President for a year and a very good one she was. Now Mrs. Helen Finn is our President and she shows a promise of being every bit as good.

Sincerely yours,

Carrie L. Simons, Recording Secretary.
Tacoma, Washington.

HERE AND THERE

Big Painters Union Formed in Vancouver

Vancouver, Canada—Employees of nine glass concerns, including bevelers, polishers and glaziers, have formed a new Local Union, getting Charter No. 954 from the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

The new Local, installed by Ed. Smith, an International organizer for the union and already affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council, started out with over fifty members.

Furniture Unions Win Wage-Boost Contracts

Sensational gains are now being reported from practically all sections of the country by the Affiliated Furniture Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

In Los Angeles, Local Union No. 1561 has signed 25 shops, covering nearly a thousand men. Eight strikes were won, two others still being under way at last report. The new wage agreements raise the pay of workers about 10 per cent and establish a minimum of 50 cents an hour for the lowest paid workers up to 90 cents an hour for craftsmen.

Local Union No. 1893, at Milford, N. H., reports a new closed shop agreement with the French & Heald Company. This Local, just organized last April, already has about 200 members.

At Fort Smith, Ark., the Furniture Workers' Council recently reported the signing of nine more plants, bringing union conditions for nearly all of the 2,000 furniture workers in that district.

In San Francisco, thirteen bedding plants signed a union agreement with Local Union No. 1541 recently, terminating a five weeks' strike, bringing victory to about 450 workers. While on strike, the men were paid strike benefits, made possible by over 600 union members employed at the Simmons plant assessing themselves \$2.50 a week.

The Local Union at Kenosha, Wisconsin, won the strike against the Hannahs Manufacturing Company. A year contract with this firm provides for immediate wage increases on a graduated scale, with another five per cent increase on July 1, 1938. The closed shop contract also establishes the 40-hour work week and protects seniority rights.

Union of Night Club Entertainers Formed

San Francisco, Calif.—Vaudeville and night club entertainers of San Francisco have organized the San Francisco branch of the American Federation of Actors for the purpose of doing away with the exploitation which has existed for years in this field, according to an announcement here by Billy Holmes, publicity director of the Actors Federation.

"The A. F. A. is including in its membership vaudeville actors, night club entertainers, singers, dancers, masters of ceremony, and carnival and circus performers," Mr. Holmes said. "Already as a result of an intensive organization campaign conducted in San Francisco and the Bay area, over five hundred professional people have become members of our organization.

"We have had the active support of officials of the San Francisco Labor Council and our group has been advised and addressed by John O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, Eddie Love, secretary of the Musicians Union, and officials of several other unions.

"We have also had the cooperation and support of trade unions in the city of San Francisco who are interested in helping us eliminate the medieval conditions which have existed in our field.

"It is our purpose to conduct our affairs along the lines other trade union principles and to support all bonafide trade union activities of sister unions. Therefore we request the cooperation of all organized labor groups in furthering our organization campaign."

Chicago Teachers Unite Under A. F. of L. Banner

Chicago has another "one big union," but the members are all of the same profession and it is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Consolidation of four old Local Unions of school teachers was effected at a recent general meeting in the Civic Opera House, and the new single union, now boasting a membership of 6,500, received the signal honor of getting a new charter as Local No. 1 of the American Federation of Teachers.

The four consolidated units include the former Men Teachers' Union, the Federation of Women High School Teachers, the Elementary Teachers' Union and the Playground Teachers' Union. With 5,000 members attending the ceremonies, the new charter was presented by Irvin Kuenzli, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers, with John M. Fewkes, president of the Chicago Teachers' Union Council, responding with a touching acceptance address.

The new Local has already developed four basic objectives for which to strive immediately. These include: 1. Restoration of basic salaries in full. 2. Proper school conditions for pupils and teachers. 3. Properly qualified teachers. 4. The merit system in the public schools.

Thousands Discharged by Railroad Companies

Wholesale dismissals of railroad employes by leading carriers threatens to bring havoc to the lives of thousands of workers and their families. Three large roads alone were reported to have dropped 20,000 employes since the first of September. The three were the New York Central, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio.

Although complaining of failing business, the Association of American Railroads itself revealed at a monthly meeting in Washington, D. C., that car loadings gained this year over last.

In the meantime, organizations composed of railroad workers were fighting dismissals and striving to protect workers who are forced out of employment, through advancing age, railroad curtailments or other reasons.

Dayton Electric Workers Choose A. F. of L. Unions

Several A. F. of L. unions in Dayton and nearby territory are reported as having new drives under way, with gains for the workers being constantly reported.

Outstanding among recent victories was that of employes of the Master Electric Company, who beat down high-ballyhooed attempts of a CIO set-up to be named as collective bargaining agent for these workers. In an employe election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board, the several A. F. of L. Locals in the big plant won decisively, the National Labor Relations Board having so certified.

Retail clerks and inside employes of dry cleaning shops and laundries are being organized effectively in concurrent campaigns now under way here, these wage earners expressing an eagerness to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Machinists Negotiate More Than 3,400 New Pacts

More than 3,400 agreements have been negotiated by the International Association of Machinists since January 1, 1937, it was shown this week by a tabulation in the monthly report of Vice-President Harcey Brown of that organization.

Brown, who is on duty at the union's grand lodge offices in Washington, said these pacts, most of them first-time agreements with employers who have never recognized organized labor before, cover almost every conceivable industry.

Practically all of them granted substantial wages increases, and many established vacations with pay to the employes involved.

After Brown's tabulation had been made, representatives of the union in various parts of the country reported that 38 additional agreements had been negotiated. These new pacts were signed in 20 cities scattered over 11 states.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON CXI

There was a time in the history of England, when all windows, above the number of eight to a house, were taxed in cities and towns. In 1783 when William Pitt came into authority, he levied additional taxes against windows, horses and other necessities of that day, which not only seem ridiculous to us, but were regarded so by citizens of that day. Windows were blocked, either for the purpose of avoiding taxes, or in jest, while observers referred to them as "Pitt's work." A practical joker, named Jonathan Thatcher, who, after the tax on the ownership of horses went into effect, rode his cow to market, and by

bear. This, though, is not so strange, for windows have always been, and still are, targets for those who are bent on destruction.

Webster defines the noun, "Window" as follows:

"1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air, usually closed by casements or

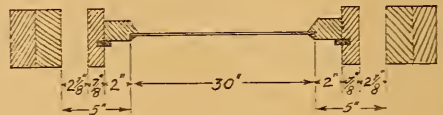


Fig. 670

sashes containing some transparent material, as glass, and capable of being opened and shut at pleasure.

"2. The shutter, casement, sash with its fittings, or other framework, which closes a window opening."

We were dealing, in the previous lesson, with job-made door frames, and in this lesson we are making a study of the job-made window frame. A comparison of the two lessons will show their relationship. We are not covering everything in this lesson we want to take up about window frames, but we are dealing more nearly with first principles.

Fig. 669 shows a rough opening ready for the boxing. It will be noticed that the height of the opening from the top of the rough floor is exactly the same as what we gave for the rough opening for the door. The reason for this is that the top of the doors and the top of the windows should, so far as practical be the same. The opening was framed for a 30" by 24", 2 lights window frame, which means that it is a double-hung window. The rule is to make the rough opening 10 inches wider than the width of the glass, which in this case would be 40 inches. 40 inches reduced to feet and inches, would be 3 feet, 4 inches, or the same as we are showing by the drawing.

Fig. 670 is a non-scaled drawing by which we are showing why the rough

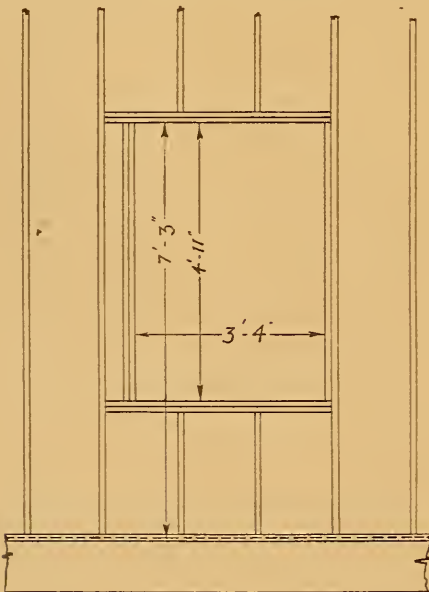


Fig. 669

that act received considerable public notice.

A few years previous to this event, citizens formed into mobs and broke windows of those in authority, as a means of bringing political pressure to

opening must be 10 inches wider than the width of the glass. Starting at the left we have $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches for the weight box, or as we call it, pocket room; $\frac{7}{8}$

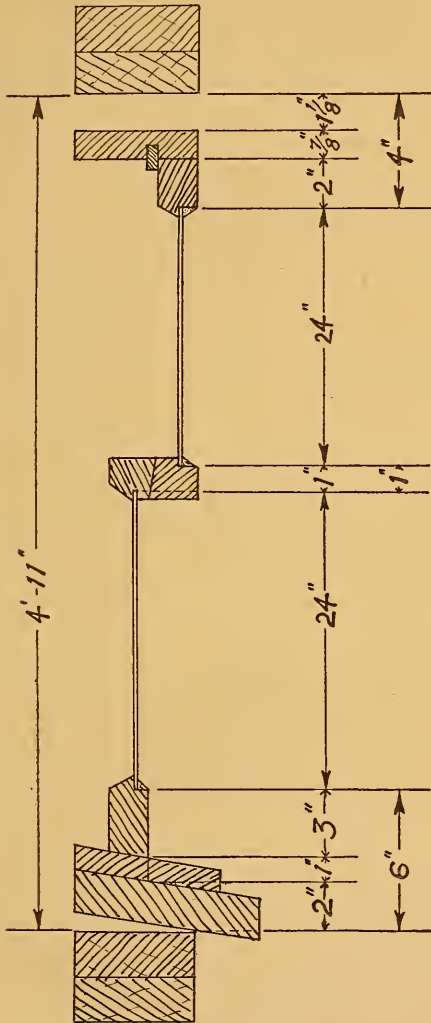


Fig. 671

inch for jamb, 2 inches for stile, 30 inches for glass, 2 inches for stile, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch for jamb and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches for pocket room; making a total of 40 inches, or, as we are showing by Fig. 669, 3 feet, 4 inches.

The height of the rough opening for a frame with a sill and a subsill, must be 11 inches more than the height of the glass for both the upper and the lower sash. This is illustrated by Fig.

671, where, reading from the bottom up, we have 2 inches for sill, 1 inch for subsill, 3 inches for bottom rail, 24 inches for glass, 1 inch for parting rail, 24 inches for glass, 2 inches for top rail, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch for head and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches for clearance; making a total of 59 inches, or as we are showing on the drawing, 4 feet, 11 inches. Both frames that do not have subsills the rule is to add 10 inches to the height of the glass.

Fig. 672 shows a front view of a window frame set into an opening such as we are showing by Fig. 669. The measurements of this frame where the sash go are shown on the drawing.

Fig. 673 shows a detail of the head and of the sill, with the jamb shown

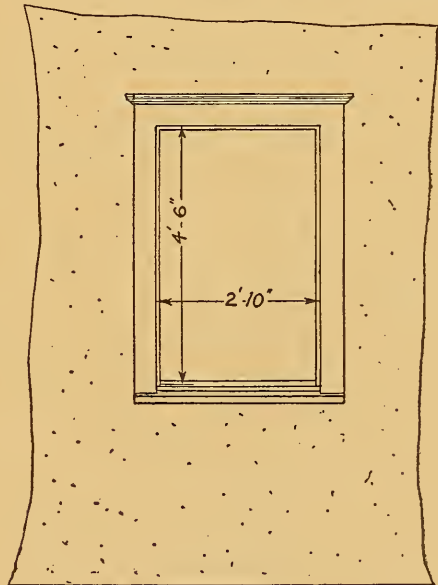


Fig. 672

cut. Reading the figures given on the drawing from left to right, we have $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches for casing, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch for screen stop, $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches for pulley stile, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for parting bead and $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches for the inside pulley stile and stop. (The stop is not shown). To the upper right, we show the allowance for lath and plastering, as $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. A front view of what is shown by this figure is shown by Fig. 674. The width of the casings, the screen stop and the thickness of the sill are shown in figures.

A detail of the jamb and pocket room, is shown by Fig. 675. The shaded cir-

cles indicate the window weights. The pocket room is given as $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The casing, screen stop, jamb and parting head are shown shaded. The doubled trimmers and the boxing, in part, are also shown shaded to the left. The sill and subsill are named on the drawing.

In this lesson we are dealing with what is called a skeleton window frame,

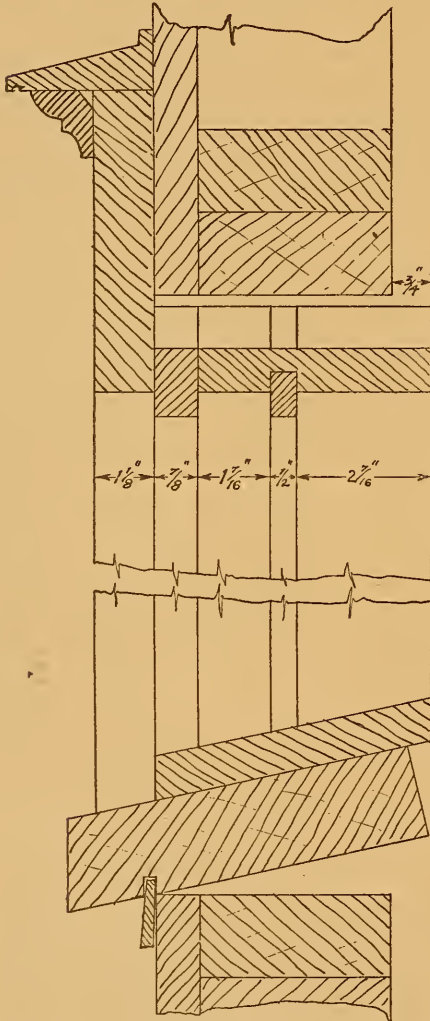


Fig. 673

which is the kind of frame that is usually made on the job, with more or less modifications. In the next lesson we want to take up matters pertaining more nearly to the making of the frame, such as the apprentice carpenter might need.

Besides the skeleton frame, there are the box frame, used in brick, stone and other similar buildings, the casement

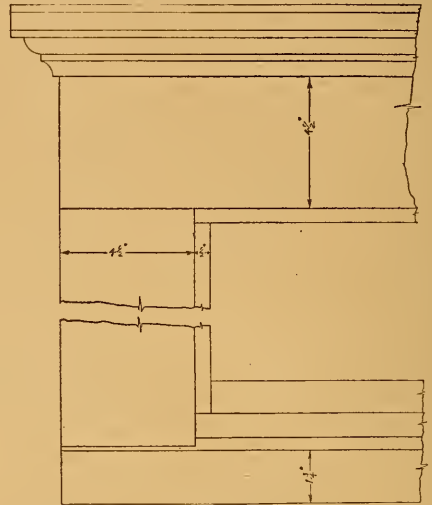


Fig. 674

window frame and the basement window frame. These we intend to treat in their proper order.

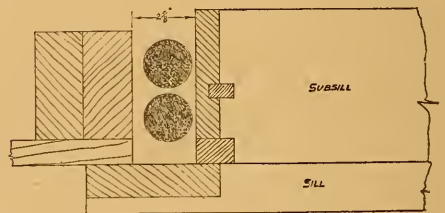


Fig. 675

Our purpose in all of these lessons is to deal with matters that will help particularly the apprentice carpenter, but at the same time interest all carpenters.

Blue Print Reading and Estimating

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

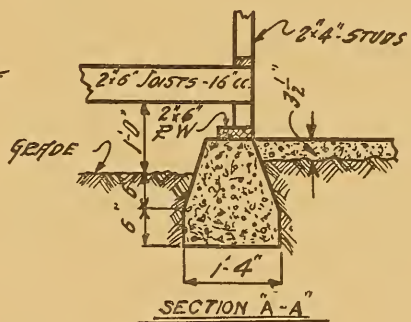
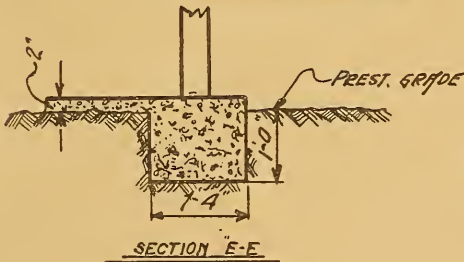
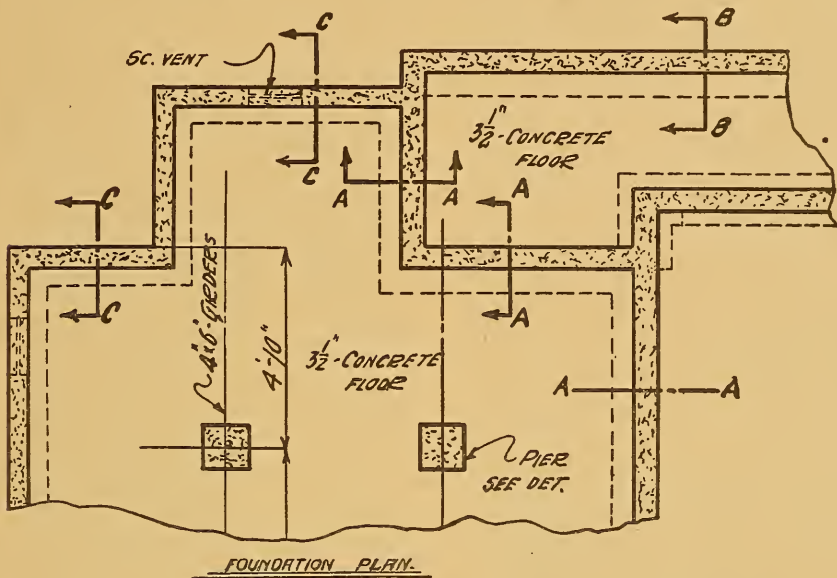
The is, probably, no material on the market today, that is so strong, enduring and better adapted for masonry construction such as foundations, footings, walks, pavements and floors, than concrete. And in monumental structures such as office buildings, schools, hotels, theatres, churches and hospitals this

material is used exclusively for foundations, columns, beams, girders, floor systems and roofs.

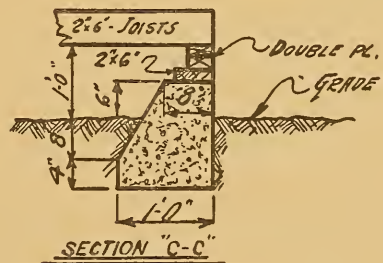
In civil engineering this material of

trol projects, water supply and irrigation works and river and harbor improvements.

Concrete may be defined as an artifi-



FOUNDATION DETAILS.



construction is almost indispensable for the erection of complete railroad and highway bridges, great sewer systems and sewage disposal plants, flood con-

cial stone made by compounding Portland cement, water and what is known under the name of aggregates consisting of sand, gravel or broken stone.

When this mixture is made in the proper proportions and correctly handled it becomes so hard and strong that when pieces of it are broken the line of fracture often passes through the particles of stone showing that the adhesion of the cement to the stone is greater than the cohesive strength of the stone itself.

Concrete construction may be divided into two classes: plain and reinforced. As it was stated above, concrete is made of cement, sand and broken stone. The sand is a part of the aggregate although some engineers include it with the "matrix" which is the name for cement in its plastic state.

The aggregate is used to cheapen the construction. Pure or neat cement when wet with water would in a way fulfill all the physical requirements of concrete but it would be too expensive.

Reading concrete drawings is somewhat different from general architectural work for there are many symbols, notations and abbreviations used which are peculiar to this branch of building construction. It is very essential to all those connected with the building industry to become proficient in reading concrete blue prints, which subject will be treated in detail beginning with this chapter.

The drawings which accompany this article are representative of the most typical phases of plain concrete construction. These illustrations should be diligently studied and the method of representation must be understood and assimilated before one can proceed with further studies of the subject.

How to Repair an Ancient Chair

(By Charles A. King)

Lip drawers in an Early American chest of drawers are good, though not conclusive evidence that the piece was built before 1770. For about that time flush drawer fronts or beaded fronts or openings began to come into favor. Any of the old lip drawers that have survived the century and a half or more are likely to be in a rather senile condition; the lips have broken or been badly bruised and the bottom edges of the sides have worn away and often the wood below the drawer bottom has split off, leaving the bottom unsupported, as

was the case with the drawer shown on the photos.

In repairing this drawer all surface patches were selected from old wood that matched the wood of the front as nearly as possible. Note that the long tapering patch ends with a short mitered cut for a thin end of such a patch seldom stays put. The surface patching was all done before the paint was removed for that process helps in toning the patch. The broken piece of the orig-

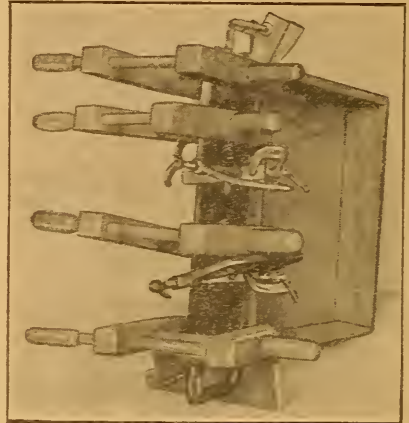


Fig. 1. Repairing Drawer Front.

inal lip was mutilated by various attempts at repairing by those who could conceive of no other method of mending such a bad break than by driving large nails through it.

Note Handscrew Placing

The nails were removed, the piece and the mutilated joint restored as well as possible, the broken lip glued in place with thick casein glue and held there with handscrews and small iron clamps as in Fig. 1. Note the placing of these and the method of holding the piece in place with cauls which were waxed on the under side to prevent the glue from sticking. Pieces of paper would serve the same purpose but would be less handy.

The pine drawer sides were so badly worn that they could not support the drawer bottom and the entire drawer had to be lifted to allow the front to be pushed into its place. The sides were made practically as good as new by straightening the bottom edge and gluing on pieces that made them flush with the bottom of the drawer front, using

handscrews as shown in Fig. 2. Where one side was broken away below the bottom groove a piece wide enough to bear upon the bottom itself was fitted and glued in place, for otherwise the joint would not be strong enough to support the weight of the drawer bot-

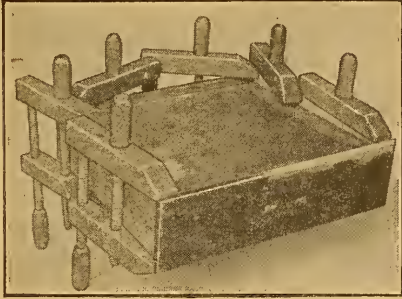


Fig. 2. Repairing Drawer Sides.

tom which was thus carried upon the supporting drawer run by the wide piece just mentioned.

Seldom Seen Today

Note that the bottom edge of the back drawer is flush with the bottom edges of the sides and that the drawer bottom is grooved into it. This is a specimen of ancient craftsmanship seldom seen in the work of later generations. It should be avoided in new work for it does not make so good a drawer as if the bottom extended under the back for if the bottom shrinks as it is likely to do, the bottom will draw out of the back groove, and if repairs are necessary such a grooved-in bottom cannot well be removed without taking the drawer apart.

Three Great Principles

Toleration is a word with which we are more or less familiar but fail to appreciate its full value. The three great fundamental principles of our nation is man's accountability to the great Judge of all men, religious liberty and civil equality. If we continue to hate, despise, bear malice and persecute those who do not think just as we do, we not only work an injustice upon them, but we hinder our own spiritual and mental growth. There are scores of men with sincere, honest and perfectly upright minds and opinions which are unbiased with whom we do not always agree, but that is no reason why we should not

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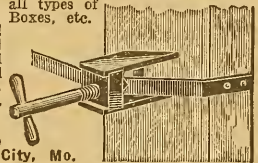
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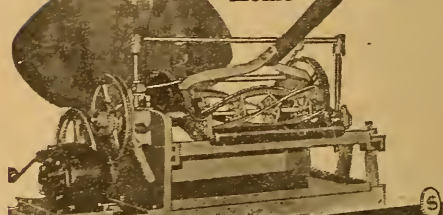
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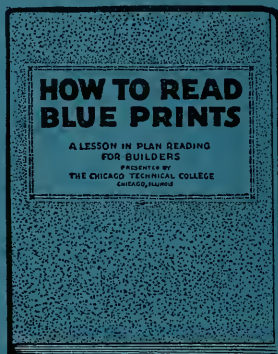
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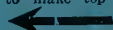


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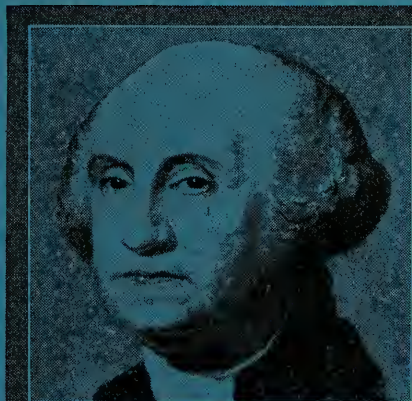


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February
1938



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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The Eternal Struggle

"It is the eternal struggle between these two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity, the other the divine right of kings. It is the same spirit in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the spirit that says, 'You toil and work and earn bread and I'll eat it.' No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who seeks to bestride the people of his nation and live by the fruit of their labor or from one race of men as an apology for enslaving another race, it is the same tyrannical principle."—Abraham Lincoln.

Westbrook Pegler on the Rampage Again

(By Frank Duffy)



SYNDICATE writer known as "Fair Enough" Pegler is on the rampage again. This time he is at variance with those engaged in the building of homes.

In an article appearing in the Indianapolis Times of December 1, 1937, under the caption, "Have You Ever Been Through the Agony of Trying to Build a New Home?" he says:

"The art of house building has declined under cover of pretty shutters, fake antiquity and dogged quaintness all designed to catch the eye and divert attention from sprung seams, mislaid plumbing, carelessness, incompetency and miscalculation on the part of those who do the building."

He further says that:

"The pipes should give water and roofs should not; the plaster and paint should stick but the doors should not."

This is no news to us, for in an article written by him and published in the Indianapolis Times of March 14, 1937, he said:

"American workmen don't build very good houses these days. I don't know whether the trouble is that they are shiftless or ornery or what, but my guess is that most of the so-called Carpenters, Electricians, Masons and all such who work on the building of a house just don't know their stuff.

"They build some terrible houses which spring leaks and warp and come open at the joints long before the mortgage is paid off."

He then refers to roofs stuck on with glue, plumbing that won't drain, paint that peels off like sun-burned skin, turtle-back floors, come-apart cabinets, sagging foundations and non-draft chimneys, and winds up by saying that:

"The only way to get a house built right in the first place is to lay off work at your own business entirely and spend every hour on the job squawking and beefing, inspecting every foot of lumber and every nail and pipe and brick and always with an attitude of cold, frank suspicion."

I answered that tirade in the May, 1937 issue of our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter," with the hope that Mr. Pegler would see the folly of his ways and refrain from making such uncalled for and unnecessary statements in the future, at least against the workmen, but it seems it was of no avail. He is still at it. He is still "suspiciously squawking and beefing."

I am reminded that there are

"None so blind as those who will not see."

Recently, and very recently at that, he referred to the Brotherhood of Carpenters as a "private and unofficial licensing authority" and complained that it extracted "enormous initiation fees and dues from nominally free American workmen."

From his way of thinking, one would imagine we have no right to organize. No doubt if he had his way we would have been put out of business long ago, but whether he likes it or not we are here to stay. We have as much right to organize as any other class or group of men.

We are a voluntary, unincorporated association organized as our constitution provides:

"To discourage piece work, to encourage an apprentice system and a higher standard of skill, to cultivate friendship among the craft, to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, to establish a weekly pay day, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent

disability, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of all our members, and to improve the trade."

We are a democratic organization. The members govern in all instances. They make the laws. They decide who are eligible to membership. They set the initiation fees and dues. They elect the officers, specify their duties and set their wages. They provide for the establishment of benefits and the payment of pensions. They arrange for the maintenance of a Home for those who have nobody to look after them or take care of them in their declining days. Surely these are worthy objects and should be upheld and encouraged at all times.

Years ago, Mr. Gompers, then President of the American Federation of Labor, was asked, "What does labor want?" He replied:

"It wants the earth and the fullness thereof. There is nothing too precious; there is nothing too lofty, too beautiful, too ennobling unless it is within the scope and comprehension of labor's aspirations and wants. We want more schoolhouses and less jails, more books and less arsenals, more learning and less vice, more constant work and less crime, more leisure and less greed, more justice and less revenge—in fact, more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures, to make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful and childhood more happy and bright."

Here are our objects, aims and purposes told in a nut-shell. Nothing to be ashamed of, nothing to laugh at, nothing to jeer at, but cold, hard, solid facts.

Ten dollars initiation fees and \$1.00 per month dues can not be called "enormous" by any stretch of the imagination, especially so when we are called upon to pay the benefits our laws provide for. Our constitution further specifies.

"That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization."

Lest Mr. Pegler is not yet convinced as to our legitimate standing, I want to inform him that we have been investigated from time to time in the past by the Government, the courts, the church, the press, educators, social workers and others, and we have been fully and wholeheartedly endorsed and upheld.

President Teddy Roosevelt in his day, said:

"I believe in unions. I believe that labor organizations have been one of the greatest factors in improving the material and moral conditions of the wage earner and in raising the standard of industrial citizenship.

"The union is as necessary an outgrowth of our modern industrial system as is the corporation."

President William H. Taft said:

"I am very much in favor of the organization of labor. I am in favor of it not only because of what it has effected and is effecting in the interests of those who earn their living by manual labor—skilled and unskilled—but also because of the advantages it brings to the community at large.

"Can anyone deny the real benefit that has been brought to wage earners and society through the legislation and influence directed by the activity of labor organizations?

"I have therefore said that 'Were I a wage earner, I would feel it my duty to join a labor organization.'"

President Herbert Hoover said:

"The trade unionists of the United States have conferred such essential services upon their membership and upon the community

that their real values are not to be overlooked or destroyed. They can fairly claim credit for the abolition of sweat-shops, for recognition of fairer laws in industry, reduction of over-strain, employment under more healthful conditions and many other reforms."

Vice-President Fairbanks said in 1907:

"Labor organizations have their origin in the instinct of self-preservation, of mutual advancement, of common good, and are as natural and legitimate as the organization of capital. That labor organizations have done much to advance the cause of labor there can be no doubt. They have been earnest advocates of education, knowing full well that knowledge is real power. They have established newspapers throughout the country, intelligently devoted to the promotion of their interests. They have founded benevolences and paid millions of dollars to the membership. They have increased wages where inadequate, and secured reasonable hours of service. They have abolished or modified conditions in the sweat-shops of great cities, which were undermining the health and morals of the operatives. They have stood against the abuses of child labor.

"They have taught the necessity of the observance of contracts, knowing full well that contracts are founded on honor and are the basis of commercial success. They have increased and seek to maintain a higher morale among their membership."

When William H. Taft was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, he said:

"I believe in labor organizations, and if I were skilled enough to become a member I should apply for membership. Now the reason why I am in favor of organized labor is 'that labor must organize to be on an equality with its employers, and the capital that its employers have. It has shown in the past that by such organization and by proper methods it can secure the wages to which it is entitled.'

"The organization of capital into corporations with the position of advantage which this gives it, in dispute with single laborers over wages, makes it absolutely necessary for labor to unite to maintain itself."

Judge Gibbs of New York City, said:

"Labor has a right to organize and use every legal means to protect its own interests, raise wages, shorten hours and enforce working rules. Labor has the same right to protect itself against outside competition that business has."

Federal Judge Fitzhenry in the Federal Court at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1932, said:

"There is no one who is more in sympathy with the trade union movement than this court.

"Trade Unionism has held up wages of craftsmen for many years."

The great religious denominations have approved and endorsed the efforts of organized labor.

Besides that, prominent men in all walks of life, statesmen, jurists, clergymen, educators, writers, etc., have from time to time openly and above-board expressed themselves in no uncertain tones in favor of Trade Unionism.

Our fighting friend, the famous old Iron Master, Andrew Carnegie, nearly half a century ago when trade unions were in their infancy, said:

"The right of the workingmen to combine and to form trade unions is no less sacred than the right of the manufacturer to enter

into associations and conferences with his fellows, and it must be sooner or later conceded.

"My experience has been that trade unions upon the whole are beneficial both to labor and capital. They certainly educate the workingmen and give them a truer conception of the relations of capital and labor than they could otherwise form."

Laws have been passed by the Congress of the United States protecting the right of the workers to organize, prohibiting employers from interfering with them in doing so, guaranteeing them the right to bargain collectively by representatives of their own choosing, and making it a punishable offense to discharge them on account of their union activities.

This should be enough to satisfy any reasonable person of our legitimate standing. I do not wish to convince Mr. Pegler to my way of thinking, for I know that

"To convince a man against his will
He's of the same opinion still."

However, if Mr. Pegler continues to mock, jeer and deride the labor movement in general, and The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in particular, then I would advise our members to refuse to buy any and all newspapers publishing his articles, and I would further advise them to cancel their subscriptions right away. If that is not sufficient to bring him to his senses on this matter then we should call on the Building Trades to do likewise, and the American Federation of Labor to follow suit.

Government Takes Decisive Action Against Social Security Racketeers



HE action taken by the federal trade commission to suppress a firm which included in its name the words "social security counsellors" is a meritorious procedure that should be extended to other fraudulent practitioners.

According to the statement by the commission, this concern used "unfair methods of competition in the sale of correspondence courses of instruction designed to educate students for positions in the United States government."

The methods, the commission said, included using words "social security counsellors" to imply that the firm is connected with the United States Social Security board of the government.

In addition, the concern represented that positions with the government are available, that examination for such positions are being held, that the knowledge of the courses given by the firm will qualify students to obtain a government position, that the firm will place students completing such courses, in such positions and that the money paid as tuition will be refunded if a position in the government service is not obtained.

The investigation by the federal trade commission proved the lack of truth in these statements. As a result the commission ordered the firm to stop its misrepresentations.

UNION PRINTED MAGAZINES

Magazines, union printed, include the American Home, Parents' Magazine, Popular Homecraft, American Magazine, American Girl, Better Homes and Gardens, Blue Book, Colliers, Country Home, McCall's Fashion Book, McCall's Magazine, New Yorker, Pathfinder, Popular Science, Red Book, Review of Reviews, Sportsman, Stage, Vogue, Women's Home Companion, Yankee Plumber, All Story, American Brewer, American Builder, Automobile Digest, Boy's Life, Delineator, Detective Story Magazine, Liberty and Life.

Dubinsky Demands That CIO Make Peace with A. F. of L.

Garment Union Chief Blames Lewis Group For Breakdown of Conference—Assails “Reds” in Ranks and Challenges Position Taken by Lewis

(The following is a reprint from the New York Times)



AVID DUBINSKY, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, third largest CIO affiliate, with a membership of more than 250,000, assailed last night (January 11) policies of the CIO and demanded resumption of peace negotiations with the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Dubinsky held the CIO responsible for the failure of peace negotiations last month and disagreed sharply with the position taken by John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, and other CIO spokesmen, in refusing to accept what Mr. Dubinsky characterized as the acceptable basis for peace agreed upon when the negotiations were suddenly terminated.

He also assailed the role played by the Communists in the CIO and charged that while doing lip service to the idea of peace in the labor movement they were cheering the failure to make it a reality.

Mr. Dubinsky spoke at a special meeting of 1,200 members of executive boards of his Local Unions at the Manhattan Opera House, called to hear his report on the status of the conflict between the A. F. of L. and CIO.

After an analysis of the situation he characterized as unfounded statements by the CIO as to the reasons for the breakdown of the peace negotiations and declared that the CIO bore the responsibility for the breakdown.

The American Federation of Labor, Mr. Dubinsky declared, had made vital concessions on the issue of industrial unionism and the curbing of the power of the executive council to suspend affiliated organizations, the crucial issues in question.

He also denied assertions, made by Mr. Lewis and others, that the A. F. of L. wanted the ten original CIO unions to desert the other CIO affiliates as a condition of peace. On the contrary, Mr. Dubinsky declared, the peace basis agreed upon before the sudden termination of the negotiations provided that all CIO unions were to return to the A. F. of L. after existing technical and jurisdictional differences had been adjusted by joint subcommittees of the respective organizations.

“I say emphatically it is not true,” Mr. Dubinsky said referring to the claim of the CIO that the A. F. of L. sought to prevail upon its original organizations to desert the CIO affiliates. “The basis of agreement reached was that none of the CIO unions come back until all matters in dispute had been adjusted through subcommittees and that the CIO unions return as a unified group.”

Mr. Dubinsky also took sharp issue with the position of the CIO as expressed by Mr. Lewis that the A. F. of L. admit all CIO unions without any conditions or preliminary understanding.

“Such a peace would be a patchwork peace and would mean continuing the fight in the A. F. of L.,” Mr. Dubinsky declared. “This is not the way to unity.”

At the same time, however, Mr. Dubinsky announced that “although we have not been consulted and have had no say as to its administration and policies,” the International Ladies Garment Workers Union would not withdraw from the CIO but would continue to press for peace.

“We do not believe that our withdrawal from the CIO would benefit the cause of unity and peace,” he said. “We do not believe that withdrawal of any one union either from the A. F. of L. or CIO would promote the cause of peace. But it is our definite conviction that peace will ultimately have to be established in

the labor movement. We want to make our contribution to such a solution, confident that history will appreciate and justify our contribution."

With the statement that the A. F. of L., through its negotiating committee of three, had met substantially the vital demands of the CIO, Mr. Dubinsky warned that "the grave crisis of the labor movement, accentuated by the business recession and the growth of unemployment," required that the factional war in organized labor be speedily ended.

He warned also that "the CIO has passed its honeymoon period" and that further advance by organized labor under the Wagner act was possible only through peace in the labor movement. As a first move toward resumption of peace negotiations Mr. Dubinsky pleaded that the CIO "stop raiding and dividing existing unions of the A. F. of L. and confine itself to organizing of the unorganized."

Directing some of his sharpest darts at the Communists and their press, who have accused the International Ladies Garment Workers Union of misrepresenting the facts of the situation affecting the factional labor conflict, Mr. Dubinsky said:

"We have not forgotten the destructive rôle of the Communists in the past, but more recently, we have been told, they have adopted a new line. The new line seems to be the old line. The Communists and their official organs have been among those who have ventured to criticize us for our position. They have charged us with betraying the labor movement. Since when has expression of opinion, an honest revelation of facts, constituted a betrayal of the labor movement?

"The Communists speak much of the rank and file. The rank and file, they say, should have the say. I claim to be a real representative of the rank and file, which apparently has no say in CIO councils, where I have been a minority of one. Well, I am used to that. I was a minority of one in the executive council of the American Federation of Labor before I resigned.

"The position I defend is the position of my union, as expressed at its convention in Atlantic City last Summer. The resolution adopted by that convention provided for our continued affiliation with the CIO and support of its campaigns, while continuing to work consistently for peace with the A. F. of L., an honest peace, on the basis of recognition of industrial unionism, and vested our general executive board with full power to act in any emergency for the protection of the interests of our members."

With respect to the claim that the CIO had 4,000,000 members and that all these should be admitted into the A. F. of L. without previous conditions or understanding, Mr. Dubinsky declared that careful analysis had disclosed that the ten or twelve original CIO unions represent 75 per cent of the membership of the CIO.

"I have never been for peace at any price," Mr. Dubinsky declared, referring to a statement by Mr. Lewis objecting to peace on such terms. "Nor have our members or general executive board been for peace at any price, but what we say is that when there is a chance to make an honorable peace, let us have it."

Trade Union Philosophy

Trade unionism is the philosophy of human justice in the world of industry. Its creed is the Golden Rule and its doctrine finds millions of adherents, because it begins with elementary principles by pointing the way to material salvation.

Wherever the wheels of industry are in motion there the beneficent influence of trade unionism is a potent factor. It enfold masses of toil, oblivious to disparities of color, sex, nationality or creed. Its ideal is the brotherhood of man, toward which it attains by the betterment of society as a whole. Because it strikes most directly at the evils of our time, it is preeminently the greatest renovating force in our political and industrial structure today.

Union teaches toilers to search themselves for the light that leads out of bondage. It offers no apology for honorable toil, but inspires the toiling masses to demand their birthright as equal heirs to the bounty of their Creator.

Newspapers Blame CIO for Labor Peace Move Failure

The falseness and duplicity of certain CIO chiefs in blocking the peace negotiations have been exposed by David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers, and Max Zaritsky, President of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers. These men were among the founders and are still members of CIO. Their charges have not been answered. The truth and sincerity of their statements have not been challenged.

Reactions of the press to their revelations is contained in the following excerpts from editorials:

FROM THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

JOHAN L. LEWIS will hardly be able to wisecrack his way out of the charge made by his chief lieutenant, David Dubinsky, that it was Lewis and not William Green who torpedoed the labor peace for which American workers were praying.

By saying that the A. F. of L. had offered an acceptable basis for peace, had made vital concessions to the CIO, and that everything was proceeding satisfactorily when the CIO suddenly withdrew and then gave false reasons for its action, Mr. Dubinsky verifies what William Green, Matthew Woll and other A. F. of L. leaders said right after the rupture of negotiations on December 21.

Perhaps a restatement of what the issues were would be helpful. The peace negotiations in Washington, authorized by both the A. F. of L. and the CIO conventions, were to find a basis on which the A. F. of L. and the CIO could be amalgamated as one movement. The plan was to unite them under the A. F. of L. name. But that at once involved two types of union—the 10 original A. F. of L. unions that had defied the parent federation to form the Committee for Industrial Organization and the newer unions that had been formed under the CIO.

The 10 unions presented no problem, for the A. F. of L. had not organized new unions to take their place, but the CIO had organized unions to compete with the A. F. of L. in other fields. These newer unions presented jurisdictional troubles.

John L. Lewis wanted the A. F. of L. to take in these newer unions on the same basis that it would take back the original 10 that had been suspended. The A. F. of L. said that was not possible, since to do so would mean dual unionism—two organizations within the same body serving the same field. Instead of peace, it would mean more war within labor circles.

The A. F. of L. offered—this is the testimony of Mr. Woll and now of Mr. Dubinsky—to provide for the return of the 10 unions but not to make that return an actuality until all matters concerning the newer unions had been ironed out by subcommittees. Then the whole body of CIO would be taken in at once.

Mr. Lewis, when he broke off negotiations, misstated that issue, says Mr. Dubinsky. Mr. Lewis said the A. F. of L. aim was to sabotage the CIO by taking back the older unions and leaving the newer out in the cold, thus destroying them. It is an important point.

As matters stand now we have the testimony of the head of the third largest CIO group that at a time when all America was anxious for a union of the labor groups, Mr. Lewis broke the negotiations and then gave a spurious reason.

What was the Lewis object? Mr. Dubinsky implies that it was a personal ambition, for he says: "No man has a mortgage on the labor movement. The labor movement is not the property of any individual or group."

* * * * *

FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

The demand of David Dubinsky himself high in CIO councils, that this organization make peace with the A. F. of L. is another move looking toward constructive and universally beneficial solution of current economic problems. John L. Lewis who knows best why this factional fight continues, will be well advised if he too comes to the realization that strife and division at this moment help nobody.

The outlook for peace within the faction-torn ranks of organized labor likewise appears brighter as unemployment decimates the dues-paying membership of the CIO. While John L. Lewis, for reasons of his own, still pulls against the tide running toward reconciliation, it is evident that his influence is wanting as the rank and file of CIO adherents come to realize the futility and folly of dividing the forces of organized labor at a time when self-interest obviously calls for a united front.

* * * * *

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

The flare-up between David Dubinsky and John L. Lewis over the responsibility of the CIO for the rupture of peace negotiations with the A. F. of L. has brought into sudden prominence the whole subject of the Communist influence within the CIO. Mr. Dubinsky, head of the third largest of the great industrial unions affiliated with the CIO, finds that influence a major obstacle to any reasonable entertainment of peace terms. Co-incidentally, Mr. Benjamin Stolberg, in a series of articles in "The World Telegram" is explaining how this influence, directed from Moscow purely in the interest of Stalin's foreign policy, works to disrupt union discipline and to sabotage union administration and policy where it fails to dominate them.

* * * * *

FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

There is no saner voice in the councils of the CIO than that of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. He and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, have from the beginning represented the more realistic element in the Lewis empire, though, of the two, Dubinsky has the greater reputation for shrewd common sense. So when he warns his followers that "the CIO has passed its honeymoon period," when he assails it for the failure of the recent peace negotiations with the A. F. of L. and demands a resumption of these negotiations, one may believe that his words will carry weight not only with organized labor but with the general public. Whether they will influence the stubborn, militant Lewis is another question, but even Lewis must be wondering how the labor movement is to survive its present crisis, "accentuated by the business recession and the growth of unemployment" if it remains torn with factional war.

A sound basis for peace, he (Dubinsky) believes, lies in the terms proposed by the A. F. of L.—namely, that the CIO unions join the Federation but only after their rivalries with existing Federation affiliates have been adjusted in each case through subcommittees. He finds this proposal far more reasonable than Lewis's demand that the A. F. of L. admit all CIO unions without any conditions or preliminary understanding. In the first place, the A. F. of L., composed of autonomous units, has no authority for any such blanket action. In the second place, as he says, "such a peace would be a patchwork peace and would mean continuing the fight in the A. F. of L." Against him, of course, is the vociferous Communist faction of the CIO, whose interest, as he points out, is not in furthering the labor movement here but in disrupting it to advance the schemes of Moscow. And the question he poses (but does not phrase) is simply this: Will Lewis continue to insist upon war and thus play into the Communists' hands or will he go American? Let's see.

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FROM THE JEWISH DAILY FORWARD

The editors of The Forward and all the writers of our paper on labor, politics and social problems are in absolute agreement with what Dubinsky said at the Manhattan Opera House * * * It is a welcome endorsement of the policy of our paper.

John L. Lewis has more temperament than tact. Tact and statesmanship are closely related. With all respect to Lewis, it must be stated that he is much less of a statesman than could be desired.

We should not forget the great importance, the deeply sympathetic lines in the character and the ability of William Green. He has personal qualities that should not be underestimated. He certainly possesses tact. He also has in him a spiritual force—the kind that calls forth the highest respect.

IS THIS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS?



REEDOM of the press in this country is guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution. To recall history, that amendment and nine others, were demanded by Thomas Jefferson and the Progressives of his day before they would support the Constitution as originally drafted.

Did Jefferson insist on that amendment in order to guarantee immunity to editors who conspire with anti-union employers to violate laws enacted by Congress, signed by the chief executive and sustained by the supreme court.

That is hardly conceivable. Jefferson wanted to protect honest men in the right to freely print and circulate their opinions. It was never his intention that the amendment would be so used as to become a shield for truth-dodging editors.

The above bit of historical facts brings us to "freedom of the press" ballyhoo as it is now practiced in some of the daily press concerning two cases pending before the National Labor Relations Board. The facts in both cases are mainly alike.

In the October issue of "Mill and Factory" appeared an article by the editor, Hartley W. Bartley, vigorously attacking the NLRB for investigating charges that the Weirton Steel Company was violating the Wagner-Connery law and asserting that "outside trouble-makers" were disturbing the peace of the steel community. Copies of the magazine were widely distributed to Weirton workers.

Believing the Weirton management inspired the attack, thus attempting to improperly "influence" its employes, the board called on Bartley and his publisher to produce all records and documents concerning the preparation and distribution of the article. Bartley "defied" the board, and almost every daily in the land pictures him as a hero, battling for liberty.

In St. Marys, Pennsylvania, the Stackpole Carbon Company is fighting unionization. The "Daily Press," a local paper, edited by Harry P. O'Brien, ran an editorial charging that "an outside agitator" was stirring up trouble at the Stackpole plant.

An NLRB trial examiner investigated and reported that 1,000 reprints of the editorial were ordered by the Stackpole company before the editorial was published. He also claimed the paper is controlled by the Stackpole company and that the editorial was written by a former newspaper woman, now the wife of an engineer employed by the Stackpole concern. O'Brien accepted the subpoena, but denied the board's right to dig out the facts.

The newspaper critics of the NLRB assert it is punishing Bartley and O'Brien because they criticised the board, but here is the position of the board as stated by Charles Fahy, its general counsel:

"The National Labor Relations Board hasn't the slightest intention or desire to break down the freedom of the press or to discourage criticism of the NLRB.

"What we want to do is to disclose what we suspect may be a misuse of the press by an anti-union employer. We desire to find out, for example, if the Weirton company helped prepare the article which appeared in "Mill and Factory," paid for its publication, or in any other manner influenced anything beyond a fair expression of the editor's observations and views."

In other words, the sole point at issue is whether these editors are dishonest men, and an examination of their records will furnish the answer. The newspapers are fairly screaming their protests against the effort of the board to ascertain the facts. Apparently their contention is that an editor, or publisher, may be as dishonest as his conscience will permit; he may accept bribes from anyone who is willing to pay them; and he may enter into a conspiracy to violate the laws of the land, but he cannot be touched because the Constitution guarantees freedom of the press.

The press, in making that argument, is placing itself in an utterly untenable position. The men who wrote the First Amendment to the Constitution did not intend to set up a refuge for scoundrels, and any editor who accepts a bribe from an employer, or anyone else, may properly be placed in that category.

The Sons of Labor!

(By James E. Hungerford)

By LABOR 'twas builded—this world we are on,
In the process of its evolving;
A nebulous mass, in the Ages ago—
God labored, and set it revolving!
And slowly it formed in a perfect sphere;
On the lathe of Creation perfected;
Then MAN was evolved, with his WORK to do here,
By the “Master of Labor” directed!

Through centuries, mankind has tilled the soil,
And wrested from earth its treasure;
Through life and through death, and through toil
and toil,
We have wrought for our BIRTHRIGHT'S
measure!

From out of the bowels of the world, we've brought
The metals that fill our coffer;
Through wilderness, desert and swamp, we've fought
For the BEST that they had to offer!

By the strength of our thews, we have WON the
fight—
Ay, not with the gun and saber—
And wrested the world from primordial night,
By the POWER and the MIGHT of LABOR!
With brain and with brawn, we have wrought these
things,
With the THRILL of deep satisfaction!
For LABOR means LIFE, and a man's hearts sings
When he's putting his “dreams” in ACTION!

Recent State and Federal Labor Laws

U. S. Department of Labor Shows Rapid Progress Made in Establishing Improved Standards



HE U. S. Department of Labor recently published a digest of state and federal labor legislation which shows that rapid progress has been made in establishing improved labor standards.

In the field of child-labor legislation, North and South Carolina were added to the eight states (Connecticut, Montana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Wisconsin) which have adopted the basic 16-year minimum age for employment. In North Carolina the 16-year minimum applies not only to work during school hours but to factory work at any time. Children 14 to 16 years old may work outside of school hours for not more than 40 hours a week, or eight hours a day, or six days a week, in non-factory or non-prohibited employment. Work certificates are required up to 18 years of age. A nine-hour day, 48-hour week, and a six-day week are established for minors 16 to 18. The law "extends the list of hazardous occupations prohibited to minors under 16, specifies certain hazardous occupations prohibited to minors under 18 and extends the Labor Commissioner's power to declare other occupations hazardous and to prohibit them for minors under 18—formerly this rule-making power applied only up to age 16. It raises the minimum age for girls in street trades from 16 to 18 years and requires badges up to age 18."

South Carolina raised the age to 16 years for gainful employment in any industry during school hours but leaves mercantile employment outside of school hours without any age regulation. It prohibits night work from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. of minors under 16 years in any occupation, with certain exemptions. Formerly night work for minors under 14 years was prohibited from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. in factories, mines, and textile establishments. "Persons knowingly violating the act are guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, or imprisonment for not more than 30 days. Each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense. The Commissioner of Labor is charged with enforcement and is given right to enter and inspect any place or establishment where minors are employed and to have access to such records as may aid in the enforcement of the act."

South Carolina also raised the upper age for compulsory school attendance from 14 to 16 years for children of parents financially able to send their children to school.

Vermont, which formerly required employment certificates only in specified occupations for minors under 16 years, now requires them in gainful occupation except outside of school hours or during vacation. An eight-hour day and six-day week has been established and night work from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. prohibited for all minors under 16 years, except in domestic service and agriculture. The list of hazardous occupations prohibited for minors under 16 years has been extended and the sale of child-labor products from outside prohibited in the state if made under conditions that would have been illegal in Vermont.

In Connecticut the Department of Labor and Factory Inspection was authorized to pass on hazardous employment for minors under 18 years and the Department of Health may prohibit their employment at jobs hazardous to health. However, minors 16 years or over enrolled as bona fide apprentices are exempted. An age certificate is required for the employment of minors and such certificates must be kept on file and open to inspection.

"Laws lengthening the period of compulsory school attendance were passed in Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, and South Carolina. Wisconsin adopted new street trades regulations, including the requirement of permits for boys under 18, prohibition of night selling for boys under 16 after 7:30 p.m., and bring 'little merchants' under the act. Four states this year ratified the Child Labor Amendment, Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada, and New Mexico, bringing the total number of ratifications to 28."

Like Vermont, Missouri and New York prohibited the sale of the products of child labor made in other states if made by children under 16 years.

Florida provided double compensation for minors injured while illegally employed and made the employer, rather than the insurance carrier, liable for the increased compensation. In Indiana, where minors illegally employed receive double compensation, they are also protected in the same way for occupational diseases under the new Occupational Disease Compensation Act.

"The labor of children on industrial homework has been restricted by laws adopted this year in Illinois (age limit 16), Massachusetts (14 years), Pennsylvania (16 years), and Texas (15 years). Connecticut, New York, and Rhode Island have already fixed 16 years as the minimum age for issuing certificates for homeworkers."

It is expected that the control of industrial homework will enter a new phase under the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania laws, which permits its prohibition by the labor departments if it can be shown to be injurious not only to the workers themselves but to the employment standards of factory workers. Practically all the states where industrial homework has been prevalent now have substantially similar laws and it is expected that there will be close cooperation in their administration.

"However," the survey says, "even good coordination in the administration of homework laws in these states cannot deal with the alarming tendency that homework has shown in recent years to move into distant rural areas and small towns far removed from the sources of distribution. Only the adoption of laws by a still wider network of states, or federal control over homework distribution, can prevent its abuses from becoming entrenched in one place after another."

Labor Disputes and Collective Bargaining

Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah and Wisconsin have passed state labor relations acts modeled on the federal act. "Each of these laws creates a board, or commission, empowered to prevent unfair labor practices as defined in the act, to decide on the appropriate unit for collective-bargaining purposes, and to certify representatives after holding elections at the discretion of the board. In Pennsylvania and Utah the boards are part of the Department of Labor and Industry, and the Industrial Commission, respectively. In New York and Massachusetts the boards are nominally in the labor departments but are actually not subject to the jurisdiction of the head of the department. In Wisconsin, a close coordination has been assured by the appointment of the chairman of the Industrial Commission as chairman of the board," the U. S. survey points out.

In Wisconsin the board must maintain a list of labor organizations. To be listed a labor organization must give its name and address, the secretary's name and address, its affiliations, if any, and must convince the board that it is not a company union. Furthermore, the board must annually appoint a representative committee of officials of labor organizations on the state list and a representative committee of employers. Complaints concerning unfair practices by either employers or labor organizations shall be referred, respectively, to the employer's committee and to the labor committee for investigation. The board may at its discretion publish the report of either committee, and may after 30 days investigate independently. The law provides also for reference of unfair labor practice complaints to the employer's committee, with consent of complainant, and for the appointment from time to time of joint standing or special committees, the survey points out.

The Massachusetts law declares that it is an unfair labor practice for any person or labor organization to seize or occupy private property as a means of forcing settlement of a labor dispute. Tennessee requires employees who have ceased to work to withdraw from the premises within 12 hours. Vermont establishes a fine and imprisonment for a conspiracy of three or more persons to occupy a store, factory or garage without the consent of the owner.

Massachusetts defines private detectives to include, among others, inside shop operatives and strikebreakers; requires them to secure a license and fixes fee and bonds. Private detectives, when employed in industrial plants, must within 24 hours file with the Commissioner of Public Safety a statement of the purpose of such employment. New York designates labor espionage as an unfair labor practice which may be prohibited by the board and the courts.

Pennsylvania prohibits either the recruiting of workers or offers to secure employment for persons, where a strike or lockout exists. However, this provision does not apply to employment agencies licensed by the state. To make the law effective these agencies should be regulated by Department of Labor.

Other clauses of the Pennsylvania law bearing on strike-breaking prohibit the carrying of weapons by industrial police when not on duty, require them to leave their weapons at their place of employment, and prescribe penalties for disobedience. The law regulates the appointment of deputy sheriffs, requiring them to file with the county clerk an affidavit that they are citizens, that they have been residents of the county for two years preceding appointment, that they have never been convicted of a crime, and that, for two years preceding appointment, they have not been employed as private detectives or guards.

Utah requires strikebreakers to register with the Industrial Commission, and violation of the law is a misdemeanor. Sheriffs, police and other peace officers are prohibited from deputizing the employes of a private employer when a strike or lockout exists directly concerning the employer. Violation is a misdemeanor. The states repealed a law which made picketing, boycotting, or interfering with any person's privilege to work a misdemeanor.

Pennsylvania repealed its law, enacted in 1933, pertaining to yellow dog contracts and injunctions and passed a new law incorporating the main features of the old law as well as new provisions. It defines persons involved in a labor dispute as those having a direct or indirect interest therein, includes in its definition of employes those who have ceased to work because of a labor dispute, and provides that the term "employes" need not be limited to the employes of a particular employer. It requires courts to issue injunctions in strict conformity with the law and forbids them to enjoin a long list of acts permissible in labor disputes specifically enumerated. It provides that an organization participating in a labor dispute shall not be held liable for the unlawful acts of its agents except upon proof that the organization ratified such acts. It prohibits the issuance of an injunction for an employer who has not complied with the provisions of the law for the settlement of disputes by negotiation and with the aid of government mediatory machinery, and who has employed strikebreakers. It limits the duration of restraining orders and injunctions when issued.

Laws to strengthen and extend the conciliation and arbitration services of state labor departments in labor disputes were adopted in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

New Trends in Wage and Hour Legislation

The report points out that "significant new trends appeared in minimum wage and hours legislation this year. Oklahoma adopted the first minimum-wage law applicable to men as well as women. In addition, new minimum-wage laws for women, of the wage-board type, were passed in Arizona, New York, and Pennsylvania, bringing the total number of states having minimum-wage laws to 22 and the District of Columbia. Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Wisconsin strengthened existing laws. Nevada enacted a flat rate minimum-wage law, combined with an hours law, for women." Furthermore, "laws relating to time and medium of wage payment, scrip, wage assignments, and the settlement of claims for unpaid wages were enacted in 22 states. The labor commissioner has been authorized to accept assignments of wage claims and to collect for claimants through suit in the civil courts in Illinois, New Mexico, New York, and Utah, raising the number of states where such assistance is now available to wage earners from seven to 11. Provisions governing pay days, payment of workers who are discharged or who quit, payment of employes who are on strike or who are locked out, have been strengthened, or new provisions have been added, in at least a dozen states. Still more important, the enforcement of these regulations has been definitely lodged in the labor department in Illinois, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Utah, which means that rights nominally assured by statute will take on new meaning for thousands of wage earners. These enactments also indicate experimentation with various devices to secure greater regularity and responsibility among employers for meeting pay rolls, particularly in those industries where there are few tangible assets to form the basis of liens

and attachments. This year four states—Arkansas, California, New York, and Oklahoma—made provision for requiring certain employers to bond their pay rolls. California, New York, and Pennsylvania set up new methods for assuring workers who are employed on public contracts, presumably at predetermined prevailing wage rates, that they shall not be defrauded of their proper earnings. Other states required employers to post lists showing indebtedness to employees; to post specifications for rates of pay; or to post the percentage of tips that attendants on certain licensed premises were permitted to retain. Ten states passed or amended laws relating to determination of prevailing rates of wages to be paid on public works.

Pennsylvania Leads in Reducing Hours

It is significant that "prior to 1937 the best hours standard embodied in a state law had been the eight-hour day and 48-hour week for women. This year Pennsylvania took the lead not only in reducing its maximum from 54 to 44 a week, but in making the new standard apply to all workers, men as well as women. North Carolina also legislated for men, establishing a 10-hour day, 55-hour week, while women's hours were reduced from 10 to nine, and from 55 to 48. At present one state (Pennsylvania) has the eight-hour day, 44-hour week; 12 states (Arizona, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming) and the District of Columbia have an eight-hour day and 48-hour week for women. Three states (Massachusetts, North Carolina, Rhode Island) have a nine-hour day and 48-hour week. One state (New Hampshire) has a 10-hour day and 48-hour week; Colorado and Montana have the eight-hour day. Laws providing for either these daily or weekly limits, or both, were enacted this year by Illinois, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

"The state hours laws still vary considerably as to coverage, and as to number and extent of exceptions permitted. However, there is a marked tendency to extend the application of the laws; the most noteworthy gains in that direction this year occurred in New York, where the limitations as to daily and weekly hours were extended to women and boys under 18 in hotels and restaurants, and the provision for one-day's-rest-in-seven to all employees in these establishments. Pennsylvania eliminated its former exception for canneries; Ohio changed from enumerated to general coverage, but retained most of the specified exemptions; Illinois extended its law to include women in beauty parlors and certain offices; Arkansas extended its law (still with a nine-hour day and 54-hour week standard) to cover hotels, restaurants, banks, insurance companies, public utilities, and elevator operators in all establishments. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and in particular, Illinois extended the weekly day of rest requirement to include additional groups of employees mostly in service industries, where hours are notoriously long and rest days are few. New York has extended the 8-hour day, 48-hours and six-day week to kitchen and culinary workers in state institutions. Pennsylvania has included employees of the state, political subdivisions, and public institutions in the new eight and 44-hour law."

Workmen's Compensation

Summarizing the developments affecting workmen's compensation, the report points out that "increases in the often woefully inadequate compensation schedules have brought the number of states that allow the injured worker at least 60 per cent of his wages to 27. A maximum of \$18 a week or higher is permitted in 29 states. Compensation is now paid for life in cases of total permanent disability in 17 states. Only 13 states fix minimum weekly compensation at \$7 or more. States which this year acted to bring their laws in line with these standards are: New Mexico (increased weekly maximum from \$15 to \$18, minimum from \$8 to \$10, percentage of wages from 55 to 60, as well as other changes); Ohio (increased weekly minimum from \$5 to 8); Pennsylvania (increased weekly minimum from \$7 to \$12, maximum from \$15 to \$18 for duration of disability, if total); Georgia (increased weekly maximum from \$15 to \$20 for total disability); New Hampshire (increased weekly maximum from \$15 to \$17); South Carolina (increased percentage of wages from 50 to 60). The waiting period was reduced in Florida, Kentucky, Massachusetts, and South Carolina; medical and

hospital care provisions were extended in Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Provision was made for limiting fees in several states (Georgia, Montana, Texas and West Virginia). Additional employments were brought under the acts in Idaho, Maryland, New York, North Dakota, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. At the same time it must be recorded that in Florida certain employments were added to the excluded list."

The number of states that include occupational diseases under workmen's compensation is increasing. "The number of states that now compensate for some, if not all, occupational diseases was this year raised to 21 by the adoption of laws in five states (Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Washington). Of these 21 laws, eight and the District of Columbia provide for blanket coverage. From time to time in the states providing schedule coverage, new industries are added. In 1937 Ohio added silicosis coverage, Nebraska added compensation for diseases contracted in battery manufacturing—one of the chief sources of industrial lead poisoning. Compensation for silicosis is obtainable under 16 laws, though not always on the same basis as compensation for other types of injury. Some of these laws are elective, others hedge the worker's claim about with various devices that make proof difficult. Some states permit workers who have been exposed prior to passage of the acts to waive their claims, in whole or in part. Thus it is by no means certain that in these 16 jurisdictions workers will actually get compensation for disability due to inhaling silica dust.

"Of outstanding interest in connection with the new compensation law covering occupational diseases in Pennsylvania is the method of handling the so-called accrued liability problem in connection with silicosis. Instead of placing the burden on the injured worker or his dependents through greatly curtailed benefits, as has been done in New York and some other states, Pennsylvania has met the situation by a provision whereby the Commonwealth, out of a special fund, assumes the obligation of a part of the awards over a transition period of 10 years. This special fund is built up by a compulsory contribution from insurance carriers and self-insurers in death cases where there are no dependents.

"Further legislation to compensate for industrial diseases is forecast by provision for investigations this year in seven states: Arkansas, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, and Oregon."

Social Security

On October 30, 1937, the Social Security Board announced that all states, Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia had established unemployment insurance systems and these had been approved by the Board. Approval of the plans of Kansas, Nevada and South Carolina for old age assistance increased from 47 to 50 the approved plans for the needy aged.

The survey of labor legislation by the U. S. Department of Labor points out that "a number of the unemployment-compensation laws have been amended this year to liberalize benefits, to extend coverage, and to eliminate the employee contribution. At present only eight states require the employee to contribute. At the same time a change in the method used to compute benefits from time worked, to wages paid, has been introduced in many states in the interest of simplifying the records which employers are required to keep.

"Forty-four states have created pooled funds. However, 33 of these provide for merit ration with a change in the contribution rate after a certain number of years, in order to give the employers who have provided more stable employment the benefit thereof. In 26 states the unemployment compensation system (combined with the employment service) has been set up independently of the state labor department. A number of these states, however, have undeveloped labor departments, or none at all."

Furthermore, "one conclusion, which emerges very clearly from this survey of recent legislation and which is reinforced by taking into account the cumulative effect of the last 3 years' activity is that ever greater administrative burdens are being placed on the state labor officials. One of the last branches of state activity to take its place as a full-fledged administrative department has been the state labor department, and in some states, it has not yet been accorded that

dignity. Agencies that administer labor laws are still small scattered bureaus in many states, or single individuals without adequate staff or appropriations. There are still cases where an official is charged with a general responsibility for safety, yet has not the legal power to enter establishments for purposes of making inspections nor to compel the employer to put into effect necessary safety measures. As a counterpart to this there are also labor laws, such as wage payment, on the statute books whose enforcement is not assigned to any agency; the individual wage earner is supposed to bring his own complaint into court.

"Each year, however, sees a further consolidation of enforcement agencies, a rise in status, and new grants of power and responsibility. This year Arkansas, Georgia, and Indiana have joined the states that have brought about unified administration of all, or very nearly all, their laws relating to employment, and have charged a central officer with the duty of making studies and reports of labor conditions in the state upon which future legislative programs can be based. Moreover, these three new state labor departments will have the power to make rules and regulations to insure safety and health protection in all work places; power to enter and inspect premises, and power to compel the attendance of witnesses at hearings and the keeping of records."

However, "there are still wide gaps in the protection that workers should have, wherever they are employed, against unsafe and insanitary working conditions, excessive hours, underpayment, or even nonpayment of wages, and loss of income due to accident or disease. There is no lack of authoritative agreement upon desirable standards, and gradually the assumption spreads that every state should guarantee its workers certain basic minimum rights. One clear indication of this is the flood of bills embodying these agreements, introduced this year in every state whose legislature met. Many of these measures advanced so far prior to adjournment that their passage at future sessions seems hopeful, if not assured, the survey concluded.

Andrew Furuseth, President Emeritus of A. F. of L. Seamen's Union, Dies

Andrew Furuseth, veteran president of the International Seamen's Union of America, who had been seriously ill in Washington, D. C., for more than a year, died January 22nd. A resolution adopted shortly before his death, named him President Emeritus of American Federation of Labor Seamen's Union No. 21420.

The resolution adopted by the Executive Committee declared that "Andrew Furuseth devoted the major part of his life in a fight to secure complete freedom for seamen," that "his life and record are above suspicion or reproach," that "we recognize the work of Andrew Furuseth to be of lasting value to all seamen of the entire world," that "this distinguished son of the Sailor's Union of the Pacific was one of the founding fathers of the American Federation of Labor and of the organization of seamen under that banner," and "the name of Andrew Furuseth is respected and loved throughout the entire world by all fighters in the cause of human freedom."

Pointing out that Mr. Furuseth, "our great leader," had been too ill for the past year "to carry on his fight in behalf of the seamen," the resolution asserted that "we, the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor Seamen's Union No. 21420, name Andrew Furuseth as our President Emeritus," adding:

"We pledge ourselves to do our best to carry on the fight for human freedom to which Andrew Furuseth has devoted his life and to carry on the work of organizing seamen into a union of, by and for the seamen, to the end that American seamen and the seamen of the entire world may secure justice by organization."

Robert Chapeldaine is president of American Federation of Labor Seamen's Union No. 21420.

Action may not always bring happiness; but there is no happiness without action.—Disraeli.

National Health Insurance Issue Splits American Medical Association

FOR the first time in its history the reactionary front presented by the American Medical Association on all problems of medical care for the mass of American people is split asunder by the open revolt of a group of 430 physicians. In the face of the A. M. A.'s rejection of proposals for a new policy last June and its continuous stand-pat opposition to all changes, the group, comprising many well known physicians, in a signed statement called on the medical profession to recognize the principle that "the health of the people is a direct concern of the government" and urged that a "national health policy directed toward all groups of the population be formulated."

More far sighted than its parent body, the insurgent group is convinced that "the medical profession is only one of several groups to which medical care is of vital concern" and that, therefore, "close cooperation between physicians, economists and sociologists is essential." It also wisely warns that unless medical practitioners take the initiative and work together with other groups, "they cannot expect to play successfully the part which they should play, nor can they expect to enlist the sympathetic understanding of legislative bodies."

The program proposed by the insurgent group advocates chiefly the extension of preventative medicine and the provision of medical care for the "medically indigent" through public funds. In addition the physicians ask that public funds be provided for medical education and research, hospitals and an extended public health service. They also urge that "the investigation and planning of the measures proposed and their ultimate direction should be assigned to experts."

That the cost of reasonable care is beyond the means of millions of Americans is no longer open to question. Yet every proposal looking to the solution of the problem is opposed bitterly by the American Medical Association.

A few months ago the American Foundation printed a digest of letters received from 2,100 physicians. The burden of the plea was that the medical profession must pursue a more progressive course.

Dr. Hugh Cabot, of the Mayo Clinic and Dr. Robert S. Osgood of Boston, both respected members of their profession, having assisted in the digest, decided to go a step further. They circulated a letter urging physicians to agree to certain "general propositions" including grants from public funds to medical schools, hospitals and research laboratories.

To the layman that would seem a mild suggestion, but the "Journal" of the American Medical Association protested vigorously, declaring it was a "first step toward socialized medicine."

This was too much for an editorial writer on the New York Times who figuratively spanked the Medical Journal with such a verbal vim as to win the applauds of right-thinking men and women everywhere who realize a system of national health insurance is a vital problem and must be solved despite the difference of opinion as to the method to be pursued.

Here are some of things the Times writer said in the course of his caustic article:

"What if medical standards are still low? Better low than raised with government money, if the 'Journal of the American Medical Association' is right.

"What if medical education cannot be greatly improved without new endowments? Better for it to stagnate than to accept public aid.

"What if 150,000 die annually of cancer in this country because of scientific ignorance as to the cause of abnormal growths and of the impossibility of detecting the deep ones in their incipient stages? Better let these thousands writhe in anguish, according to the 'Journal's' implication, than accept a penny of the \$750,000 which the government will annually spend on cancer.

"What if free clinics and public hospitals must worry how they are to collect money enough to meet the demands made upon them? Let the needy struggle

along as best they can rather than 'put the hospitals promptly into the practice of medicine,' in the Journal's words.

"What of a state like New Mexico, where less than a quarter of the mothers in six of its 31 counties have medical care in childbirth and where infant mortality is higher than it should be in any American community? Manifestly the state should remain indifferent to the statistics and let country doctors cope with the problem.

"What if a hundred diseases take a dreadful annual toll for lack of knowledge as to their causes? Let the philanthropists carry the burden of research that will shed light where there is now only darkness.

"Aesculapius is in the heaven, and all's well with medicine so long as it looks askance at grants that come directly out of public funds."

Huge World's Fair of Pacific Will Stimulate Home Interest



THE history of the home, from its earliest conception in the caves of prehistoric days to the modern abodes of today, will be told in an elaborate exhibit of full-sized model houses at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, according to plans now being formulated.

"Inspiration City," the community of representative homes of all ages of civilization, promises to be one of the outstanding features of the \$50,-000,000 World's Fair of the Pacific. Comprising acres of outdoor space adjoining the huge exhibit buildings of the homes and gardens division, the proposed display will show not only the exterior architecture of dwellings, rich and poor, of all periods of history, but the landscaping and gardening effects, furniture, art work and interior decorating as well.

The fundamental purpose of the exhibit is to stimulate interest in homes and housing, including home construction materials, home furnishings and landscape gardening materials. Several series of model homes are planned depicting the architecture and interior decorating as well as home appliances. Not only will houses of the past and present be shown but the house of tomorrow will be interpreted in the light of present style trends.

Tentative plans for "Inspiration City" include a Pompeian house with authentic furnishings, pottery, dishes, and decorations of that period. Even the crude examples of lead pipe plumbing of those days are expected to be duplicated.

A Moorish house with the quadrilateral lay-out and enclosed garden of that time is also planned. This house will particularly illustrate the advance of tile work, leather craft and art iron work under the Moors.

Other buildings contemplated to show the development of homes down through the ages include a replica of Shakespeare's Stratford-on-Avon house, displaying period furniture, needle work and handloomed rug weaving. Besides these examples of antiquity, each surrounded with correct gardens, an international group of homes, European, Oriental and even African, is contemplated.

Another group would show the significant evolution of the American home.

Major emphasis of "Inspiration City," however, will be placed on contemporary dwellings. In model homes of frame, brick and concrete, varying from three to seven rooms, the latest developments in home design and construction, furnishings and appliances will be dramatically presented. International contests are expected to furnish the basis of many startling innovations in both building design and construction, furnishing and appliances will be dramatically presented.

I should never have made my success in life if I had not bestowed upon the least thing I have undertaken the same attention and care I have bestowed upon the greatest.—Charles Dickens.

Who for the poor renown of being smart,
Would leave a sting within his brother's heart.—Young.

Representatives from 24 Unions Attend Midwest Conference



APPROXIMATELY fifty delegates representing seven Furniture Workers Locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, two Federal Labor Unions, and fifteen Upholsterers International Unions attended the third annual meeting of the Advisory Council of Furniture and Kindred Products workers at Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

International representatives present were George Orris, United Brotherhood of Carpenters; Alfred Rota, Upholsterers International and Myron Jovaag, American Federation of Labor organizer.

Delegates were present from Kenosha, Oshkosh, New London, Eau Claire, Stevens Point, Sheboygan, Milwaukee and Hartford, of Wisconsin; Kankakee, Naperville, E. St. Louis, DeKalb, Rockford and Chicago of Illinois; St Paul and Minneapolis of Minnesota.

Maurice Feldshau, Kenosha delegate, declared, "If all Locals of the furniture industry in the midwest would affiliate with the midwest council I believe a great deal can be accomplished towards organizing the unorganized furniture factories. This would also help eliminate the low wage competition which union factories are confronted with."

After much discussion, the council went on record limiting membership to American Federation of Labor unions only. This move brought about the withdrawal of several CIO organizations.

The council endorsed the plan for a national conference of all furniture workers some time next spring, or summer to unify the work of all furniture workers under the A. F. of L.

It was voted to place the Northland Ski Company of St. Paul and the C. A. Lund manufacturing Company of Hastings, Minn., on the official "do not patronize list," and to notify all Locals to request them to advise all sporting goods dealers not to stock, skis, ski poles, tobogans, etc. from this firm, on penalty of being placed on the unfair list in their district. It was brought out that a labor dispute has been in progress at the two plants, which are owned by C. A. Lund, for the last six months. During this time the company has fought the union with every available weapon in an effort to break down the union. The Labor Board has rendered a decision in favor of the union, but Lund refuses to abide by the decision, stating the Board has no authority.

The Council went on record to back the Locals at Hartford, Wisconsin, and DeKalb, Illinois, in their fight to stop the racket being run by the Chambers of Commerce in those cities where they force the workers to agree to contribute five per cent of their wages to a fund of the Chambers of Commerce to bring or pay new industries to locate in the two communities.

The Council went on record for a 40-hour week, consisting of five eight hour days, time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sundays, holidays. A minimum wage of 55 cents per hour for woodworkers and 79 cents per hour for upholsterers was the decision of the Council and all Locals were instructed to strive for this goal in new contracts.

The next conference will be held in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Time is a sort of a river of passing events, and strong is its current; no sooner is a thing brought to sight than it is swept by and another takes its place, and this too will be swept away.—Marcus Aurelius.

The union label on an article is your insurance that the article was made in factories and shops under the best working conditions by skilled mechanics and not the product of sweatshops.

William Green Presents Facts of Wage-Hour Bill In Face of Malicious Attacks by Lewis' CIO

To National and International Unions,
State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies and
Directly Affiliated Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Because of malicious misrepresentation of the American Federation of Labor on the part of the dictators of the CIO, I am submitting the following truths, facts and information regarding wages and hours legislation which was recently considered and acted upon by the Congress of the United States.

The Wages and Hours Bill supported by the CIO provided that a single administrator could in his discretion establish rates of pay in substandard and sweated industries at any figure below 40 cents per hour, and a work week at 40, 45, 50, 54 hours or more. This Bill supported by the CIO conferred upon a single individual power to fix wages at 10 cents, or 20 or 25 cents per hour. It also provided that said single administrator could fix a work week at any number of hours above 40 but never below. This single administrator could establish geographical differences in minimum rates of pay and maximum working hours. In other words, he could fix an hourly rate of 10, 15 or 20 cents per hour in some sections and in other sections a minimum rate of 30, 25 or 40 cents per hour, but not above that. He could also fix a work week of 40 hours in one locality, and 50, 54, 56 or more in another. Thus the geographical differential in the minimum rates of pay and the maximum work week would be perpetuated and maintained by law.

Working people throughout the United States are opposed to having fixed upon them by law such a "hodge-podge" of wage and hour differentials by some administrator who might be influenced by political and other considerations.

The CIO sought to impose such a condition upon American labor. It tried with all the influence at its command to prevail upon Congress to do so. It would if it had succeeded in its efforts perpetuated substandard, sweatshop wage differentials between one section of the country as against the other. The attitude of CIO leaders seemed to be any kind of wages and hours legislation, regardless of what it might be. The CIO seemed to think more about its political prestige and influence than it did about the economic, industrial and social interests of the workers.

Such an exhibition of treachery and deception has rarely been manifested during all the history of organized labor.

The American Federation of Labor, true and unyielding in its devotion to the economic interests of the workers, fought to protect the workers by opposing the imposition of such exploiting legislation upon them. It proposed a Wages and Hours Bill which provided for a uniform minimum rate of 40 cents per hour and a work week of not more than 40 for all working men and women in all sections of the country wherever they may be employed throughout the United States.

Under the provisions of this proposed Bill no employer in the United States could pay less than 40 cents per hour and was prohibited from working employes more than 40 hours per week. No geographical differentials, no varying rates of pay, no differences in the work week—all applied uniformly to all workers everywhere.

This measure was designed to wipe out sweatshop and substandard conditions. It meant real war on sweatshops and on substandard employers. It meant a uniform national wage bottom and a maximum work week in the South, the North the East and West. All employers would be compelled to observe the same minimum hourly rates of pay and maximum hourly work week.

This is the kind of minimum wage legislation that the working people of the United States want. This is the kind they should have and this is the kind the American Federation of Labor is determined they shall have.

What kind of minimum wage legislation would the working people in the United States prefer, the one which the CIO tried to impose upon them, or the one which the American Federation of Labor fought to secure for them?

The American Federation of Labor maintains that the worker in the South, employed in low-wage, substandard industries, is entitled to the same minimum rates of pay as the worker in other sections of the country. He is also entitled to the same work week as the workers in all other sections of the country.

The CIO would have had it otherwise if it could have succeeded in securing the enactment of its unscientific, unsound and destructive wages and hours bill.

Furthermore, the bill sponsored by the American Federation of Labor provided for easy and practical methods of enforcement. Instead of boards and administrators, it provided that the Justice Department of the government must prosecute any employer who paid less than 40 cents per hour or worked his employees more than 40 hours per week, and that each employer who violated the Act would be subject to a fine of \$100 for each offense against each employee. No boards or Administrators were necessary for the enforcement of the Act.

The CIO opposed this measure, thwarted the American Federation of Labor, and with the help of wavering members of Congress defeated it. Thus, responsibility in a very large way for the defeat of a practical, constructive, uniform minimum wages and hours bill, sponsored and supported by the American Federation of Labor must be directly attributed to the treacherous conduct and policy of the CIO.

When this defeat of the American Federation of Labor sponsored wages and hours bill took place, there was nothing left for the American Federation of Labor to do except to call upon members of Congress to recommit the poorly-drawn, ill-considered, highly objectionable wages and hours bill approved by the CIO and thus save the workers of the nation from becoming the victims of minimum wages fixed by an administrator at anywhere between 10 and 40 cents per hour, and a work week anywhere between 40 and 54, or more hours. This we did. Congress responded to our appeal, and by a decisive vote referred the bill to the Committee on Labor for further consideration and revision.

Following this constructive action by Congress, the leaders of the CIO who were defeated, whined and yelled like whipped curs and because they were thwarted in their purpose they have misrepresented and vilified the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor. They lack the personal qualifications necessary to accept defeat philosophically. In other words, they can't take it.

In the meantime, some Congressmen in New England who voted for the wages and hours bill which would perpetuate geographical differentials in wage rates and working conditions, against which all people who believe in the maintenance of uniform working standards complain, will be called upon to answer to their constituents why they supported such legislation.

The American Federation of Labor will submit to Congress again its uniform, well-considered and well-prepared minimum wage and maximum work week legislation. It will ask Congress to enact it into law. It will seek to protect the exploited worker in the remote sections of the country, as well as in our most populous centers. It will provide for a uniform wage foundation upon which the wage structure of the nation will rest and a maximum work week which all employers will be called upon to observe. We will then see whether the CIO will oppose this character of minimum wage and maximum hours legislation sponsored and approved by the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,

WM. GREEN, President, American Federation of Labor.

Workers of "Lux" Soap Sign with A. F. of L. Union

Edgewater, N. J.—Lever Brothers Company, makers of "Lux" soap and other products, has entered into a union contract with the A. F. of L. Union Soap and Glycerine Workers' Union No. 21257, covering employees of fifteen departments of the firm's big Edgewater plant.

The 8-hour day and 40-hour week is established, with time and a half for overtime, including Sundays and holidays, except the regular Sunday shift in the processing plants, power house and service departments. Rates of pay are covered in 71 different classifications, with minimum ranging from 50 cents an hour for newly hired boys and girls, 65 cents for laborers, on up to \$1.10 an hour for machinists and welders.

Annual Wage for Mechanics Employed on New Housing Plan Opposed by AFL



STRONG opposition to the White House proposal that an annual wage be substituted for present hourly rates for workers in the building industry in connection with the plan for reducing construction costs of housing was voiced by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the hearing held by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the bill to amend the National Housing Act of 1934 in accordance with the new program.

Expressing the conviction that reduced costs would lure from \$12,000,000,-000 to \$16,000,000,000 of private capital into the housing industry, President Roosevelt said the drive for cheaper housing will depend mainly on the willingness of industry and labor to cooperate in putting housing costs within the reach of the mass of the people, the goal being large-scale production at lower cost to the consumer.

"This will mean," President Roosevelt said, "a larger annual wage for labor because of the larger amount of employment than is possible at high hourly rates, with long periods of unemployment. It will mean a larger annual income for industry because of the larger volume of production than is possible at high unit prices with greatly restricted output."

In his statement before the Senate Committee, Mr. Green analyzed at length various elements entering the cost of housing and declared that the greatest deterrent to housing at reasonable prices is the high cost of financing, which ranges from 15 to 30 per cent per year.

Turning to the contribution which building trades mechanics can make to the housing program, Mr. Green flatly and with convincing logic opposed the suggestion "that for such mechanics an annual wage should be put into effect to serve as a basis for lowering of construction costs."

He held that the proposal would not remedy the unemployment problem in the building industry, that it would seriously weaken the wage structure of the building industry and disorganize building construction, that it would create social discontent and that the net saving in construction costs would be infinitesimal.

Following is the text of that portion of Mr. Green's statement before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee giving the position of the American Federation of Labor on the proposed annual wage for the workers in the building industry:

1. Any reduction in building costs resulting from the operation of an annual wage plan, will, in practice, be purely nominal, for such reduction is bound to be offset by increased overhead and operating charges.
2. Wage determination of building labor is a purely local problem which cannot be dealt with on any national basis but must be handled locally.
3. The application of the annual wage formula will aggravate rather than relieve unemployment, thereby defeating the very purpose of the housing program.
4. In order to put any such formula in effect a drastic and violent change would be necessary in the complex system of operating methods and relationships firmly established in the industry, with the resulting serious dislocation and crippling of construction activity.
5. An attempt to introduce the annual wage plan in any part of the building industry covered by a special federal program would undermine the wage structure in the entire industry, subject building mechanics to unjust and inequitable hardships, with the resultant economic instability and social discontent.

Let us consider each of these points.

1. The amount of saving through the annual wage formula.

The labor cost in building construction constitutes less than 25 per cent of the total construction cost. Therefore a reduction of even 20 per cent in the hourly rate will amount to a saving of not more than 5 per cent.

But the nature of building construction work is such that continuous employment on an annual basis could only be possible on a large-scale housing

project of sufficient magnitude to enable the mechanics in different trades to work during the entire year without interruption.

Construction of large enough projects for the purpose would rarely be feasible. Where such exceptional cases would exist, the additional expenses incurred to permit continuous work for all of the mechanics employed would more than offset the 5 per cent saving derived from reduced wages.

Such additional charges would result from the large investment being tied up in land which, due to the necessity of staggering the progress of construction, could not be built up as rapidly or economically as it is normally possible. They would also result from increased cost of overhead, supervision, insurance, equipment, materials, power, and all other services necessary for the continuous but slower development of the entire project.

2. Building wages is a local problem which cannot be dealt with on a national basis.

An annual wage formula for building construction mechanics may seem to be feasible in theory but is impractical in operation. As a matter of actual day-to-day practice, building mechanics' wages are determined locally and are governed by local conditions. Those conditions vary widely from one community to another and in different regions. Among such variable factors are:

- a. The size of the community.
- b. Its geographic location.
- c. The supply of building labor available.
- d. The amount of construction work going on at a given time.
- e. Climatic conditions and the resultant number of days and weeks in which work can be performed.
- f. Cost of living.

The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor unions will, of course, cooperate in every way to make the housing program in the particular community a success. But the form in which such cooperation can be achieved must be worked out by the contractors and labor in the particular community on the basis of local conditions which prevail.

The varying wage scales of building mechanics in various communities exist as the result of a long evolutionary development, of repeated tests of special skills, training, and efficiency. They are a part of a complex going concern, an economic system stable and enduring in character.

They are essential to effective operating utilization of different trades and skills which must be coordinated in one operation. Any changes in these rates must involve gradual and detailed adjustments requiring intimate knowledge of existing conditions and special problems involved.

A disruption of this system by one revolutionary change will undermine the existing standards and lead to chaotic conditions.

3. The annual wage formula will create unemployment and defeat its own purpose.

The proponents of the annual wage plan lose sight of the important fact that, in addition to all the other defects, the plan is bound to reduce by at least two-thirds the number of mechanics required to put up the same amount of construction.

In order to build, from the ground up, a given number of houses under the present system, the mechanics of each trade would be given employment on that particular project for around 20 weeks. The project can be built in one season with, let us say, one thousand mechanics on the job. If this construction is deliberately spread over the entire year, however, only 400 mechanics will be needed with the remaining 600 left to seek employment elsewhere.

If it could be demonstrated that the total amount of work done would be substantially increased, because of an actual reduction in total costs, by savings derived from operation of the plan, some measure of justification could be found for the proposal. As we have seen, however, any economies resulting from wage reduction are bound to be neutralized by higher operating costs with no possibility of appreciably increasing the volume of construction by this method.

It is important to bear in mind that in changing building trade employment from the present basis to the annual basis it will be necessary to increase the

volume of construction at least two and a half times to provide jobs for the same number of men. But even if this is done there will be no increase in employment and the men actually employed on this work will be required to put out two and a half times as much work without corresponding increase in compensation.

Thus, no matter how we apply the formula a cut in either employment or purchasing power of the building workers concerned is the inevitable result. The operation of the plan, therefore, would be directly at cross purposes with our common effort and common objective to avert the depression and bring about a balanced, lasting recovery.

4. The annual wage plan would undermine the entire wage structure of the building industry, and create disruption and disorganization of building production.

When we consider the annual wage plan we must remember that it is considered as a possibility only in connection with the proposed federal housing program. No matter how extensive the operation of this program it would mean that the annual wage formula would apply only on isolated locations on specific projects. This would immediately create two standards of pay for the same scale of workers, often for identical employers.

At any time there is bound to be more construction on the hourly system than on the annual pay basis. It is axiomatic that the established hourly rate will be thus thrown off balance, undermining the basic standards of compensation and employment in the entire industry. A double standard of pay in the building industry cannot endure, without throwing the entire wage system off balance.

Congress recognized many years ago the necessity of maintaining rates of pay prevailing in each locality in the building industry. This principle was embodied in the Bacon-Davis Act. It was put in operation on PWA housing projects and it was incorporated in the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act, passed by Congress last August.

Any attempt to impose upon the building industry a new and unworkable wage system by legislative fiat is bound to reduce the standard of living, undercut the purchasing power of the workers, prolong depression and give rise to discontent.

Penalties Against Anti-Union Employers Found in Old Indiana Statute

Indiana workers have apparently been overlooking a powerful weapon in their behalf, in the form of a law enacted in 1893 and never repealed. This old statute, dormant and practically forgotten in the archives of this great industrial State, provides for the imprisonment of an employer, or an agent, or any employe of any business concern, who seek in any way to prevent workers from joining a labor union.

Resurrected by the State Division of Labor recently, Thomas R. Hutson, commissioner of the Division, states that the old law has never been repealed nor invalidated. He adds, significantly, that "we may have to use it."

Interference by employers or their representatives with the right of employes to organize or join labor unions, is prohibited in the following paragraph of the statute:

"Labor organizations—discharging employes. It shall be unlawful for any agent, officer, or employe of any company or corporation to prevent employes from forming, joining, and belonging to any lawful labor organization, and any such individual member, agent, officer, or employe that coerces or attempts to coerce employes by discharging or threatening to discharge from their employ or the employ of any firm, company or corporation because of their connection with such lawful labor organization, and any officer or employer to exact a pledge from working men that they will not become members of a labor organization as a consideration of employment shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100, or imprisoned for not more than six month, or both, in the discretion of the court."

U. S. District Court Denies Brewery Workers Injunction Against the A. F. of L.



JUSTICE JENNINGS Bailey of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia handed down a decision refusing to overrule the lawful and constitutional action of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled concerning a jurisdiction dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America and the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor is the highest legislative and judicial body of the Federation, the decisions of the convention being final unless they are changed by a subsequent convention.

The 1933 A. F. of L. convention, by an emphatic vote of 13,872 to 5,859, decided that jurisdiction over teamsters and chauffeurs in the brewery industry properly belonged to the Teamsters International Brotherhood rather than to the Brewery Workers International Union.

The resistance of the Brewery Workers Union to this decision of the A. F. of L. convention culminated a number of months ago in the filing of a petition for an injunction in the Federal District Court here restraining the officers and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor from enforcing the convention order and also enjoining the Teamsters Brotherhood from taking in brewery truck drivers.

The 1937 convention of the Federation approved the report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council on the controversy, which denounced the action of the Brewery Workers Union as a direct blow against the organized labor movement and an attack on the "fundamental structure" of the American Federation of Labor itself.

Never before in the history of labor injunctions," the Council declared, "has an attempt been made to secure such an all-embracing and far-reaching injunction against the workers of our land."

The Executive Council took the position that the Brewery Workers Union in bringing the suit "ignored the law, well recognized by the courts, that the courts will let labor unions, like churches, settle their own internal affairs, and cannot be called on to intervene (on the petition of a disgruntled union, if it has been given a hearing before the proper union tribunal under the union's constitution and laws) to set aside the findings and decrees of the union's highest authority."

After a full hearing, Justice Bailey dismissed the suit of the Teamsters Brotherhood to enjoin the American Federation of Labor from enforcing the Federation's laws. The opinion is regarded as sustaining the authority of the American Federation of Labor over its own internal affairs without intervention of the equity courts.

The text of Justice Bailey's opinion follows:

This is a suit by the plaintiff as representative of the International Union of what may be called the Brewery Workers against the American Federation of Labor, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters etc., and certain officers and members of the two defendants associations seeking in substance to enjoin the Federation from attempting to compel those teamsters who are members of the plaintiff union to become instead members of the Teamsters Union, to set aside certain actions of the Convention of the Confederation and for declaratory judgments as to the powers of the Confederation over the plaintiff.

The defendant has moved to dismiss the bill upon several grounds and chiefly upon the ground that the courts will not interfere with the operations of associations which are not conducted for profit, when no property rights are involved.

I cannot see that the plaintiff as an International Union, and as an affiliated member of the Confederation has any rights in this controversy that are property rights in the real sense.

The mere fact that members of Local Unions may have certain rights as to strike benefits or similar rights in the International does not give the latter any real property rights in the Confederation.

Apart from any question of property rights, I think that questions of jurisdiction are to be settled by the proper authorities of the Confederation; and so too as to any contract between different members of the Confederation or unions in so far as the Confederation is concerned. The plaintiff has acquiesced in the actions of the Confederation so long as they were favorable to it, without apparently raising any question of jurisdiction.

On the whole I do not think that this case is of the character that would give the Court power to interfere in the actions of the Confederation, and consequently the Court would not enter any declaratory judgment as to matters which are not within its jurisdiction.

The motion to dismiss the bill of complaint should be sustained.

Labor Facing 1938 with Alternate Feelings of Apprehension and Hope, Says Green



OLLOWING is a statement by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor on the conditions confronting labor and the nation during 1938:

Labor faces the New Year with alternating feelings of apprehension and hope. This state of mind is based upon the existence of an increasingly serious unemployment situation. The great army of unemployed which existed during the year 1937, numbering between eight and ten million, has been increased by reason of the economic change which suddenly took place last September.

Economic and industrial facts with which we are confronted at the close of the year 1937, justify the conclusion that unemployment will increase during the first six months of 1938. This means that Labor will suffer much because the distress of unemployment falls very heavily upon it. Any attempt by employers to take advantage of this distressing situation to reduce wages will be opposed and resisted with all of the power at Labor's command. Reduced wages would only aggravate the situation by reducing and curtailing buying power. The effective remedy for unemployment is increased buying power.

The correctness of the figures of unemployment given out by the American Federation of Labor each month were in a large measure substantiated by the recent government unemployment survey.

But even though we realize we are face to face with tremendous economic difficulties growing out of a serious unemployment situation during the early part of 1938, we are inspired by a sincere hope that improvement will take place during the latter part of the year. We sincerely believe economic and industrial conditions will improve during the New Year.

The reasons which caused the development of economic demoralization, with resulting unemployment, in 1930 and 1931 do not seem to prevail now. In fact, it seems difficult to understand why we drifted into the present situation.

Labor will continue its organizing campaign with increasing aggressiveness and will mobilize its full economic strength in order to protect and preserve the wage standards which have been set up. We will also press for the acceptance of the shorter-work-day and shorter-work-week as a permanent remedy for unemployment.

We face the New Year determined and hopeful. We will consolidate the gains which Labor made during the year 1937, and will press forward for the realization of added gains through the establishment of increased wages, shorter hours of work and improved conditions of employment. We will call upon the Government to meet the unemployment situation in a practical and constructive way.

The very essence of a free government consists of considering offices as public trusts, bestowed for the good of the country, and not for the benefit of an individual or a party.—John C. Calhoun.

A Message from William R. Townley, British Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention

In last month's issue, "The Carpenter" presented an address made at the fifty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor by John C. Little, one of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress.

In this issue we present the address made by the other delegate of the British Trades Union Congress, William R. Townley. Mr. Townley gives additional insights into the British labor movement.



BRING to you the fraternal greetings of British trade unionists from our Norwich Congress where, forty-three years ago, the first interchange between our Congress and your Convention, began. It was at our Norwich Congress in 1894 that Brother John Lloyd representing your Federation brought a fraternal message to our Congress. My old friend and former colleague on the T. U. C. General Council, Brother Will Thorne, happily still with us at the age of 80, had a happy inspiration. Following Brother Lloyd's address, Brother Thorne moved that it be an instruction from Congress to send a delegate to represent it at the American Convention of Labor.

In accordance with that resolution a distinguished member of Congress, John Burns, and another prominent leader representing the weavers, Mr. David Holmes, crossed the Atlantic to your Convention in Denver 43 years ago.

Through all the years since that first exchange your delegates have found a cordial welcome at our Annual Congress; and it gives great satisfaction in the closing year of my active service in trade unionism, to be numbered amongst the British trade unionists who have brought across the Atlantic the brotherly greetings of our organized movement to yours.

It will perhaps be useful and timely if I tell you something about the progress British trade unionism has made on its legal side, and in respect of its long-term policy in its dealings with the State, and the intervention of Government authority in the industrial sphere.

If you have had an opportunity of reading a full report of the remarkable speech delivered by this year's President of our Congress (Brother Ernest Bevin) from the Presidential Chair, you may have noted this passage:

"We must consider carefully the question as to how far the State should be permitted to interfere in the regulation of wages and conditions. Our Movement is a voluntary one, and the claim for State regulation must not be carried too far. It might easily lead onto the slippery slope of the Totalitarian State under Capitalist control, by which our very liberty might be destroyed. There are some industries in which, to prevent sweating, State regulation is essential. In others the legalizing of voluntary agreements is all that should be accepted. In the remainder it is far better to maintain standards by Trade Union action wherever we can."

This passage from our President's address struck some of us who have grown old in trade union service as somewhat significant. It emphasized a fundamental principle of British Trade Union which has perhaps been somewhat obscured by the rise of a political party which owes its origin to the action of the trade unions, and by the increasing intervention of Governments and State departments in economic and industrial matters. Our trade unions are essentially voluntary organizations, and their guiding principle has been for more than a hundred years to endeavor to regulate wages and conditions of employment by means of voluntary agreements with the employers. This system of voluntary agreements, and the joint negotiating machinery underlying it, is almost co-extensive today with British industrial organization. Practically all the industries and many of the professions today are regulated, and the conditions of service defined by negotiations of this character between the representatives of organizations of employers and employed.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that three-fourths of the wage earning population in the country from which I come, live and work and earn under conditions which are determined by Trade Union agreements. I am not claiming, of course, that three-fourths of the wage earners of Britain are organized in trade unions.

I wish I could make that claim. In a considerable number of trades and industries we are nearing the point of 100 per cent organization. In others, however, and in very many of the professions, the percentage of organized to unorganized workers is not what it should be. Nevertheless, organization is spreading, and Trade Union negotiations, agreements, and standards, are now operative over a much wider field than is represented by the actual membership of the Union. Trade unionism as I need hardly say in an assembly of this kind, is like the mercy of God: Its benefits fall alike upon the just and the unjust—the organized and the unorganized alike participate in the benefits that flow from the voluntary agreements negotiated by the unions. In fact, I believe that a statistical investigation would show that a greater number of unorganized workers than of organized members of trade unions, enjoy the higher standard of life and improved conditions of employment which the unions have imposed upon industry.

Although there has been a considerable extension of Governmental and legislative regulation of industry, the essential trade union principle of voluntary negotiation and agreement has not been impaired to such an extent as is sometimes suggested by those who look at British industry and the activities of the British trade unions from the outside. Legislation by the British Parliament has been directed mainly to supplementing the machinery of voluntary negotiation and collective bargaining established by employers and employed in their organized and corporate capacity. Much of the legislation touching arbitration and conciliation in trade disputes is intended to prevent a complete break-down of the voluntary system of collective bargaining. That system, in my country and in yours, often produces a deadlock. Industrial conflict would then eventuate; but it is very frequently avoided by the operation of governmental machinery, such as the system of Industrial Courts, and the intervention of Government conciliators and arbitrators, who assist both parties to find common ground of agreement, and to minimize the differences between them.

Another considerable extension of industrial legislation in my country has been in the direction of legalizing the voluntary agreements of trade unions with employers' organizations. By "legalization" we mean the extension of a voluntary agreement outside the field of industry covered by federated firms—for example, by the machinery of our Trade Boards. In the Trade Board trades, usual procedure is for Unions to negotiate standards and conditions with federated employers, and then for these to be imposed upon the less well-organized sections of the industry, and upon individual non-federated employers, by the authority of the Ministry of Labor. This is a process by which minimal standards are defined, and in the long-run enforced by governmental authority.

Perhaps the most significant fact is that governmental and legislative intervention in matters of industrial standards subsists alongside a logically complete system of voluntary regulation. I belong myself, for instance, to an industry which has evolved an almost complete method of regulating its affairs on the basis of collective agreements. It goes much farther in the boot and shoe trades, with which I have been connected all my life, than in any other industry from the country from which I come. Agreements between the operatives' Union and the organized employers in my industry have for years past carried provisions for penalizing either of the parties in the event of a violation of the agreement. Our voluntary agreements, in short, have gone the length of an undertaking to penalize ourselves for an infraction of the bargain made with the other side. A stoppage of work resulting from a dispute over the terms of an agreement in the boot and shoe trades, has been a rare occurrence during my lifetime as an officer of the Union. Responsibility for such a stoppage would be soon ascertained and the penalty attaching to a violation of the agreement out of which the stoppage arose, would be automatically imposed. Experience has taught us as a Union, and I believe I can say as a movement, that industry, when fully unionized—and I stress

complete unionization as a condition—is capable of solving all its problems by the method of collective bargaining and with a minimum of state interference.

State intervention is necessary in certain contingencies. It is necessary where Unions are fighting for recognition and where employers are collectively or individually hostile to trade unionism, its principles and its practice. It is necessary for government to step in where sweated conditions prevail in an industry or trade, and where the Unions are not strong enough themselves to establish minimal conditions by agreement with employers.

It is necessary in industries where an important number of employers, imbued with individualistic notions about the rights of ownership and management refuse to recognize standards and conditions of employment accepted by other employers in the same industry or group of trades in accordance with voluntary agreements arrived at by collective bargaining. But Unions which originated as an organized power in resistance to dictation from employers are not likely to accept at this late stage of their development, dictation from the state. As trade unionists we invoke state power to regularize, legalize and extend conditions of employment, and the principles that should govern the conduct of industry which we have first obtained by collective bargaining with organized employers. We resisted dictation from employers in the early days; and we should resist dictation from governments in these days.

For trade unionism is the organized modern expression of that principle of free association for the purposes held in common by bodies of citizens which has distinguished our system and way of life as a race from its earliest days. Voluntary association by communities within the general political community, is a very old feature of our society. It goes back beyond the trade unions of the guilds and other voluntary associations which arose in the early middle ages to supervise, legislate for, and conduct, all the trades and industries which then existed. Not only ritual and ceremonial, but practices, customs, principles and ideals which constituted the active life of the medieval guilds, survive in the structure, customs and methods of modern trade unionism. What we see, in fact, in trade unionism today, is a continuation and an enlargement of the ancient principle and practice of free association, voluntary methods of controlling and regulating the day-to-day conduct of trade and industry; and the progressive improvements of standards and conditions of life for the producers as a class.

That system stands distinct from, and in opposition to, the anarchic individualism of capitalist industry. But it is equally apart from and opposed to the totalitarian theory of the state which has produced in Europe monstrous tyrannies erected upon the ruins of free and voluntary trade unionism. None of us who have studied the origins of dictatorship in the 20th century, and have followed its historical development in such countries as Italy and Germany, can fail to realize the significance of the fact that the very first step taken by the dictators was the destruction of every form of free association among citizens, particularly trade unionism.

We think it significant, too, that legislation affecting the Trade Unions has unconsciously, or otherwise, over a great period of time, recognized and respected the voluntary character of the wage earners' associations and combinations in all branches of industry. Not for many years has there been any suggestion in British legislation of restricting the operation of the principle of free association. Certain Acts of Parliament, it is true, have abridged the powers of Trade Unions in some directions. But those abridgments, studied in the light of the legal history of trade unionism, have left the Unions substantially in the same position before the law that they had previously.

More than two generations ago proposals were made by a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the position of the trade unions, that they should be legally incorporated and be invested with a legal status which would have made them answerable to the courts for their conduct of industrial disputes and all their other activities in the same way as any other legally incorporated business undertaking. That recommendation was never accepted by the trade unions in Britain, nor did it prove acceptable to the British Parliament.

The development of trade unionism, on the contrary, even on its legal side left unimpaired its purely voluntary system, even to the extent of denying to any court of

law the right to entertain a legal action against any Union in respect of its conduct of trade disputes. That immunity did not mean that trade unions were above the law. It did not endow them with power to defy the law. It simply asserted the responsibility of trade unions for the conduct of their affairs, and the multifarious activities, as voluntary associations acting in accordance with the principle that what is lawful for an individual citizen is not unlawful for voluntary association of citizens acting in concert. I venture to make the claim that the legal history of British trade unionism has vindicated the attitude of the legislature in leaving them free to develop the voluntary system in the organization of the workers and the practice of collective bargaining.

British industry, broadly speaking, is regulated, as I have said, by voluntary agreements. Government intervention occurs mainly where this voluntary system is imperfectly developed, or where it suffers a temporary breakdown. The action of Parliament is invoked by the trade unions, acting through the Labor party, mainly to give legislative effect to claims made on behalf of the working people, and of the community as a whole, against vested interests, that trade union action could not achieve. There is no real contradiction of the voluntary principle involved in the trade union claim, for instance, for the illegal enactment of a 40-hour week, or the principle of annual holidays without loss of earnings—the paid holiday as we call it at home.

Unitedly, through the trade union Congress, the unions are urging the British government to legislate on the 40-hour week, and holidays with pay; but what the demand really means is that Parliament should enact that no wage earner should work for more than 40-hours in a week, and every wage earner should be entitled as a right to an annual paid holiday without loss of wages. Such an enactment would leave it as an obligation of the unions and employers' organizations, industry by industry, and trade by trade, to apply the 40-hour standard, and the annual paid holiday in the manner most convenient for each industry. If fact, the unions are asking Parliament to give legal effect to something they are already very successfully achieving for themselves in direct negotiation with organized employers. Quite a large number of British workers have obtained the boon of the shorter working week, and of paid holidays by voluntary agreement resulting from the normal processes of collective bargaining. It is to unify and extend such gains, won for specific bodies of wage earners by their unions that we have turned to Parliament.

We turned to Parliament in the same way for the enactment of a comprehensive national system of social insurance. This system, embracing social provision for sickness, accident, unemployment, and old age, is embodied in Acts of Parliament; but these acts are, in literal historical truth, an extension of trade union practice over a long period of time. The origins of old-age pensions, workmen's compensation, unemployment benefit, health insurance, are to be found in the system of union trade and friendly benefits. This trade union system still exists. It is a general and permanent feature of trade union work. The national system of social insurance has not superseded the voluntary trade union provision for these purposes; it has extended, enlarged, and amplified, for the community as a whole, the provisions made by the trade unions for their own membership.

This assembly, I know, will forgive me if I have dwelt at undue length upon these aspects of trade union activity, and the practice of trade union principles. I speak out of a somewhat extended experience of trade union administration, and with some knowledge of the history of the movement it has been my privilege to serve for many years. My active career, through reasons of ill-health, draws to a close with this mission I am carrying out as fraternal delegate to your Convention. It is a matter of pride and satisfaction to me that this should be my last commission—to bring you the message of goodwill, sympathy, and support from your fellow trade unionists in Britain in the stress of your own struggle to unionize the American wage earners on sound and enduring foundations. I have no doubt whatever that American trade unionism will find, as we have found, in Britain, that our good ship must be steered with a firm hand on the helm and an eye on the guiding star; and the history of our movement as a whole, here on this continent and on that far-distant Island from which I came, gives us our sailing directions, and the chart by which we steer.

Which Are You?

Are you an active member, the kind that
would be missed,

Or are you just contented that your
name is on the list?

Do you attend the meetings, and mingle
with the flock,

Or do you stay at home and criticize and
knock?

Do you take an active part to help the
work along,

Or are you satisfied to be the kind that
“just belong”?

Do you ever go to visit a member who is
sick?

Or leave the work to just a few and talk
about the clique?

There's quite a program scheduled that
I'm sure you've heard about,

And we'll appreciate if you, too, will
come and help us out.

So come to the meetings often and help
with hand and heart,

Don't be just a member, but take an
active part.

Think this over, member, you know
right from wrong,

Are you an active member, or do you
just belong?

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

"FEAR" AS A WEAPON

IN an address not so long ago Mr. Don H. Taylor, executive vice-president of the New York Employing Printers association, made the point that within his own experience he knew of no instance in which a labor union had been able to sell itself to an employer without in some way making use of the element of fear.

Possibly there is much truth in what Mr. Taylor says, but he should have added that the emotion of fear as a weapon is not restricted in its use to labor alone. It has been, still is and will be mutually employed as long as some employers refuse to recognize the right to organize and the right to bargain collectively.

If labor has used the emotion of fear in the forms of strikes or threats of strikes and of reprisals through recourse to the law and courts of law, the employer has wielded this mutual weapon in the forms of lock-outs, threats of lock-out or discharge and the blacklist. The real evil lies not in the manner of use but in the fact that it has been necessary to use the weapon of fear at all.

The most recent recourse to fear as a weapon is the admission of some big business leaders that business is on a sit-down strike. Whether business is on a sit-down strike against administration policies or against the vast organization movement in labor ranks, as other observers contend, is unimportant. Labor will suffer, but those "rugged individualists" in the unorganized ranks will suffer along with organized labor and more so. When big business finally has decided that the time is right to end its strike, Labor will have gained some more converts to its cause, and an undisciplined dual group which has been attempting to destroy old line organizations will find that a sit down can be used two ways.

The attitude of business in the present situation is understandable. Employers are apprehensive lest they be compelled to accept terms dictated by unreason in the face of vigorous and unyielding demands by a minority group which has proved itself unreliable in fulfilling contracts when such have been negotiated after bitter, and sometimes bloody, controversies.

And grave anxieties have been caused by the doubts of respecting laws as yet finally untried by the test of time.

Still, there is comfort in the realization that the present condition is abnormal and, as such, has shown unmistakable signs of weakness. As recently as prior to the cleavage in the ranks of organized labor brought about by the bolt of a minority group which refused to heed to the rule of the majority, and in the passage of laws designed for the regulation of employer and employee relationships, the element of fear was becoming of diminished consequence. The attitude was slowly but satisfactorily growing to be that organized labor had something to sell and the employer stood ready to gain by such a purchase. Fear was fading into the background, for in the negotiations which ordinarily attract the interests of seller and purchaser, it has no important place. Rather must it give room to confidence.

Certain of the more conspicuous aspects of a minority group claiming to represent organized labor and that group's rough-house methods may be regarded as nothing more than temporary blemishes which will soon be eradicated.

Laws will either be revoked or amended, for unwise statutes cannot continue to exist in the face of enlightened opinion. Then confidence will resume its rightful place and fear will become less and less necessary as a weapon in discussions between employer and employer.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

THE New York Times has consistently supported the Roosevelt administration. The staid publication is not regarded as a labor-baiting newspaper. Significant, therefore, is a recent comment on the National Labor Relations Board, in particular in regard to the limitations of its sphere of discretion.

Many leaders of organized labor and observers have repeatedly pointed out that the board is doing much that is illegal, practices for which there is no foundation in the Labor Act. Evidence for this has mounted.

In the words of the The New York Times:

"A certain range of discretion for the labor board may be necessary to insure flexible administration. But this range of discretion, like that of all boards with delegated powers, should be kept within the narrowest practicable limits. The wider the range of discretion granted, the greater must be the uncertainty both of employers and unions regarding their rights and duties, the more they must feel themselves to be at the mercy of the board's good-will, and the greater the possibilities for the exercise on the part of the board of arbitrary powers. Definite rules, fixed limits on the discretion of administrative officials, are indispensable for insuring government by law rather than government by whim. It was precisely delegations of power that were 'unconfined and vagrant' and the exercise of 'unfettered discretion' that the Supreme Court condemned in its unanimous NRA decision."

SCIENCE PROVES UNION THEORY

IT long has been the contention of organized labor bodies that shorter working hours were more productive, both for the workers and for management.

Dr. Vernon P. Scheidt, a Baltimore psychologist, recently reported the results of a three-year test. Dr. Scheidt declares that he raised the efficiency of seventeen women machine operators and fifty-two male hand compositors in a printing press shop from 15 to 30 per cent above an eight hour day through reducing working hours to six.

Wonderful as this result must be regarded by the doctor and his colleagues it appears that he wasted a lot of time. Unionization of the plant would have accomplished in three weeks what it took three years to prove. One comforting thought in connection with this test is that even a non-union plant and non-union workers can be benefited by utilizing at least a part of union methods.

FIGURES DON'T LIE?

"Arithmetic is a science of truth," said the professor earnestly. "Figures can't lie. For instance, if one can build a house in twelve days, twelve men can build it in one."

"Yes," interrupted a quick-brained student. "Then 288 will build it in one hour, 17,280 in one minute, and 1,036,800 in one second. And I don't believe they could lay one brick in the time."

While the professor was still gasping the smart "ready reckoner" went on:

"Again if one ship can cross the Atlantic in six days, six ships can cross it in one day. I don't believe that either; so where's the truth in arithmetic?"

Then he sat down.

There is nothing unreasonable in Labor's request for a signed work agreement. It is not even a new idea. It is only the extension of good business practice to a new field. It is in no way a radical and visionary proposal but simply an aid to business honesty.—Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.

Demand the Union Label

Things To Remember

Criticism should be constructive, not destructive.

Build—do not tear down.

Always strive to the end that we go forward. If we come to an obstacle we cannot surmount, work to find a way around, always keeping in mind that each move must be forward.

The representatives of the union are the servants of the membership of the union, and their duty is to keep in mind always the welfare of that membership.

Before discarding any idea or system, always have another and better one to take its place.

Listen to all men—be tolerant of the opinions of others.

If something does not work, find out why. The fault may be with you.

Remember: Intimidation and coercion are the weapons of fear, dictatorship and bigotry.

Dictatorship brooks no opposition or resistance to its methods of procedure. Democracy gives all men the right to be heard.

Bigotry is ignorance, and breeds intolerance of the opinions of others.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Second District, WM. J. KELLY Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sixth District, A. W. MUIR 200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.
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FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

WILLIAM GREEN REPORTS ON A. F. OF L. AND CIO PEACE ATTEMPT

Washington, D. C., December 29, 1937.

To National and International Unions,
State Federations of Labor, City Central
Bodies and Directly Affiliated Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

I am transmitting herewith a report of the special committee of the American Federation of Labor which met with a committee representing the Committee for Industrial Organization by directions of the Executive Council and of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of trying to reunite the forces of Labor upon a sound and solid basis.

You will please note that the special committee exercised all efforts possible to bring about a settlement. The committee tells the story of why the conferences failed in a very clear and convincing way. It is clearly evident from the facts and information submitted by the committee that the responsibility for failure of the conferences rests upon the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The report of the committee is as follows:

"The special committee of the American Federation of Labor regrets to announce that all efforts put for to bring about peace in the ranks of Labor and reunite the organized labor movement ended in complete failure. It further announces that conferences to that end were terminated abruptly by the members of the CIO because the special committee of the American Federation of Labor declined to accept the dictum of John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO. This would have required complete capitulation

to the arrogant demand that the organizations and members of the American Federation of Labor should hereafter submit to the will, whim and fancy of John L. Lewis.

"Specifically, the demand was that the American Federation of Labor not only re-establish all former affiliated organizations to their former standing, but included a further demand that international charters be issued to all other unions established by the CIO, regardless of the fact that like organizations have been chartered by and in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor for many, many years.

"The acceptance of the CIO proposal would have been not only an act of treason to those organizations which have always been loyal to the American Federation of Labor, but would have established the principle of dualism within the Federation itself.

"Acceptance of the CIO proposal would not have terminated, but would have enlarged the conflict now raging and would have transferred the war within the Federation itself. In addition, acceptance of the CIO proposal would hereafter have subjected every organization in the American Federation of Labor to constant attack within as well as without the fold. There would not and could not be any public good in a settlement of that nature. In addition to the conflict within the ranks of labor, employers everywhere would be caught between conflicting unions and conflicting forces, although both would be chartered and recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

"We could not possibly subject the public as well as Labor to such an inconceivable relationship.

"On the other hand, the special committee of the American Federation of Labor, anxious to remove the division in the ranks of organized Labor, proposed the admittance of all former affiliated unions to the American Federation of Labor immediately upon the working out of a plan and the peculiar problems affecting all other organizations since chartered by the CIO, with the understanding that said former organizations would be re-established in their former status as though no breach had occurred, and with no questions raised regarding their respective jurisdictions.

"The plan further contemplated conferences with directly affected organizations in fields where jurisdictional conflicts might exist for the purpose of uniting all such workers in a plan of organization and of operation that would prove not only agreeable to all concerned, but would embrace such larger grouping of workers as each particular industry required. Then, in view of the fact that there was but little if any grave difference regarding form of organization, that is as regards to craft or so-called industrial unionism, but that the real problem was to bring into unity the dual and conflicting unions created by the CIO, the plan of the special committee included conferences with and between such dual organizations in order that complete harmony and unity might be established between those organizations and throughout the Labor movement.

"The special committee also proposed methods and procedures to assure all organizations involved of absolute fairness, equal consideration and guaranteed protection within the American Federation of Labor upon the consummation of the plan proposed.

"The proposal of the special committee of the American Federation of Labor was considered so honorable, fair and equitable, and so well designed to meet the situation on the part of all, that the full committee of the CIO at a joint meeting unanimously agreed to this plan and accepted the procedure outlined. But unfortunately and regrettably the plan and procedure agreed upon were vetoed by John L. Lewis. Therefore, our joint conferences failed.

"The foregoing is a brief but accurate recital of all important developments relating to our negotiations and failure to reach an adjustment. These facts substantiate our desire for an honorable, just and fair settlement.

The responsibility for the failure of our conferences rests squarely with the CIO and those directing its destiny."

You can readily see by this report that the statements made by the dictator of the CIO that the American Federation of Labor refused to accept CIO unions into affiliation is unfounded and incorrect.

The facts are, the special committee urged the CIO unions to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It offered a practical and workable plan by which the Labor movement could again be reunited. As the committee stated in its report, "the proposal of the special committee of the American Federation of Labor was considered so honorable, fair and equitable, and so well designed to meet the situation on the part of all, that the full committee of the CIO at a joint meeting unanimously agreed to this plan and accepted the procedure outlined. But unfortunately and regrettably the plan and procedure agreed upon were vetoed by John L. Lewis."

In view of the outcome of these conferences it now becomes the duty and obligation of every organization chartered by and in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor to renew their allegiance and devotion to the American Federation of Labor in a way and manner which cannot be misunderstood. The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor must meet the challenge of the CIO in a militant, determined and uncompromising way.

The American Federation of Labor has functioned for more than one-half a century and has consistently pursued a sound economic policy and has fought in season and out of season for the protection and advancement of the economic, social, political, and industrial interests of working men and women throughout the nation. There is no room in the United States for two competing national and international Labor movements. There can only be and should only be one united Labor movement. That must be and should be the American Federation of Labor.

Please bear in mind that the CIO is a dual movement. It was set up by men who were formerly associated with the American Federation of Labor but who left it and formed this dividing, dual movement designated as the CIO in contradiction to the American Federation of Labor, whose policies are thoroughly democratic. The CIO is an autocratic organization dominated and controlled by one man. Thus, in fighting for the preservation of the American Federation of Labor we are fighting for democratic procedure and democratic control in the administration of the affairs of the organized labor movement of the United States.

In the beginning of the New Year, 1938, let all of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, its friends and those who believe in the American Federation of Labor rededicate themselves to the principles, philosophy and work of the American Federation of Labor. Let us stand unmoved against any force within or without in our determination to establish and maintain the principles, the philosophy and the superstructure of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,

WM. GREEN

President, American Federation of Labor.

ANDERSON, IND., LOCAL CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

As 1937 drew to a close, Local 352, of Anderson, Ind., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. Local 352 was organized December 19, 1887.

Following a banquet at the Elks' Club, a short talk was made by Secretary C. H. Mills who introduced George Windhoffer, of the Mover Operators Union, who acted as toastmaster.

Mayor Harry Baldwin and City Attorney Harry Neff delivered addresses as honorary guests.

The principle speaker was Frank Duffy, general secretary of the United Brotherhood.

Following the speaking, there was dancing and card playing for the members, their families and guests.

Convention of the Oregon-Washington Council at Eugene, Oregon, December 10, 1937

The first annual convention of the Oregon-Washington Council of lumber and sawmill workers convened at Eugene, Oregon, Friday, December 10, 1937.

Approximately 300 delegates representing Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Local Unions from the Canadian to the Mexican borders, were in attendance. The Convention was called to order by C. A. Paddock, retiring president of the Council.

Elisha Large, Mayor of Eugene, the convention city, delivered an address to the delegates. The mayor stressed the fact that the rule of fair play should predominate in relations between capital and labor and said that the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates have always followed this rule.

"The rights of labor, the increasing of wages, and the betterment of working conditions have long been recognized. This country affords greater opportunity for labor than any other country in the world. Labor is necessary to capital and capital is necessary to labor. I have much confidence in the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates," the mayor declared.

Response to the mayor's address was given by Brother John Stanioch, President, Puget Sound District Council, and Executive Board member of the Washington-Oregon Council. He returned the Mayor's good wishes and asserted: "At this time the eyes of the Pacific Northwest and the eyes of the American Labor Movement are cast on this convention at Eugene, Oregon.

"We will make history here. It is here that we want to pave the way to prevent further infringements on a legitimate labor organization. We will not select any leaders from foreign lands. We have able men in the American Labor Movement to lead us. I am an American and selfish enough to believe in America first."

After Brother Stanioch's address telegrams were received from Local Unions and central labor councils in Spokane, Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Olympia, Seattle, Marshfield, Portland, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and Tacoma.

In addition a telegram was received from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, which stated:

"I extend to you and Representatives of Lumber and Sawmill Workers in attendance at your Convention fraternal greetings and personal felicitations. We are proud of the loyalty and devotion shown by those associated with you in the Lumber and Sawmill Industry to the American Federation of Labor. I express best wishes for a successful Convention. Be assured of the wholehearted support of the American Federation of Labor in the fight you are making against the dual rival, labor splitting CIO organization."

On the first day of the Convention, the delegates were also addressed by Ben Osborne of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, and James Taylor, of the Washington State Federation of Labor.

Committees on credentials, working agreements, resolutions, constitutions and by-laws and Sargeants at Arms were elected.

At the conclusion of the first day's business, a telegram arrived from William L. Hutcheson, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which read:

Delegates Greetings: Although unable to be with you in person today and throughout your sessions I assure you I am in spirit and I hereby extend to you sincere congratulations and inform you that the Brotherhood is proud of the gallant fight being made by you and to assure you that the Brotherhood stands solidly behind you in your efforts. I had prepared a letter to be presented to your convention which was sent to Representative Sleeman together with a check for one thousand dollars to assist you in your efforts but owing to weather conditions understand mail delivery is being delayed which of course will preclude the possibility of your receiving check and letter for a day or so. Kindest Regards."

The second day of the Convention was opened by reports of officers.

Kenneth Davis, Executive Secretary of the Council, in reporting on his office, gave the delegates a picture of the difficulties which presented themselves to the Council. He added, however, that these difficulties have now been overcome, and that the Council was working smoothly and efficiently. Local unions, he stated, are now fully cooperating with the officers of the Council.

Brother Joe Hennessey, reporting on the Marshfield-Coos Bay District, said: "Before the split we had approximately 4,200 members. We have now 2,300 members. We hope that in a short time we will be back to our former membership status. We definitely have the CIO on the run in Coos Bay."

Brother Byron Beggs of Bellingham reported on the Bellingham District Council.

When the CIO first came into the picture, he said, the majority of the men in Bellingham did not vote on the question at all. A minority of 700 votes took the largest Local into the CIO, but 35 loyal men held the charter and the Local was never dissolved.

"CIO officers ran away with all the funds but we were not discouraged. We asked for organizers, and Brother Stanioch was sent in and placed in charge. He had a big job, but he did his work well, and now we have over 400 members in that Local, and more coming in everyday," Brother Beggs declared.

"Men in Bellingham are only CIO on paper. They have been hoodwinked and now they know it. If a vote were taken tomorrow we would have over 60 per cent of all loggers and millmen in Bellingham area in the A. F. of L. But we want more than that. We won't be satisfied until we have 100 per cent and we will have that soon," he concluded.

Report on the Everett District Council was made by Doyle Pearson who stated that only five mills in Everett voted on the CIO question. The other five Locals refused to vote. He pointed out that the CIO Locals in Everett are disorganized and dissatisfied and that as soon as men in some of the mills voted CIO, the mills ceased to operate.

Homer Haney, of the Tacoma District Council, reported on the situation there, asserting "one Local in Tacoma out of twelve, Dickman Local No. 2754 went CIO but returned to the A. F. of L. Dickman mill is now operating. The situation in Tacoma is very good. The men who went CIO are dissatisfied and ready to return to the A. F. of L. right now. When the time comes, a vote will be taken and they will be back with us in the Brotherhood."

John Stanioch, in reporting for the Puget Sound District Council, portrayed the fact that the CIO had concentrated its efforts and funds in an attempt to break up the strong Puget Sound organization. These efforts have been futile, he said.

"Out of a total of 23,000 members, we have lost less than 5,000 to the CIO, and these 5,000 now are not organized in the CIO. They are completely unorganized," Stanioch asserted.

The report of the Educational Department of the Council was given by the Reverend Joe Boyd, Educational Director.

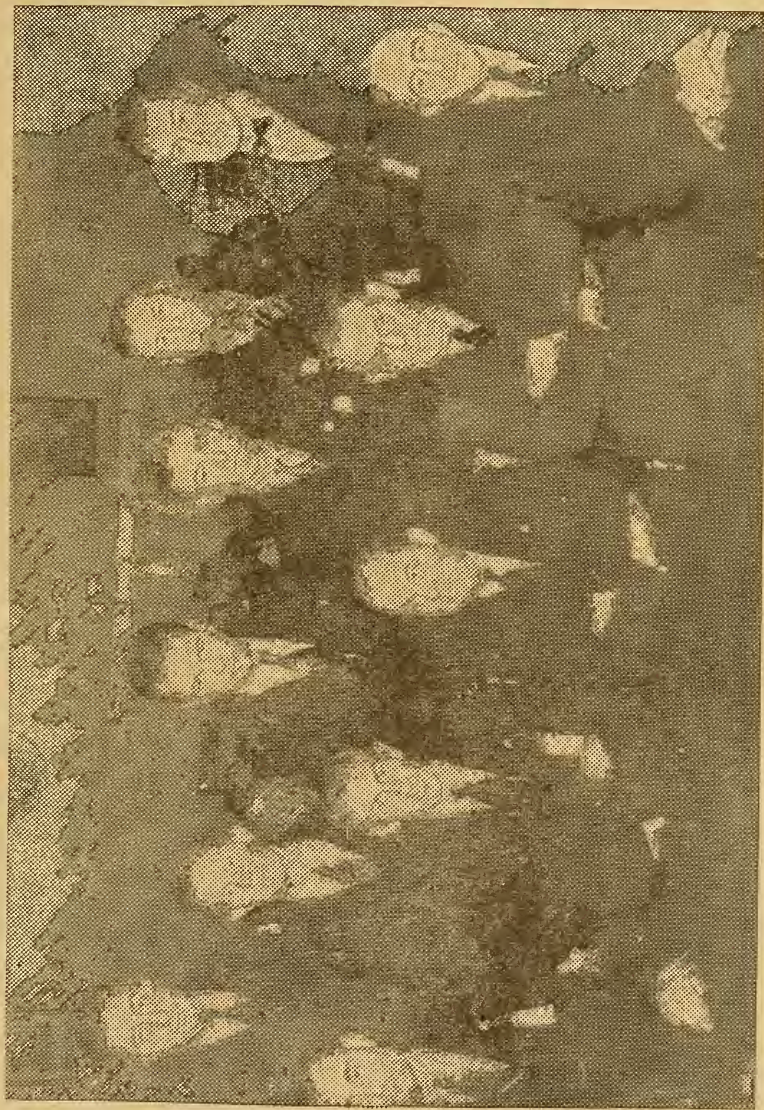
Brother Boyd reviewed the work inaugurated since the Longview Convention and explained that most of his work had been done in cooperation with the Secretary of the Washington-Oregon Council, various organizers and the editor of the Union Register.

He explained that it is his duty to promote plans of education that are suggested to him by organizers. The success of these plans, he said, depends upon cooperation of all men concerned.

"In the past six months the entire west coast has been turned over into a classroom. Men everywhere are ready to listen to labor and its problems," the Reverend Boyd explained.

The educational work accomplished follows:

1. Educational material prepared for the Union Register and other newspapers consisting of editorials, articles on dualism and labor history and preparations of illustrations making clear the nature of secession.
2. Preparation of pamphlets and circulars for distribution among unorganized and CIO men.



Sitting, *left to right*: W. E. Simmons, vice-president, Snoqualmie, Wash; C. A. Paddock, retiring president, Eugene; Joe Boyd, educational director, Portland; Ben T. Osborne, president, Oregon State Federation of Labor, Portland; Mayor Elisha Large, Eugene.

Standing, *left to right*: Homer Hancy, newly-elected president of the Washington-Oregon Council; Byron Beggs, Bellingham; D. F. Pearson, Everett; J. J. Hennessey, Marshfield; John Stanloch, president, Puget Sound District Council, Seattle; and Onis Elms, Longview.

3. Assisted in pine area in educational presentation of organized labor, among a large population.
4. Education radio talks in Bellingham, Portland and Marshfield.
5. Assisted Local Unions in setting up records and affiliating with the Council.
6. Gathered material on Parliamentary law and prepared information on this subject for Local Unions.

Brother Boyd stated that in his judgment, seceders and non-union men are in need of education. This situation, he said, could not have happened if educational emphasis could have been made prior to the difficulties we are now facing.

After Brother Boyd's report, a report was submitted by the tabulating committee on Referendum Vote of officers for the Council. Results of the vote as submitted by the Committee were as follows:

Homer Haney, President; Kenneth Davis, Executive Secretary; Bill Simmons, Vice-President; C. E. Perry, Warden; P. S. Jones, Conductor; Neil Beekman, Trustee; Doyle Pearson, Trustee and Kenneth Tribbey, Trustee.

Immediately after the tabulating committee's report, officers were installed by Duncan Campbell, Executive Board member of the Washington State Council of Carpenters, in an impressive ceremony conforming to the ritual of the Brotherhood. All delegates stood at attention and swore allegiance to the charter, the newly elected officers, the Washington-Oregon Council, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the American Federation of Labor.

The remainder of the day was taken up by reports by the Editor of the Union Register, the official organ of the Washington-Oregon Council, and reports by organizers.

In their reports, all organizers stressed the necessity of Local Unions cooperating with the Council. Organizational efforts on the whole were reported as meeting with splendid success.

Highlight of the morning session of the convention was the address by Bill Wedel, Secretary of the loyal Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Local Union in Portland. Brother Wedel was received with great enthusiasm by the delegates as he was assisted to the rostrum.

Crippled since 1935 when he was seriously injured by gun fire at Seaside, Oregon, during the strike in that year, Brother Wedel has since that time been a source of inspiration to all lumber and sawmill workers on the Coast. His intense loyalty to the cause and his willingness to make sacrifices for it, endears him to every man in the mills and camps of Washington and Oregon.

In his address, Wedel reviewed the foundation of unionism in the lumber industry beginning with the first meeting of the embryo Northwest Council of 1933. He told the delegates of the difficulties that had confronted them in those days. He recalled the drawing up plans for the big strike of 1935, stating that "it was a good strike, although the plans may not have been so hot."

Next, he turned to the situation in Portland and explained why the men there have so easily been misled into the CIO. He gave the delegates the true facts on the Inman-Polson election and the machinations of the National Labor Relations Board in the dispute. In closing he said that victory, although not immediate, is sure in the Portland dispute.

During the afternoon, the Robinson Peace Proposal drawn up by a committee of Portland citizens in an effort to end the jurisdictional dispute there, was considered by the delegates and rejected.

The Convention then drew up a statement explaining its stand in rejecting the proposal.

In accordance with the Constitution of the Council, which specifies that Conventions should be held in Oregon or Washington, the City of Vancouver, Washington, was selected as the next convention city, in December, 1938.

Some of the resolutions passed unanimously follow:

Resolution 1

Whereas: Only a minority of the Membership of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers have seen fit to affiliate with the CIO, and

Whereas: There are still 168 Locals in good standing with the United Brotherhood, and

Whereas: Lumber and Sawmill Workers in the Northwest are aware of the fraternal relationship with Carpenters affiliated with the A. F. of L. through the United Brotherhood, and

Whereas: We have evidence that carpenters in Local Unions and District Councils are supporting the official boycott order of the Headquarters office, and

Whereas: We believe such cooperation and united union action should be recognized at the time of occurrence.

Therefore Be It Resolved: That the Washington-Oregon Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers express deep appreciation for said goodwill and support and aid in stamping out dual unionism, and

Be It Further Resolved: That the copy of this resolution be forwarded to the International Office with the request that it be printed in the official Journal of the Carpenter.

Be It Still Further Resolved: That the Indianapolis Office be urged to use this Resolution in promoting the boycott against CIO and all unfair lumber.

Resolution 2

Whereas: The Union Label is a matter of primary importance, and

Whereas: The promotion of the use of the label requires special study and skill, and

Whereas: The use and application of the Label is continuous, and

Whereas: The policy and promotion of the Label should be handled between convention sessions.

Therefore Be It Resolved: That the General Executive Board be requested to carry on an educational campaign on the use of the Union Label among the membership of the Brotherhood, and to place men in the field to promote the use of the Label among the Dealers, Wholesalers, Brokers, etc., and that the Secretary of the Washington-Oregon Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers organize by application the necessary information for the Union Label for our products, and

Be It Further Resolved: That all Local Unions contact at once all employers in their respective jurisdictions and drive for the Union Label on their products, and

Be It Further Resolved: That the Brotherhood of Carpenters throughout the United States demand the Union Label on all wood products to insure the use of A. F. of L. products.

Resolution 4

Whereas: Large amounts of Canadian and Japanese plywood, also plywood of the Netherlands, are being dumped on through the U. S. market and

Whereas: It is obviously impossible for domestic producers of plywood to compete on the open market with the product of low wage foreign competitors;

Therefore Be it Resolved: That the Washington-Oregon Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers go on record as declaring all Canadian, Japanese and the Netherlands plywood as unfair.

Resolution 5

Whereas: Logs of various species are being constantly shipped into the United States from Canada, and

Whereas: The logs are being felled and placed on the market by oriental and Hindu labor, and cheap white labor, and

Whereas: These logs come into direct competition with the same logs produced in the United States under Union conditions, and have a tendency to reduce American standards of living, now

Therefore Be It Resolved: That the Washington-Oregon Council go on record as placing a boycott on all Canadian logs when the supply in this country is sufficient to insure continuous operation of manufacturing plants in the United States and

Be It still Further Resolved: That the Puget Sound District Council be empowered to grant concessions upon application to insure continuous operation of said plants.

NEW OFFICERS OF WASHINGTON-OREGON COUNCIL



KENNETH DAVIS, Executive Secretary.

Kenneth Davis, new elected Executive Secretary, was born in Ohio, in 1908. From the age of two to sixteen he lived in various lumber camps in Washington.

From 1925 to 1935 he worked in the mills of Tacoma. He became a member of Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Federal Union No. 18285.

When the United Brotherhood took over the jurisdiction of the Federal lumber and sawmill workers' locals, and when the Brotherhood charter was installed in Tacoma, Davis was a member of Local 2540 throughout the strike of 1935 and served on the executive and negotiating committees during that time.

From July to December, 1935 he filled the role of secretary of the Tacoma District Council and from December, 1935

HOMER HANEY, President.

Homer Haney, new president of the Washington-Oregon Council is one of the mainstays of organized labor in the Northwest. Wisdom gleaned from thirty years of work in the lumber industry has made him one of the most sober, clear-thinking members of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union.

Haney was born in Minnesota in 1889, and at the age of 13, started work as a water boy in the mills at Frazee, Minnesota. Since that time he has worked in mills and lumber yards.

In 1922 Haney moved to the state of Washington, where he has resided since.

Joining the lumber and sawmill workers in March, 1935, he was elevated to an officer's position in August, and has continued to serve in an official capacity ever since.

to January, 1937, was secretary of the Puget Sound District Council.

Davis is young, aggressive, full of enthusiasm and a hard worker, and holds the confidence of all lumber and sawmill workers of the Northwest.

During the strike of 1935, Haney performed yeoman service and contributed no little to successful settlement of the dispute.

At the present time, he is president of the Tacoma District Council.

Market Prospects Bright in 1938 For West Coast Lumber Industry



EST coast loggers and sawmill workers face a year of continued employment in 1938, if the general market prospects for the west coast lumber industry remain as bright as predicted by authoritative sources throughout the country.

Reason for the optimistic appearance of 1938's lumber market lies largely in the expected increase of small home building and the farm-building field.

Small home building has been held to a minimum for the past few years, with the result that the nation now faces a drastic housing shortage. To remedy this, the low-cost housing bill recently enacted by Congress is now being placed in effect.

In addition to the vast increase in home building that will come as a direct result of the housing bill, real estate statisticians predict a 12 per cent increase in private construction of family dwelling units for 1938 over 1937.

Informed observers stated that, if the estimated increase in home building is realized, the west coast lumber industry and its thousands of workers will benefit greatly in the spring of 1938.

Sweeping trends away from the fads, frills and fancies in home designs and a return to the American tradition of lumber built homes were cited as a result of recent surveys made by a national real estate journal.

One survey, among 421 realtor-builders, reveals the significant fact that dimension-cut lumber is being favored at a ratio of 158 to 81 over the next preferred type of home construction. Although clapboards remain the favorite for sidewalls, wood panelling is now rising rapidly in favor as an interior wall finish.

In another survey conducted by the U. S. Department of Commerce among a quarter of a million families in fifty cities, 74.9 per cent of families of all classes were shown to prefer wood homes, while only 25.1 per cent prefer homes of other types.

The survey also pointed out that 77.5 per cent of families with incomes below \$1,500, and 53.2 per cent of families with incomes between \$3,000 and \$5,000, prefer wood homes. This promises much for employes of the lumber industry in the small-homes building program of 1938.

In the farm-building field, Department of Agriculture statistics place the farm "spendable" income at 96 per cent of that of the peak year of 1928.

The "Successful Farming," which has just completed an extensive survey covering 2,308 midwest farming families, reports that 65 per cent of this number are planning either new buildings or remodeling for the coming two years. This publication also estimated the potential farm building market at a figure of \$665,000,000.

All organizations affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will benefit materially from such a booming market. First to realize increased employment will be the Lumber and Sawmill Workers of the Pacific Coast.

Shingleweavers, too, will find steady work from this building program. Benefits of the rising market will also be extended to the Furniture Workers' union, as new homes will require furnishing. Carpenters proper will also benefit from the building boom.

Local Union No. 60, Indianapolis, Indiana Celebrates Its Golden Jubilee

The spacious Riley Room of Indiana's largest hostelry, the Claypool Hotel, luxuriant with the many hues of varied colored gowns of the wives, mothers and sweethearts, was the scene of the most outstanding event in the fifty years of the existence of Local Union Number 60 on January 6, 1938. When the six hundred and eight-three members and invited guests were seated, the Chairman of the Banquet Committee, Frank Carrigan, announced that it was fifty years ago that night, January 6, 1888, that Carpenters Local Union 60 met for the first time and the purpose of the banquet was to celebrate that event. He further advised that the souvenir saws were presented through the courtesy of the E. C. Atkins Saw Company, and the Raleigh cigarettes were served with the compliments of the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation of Louisville, Kentucky, while the 20 Grand cigarettes were a gift of the Axton Fisher Company. Attention was called to the beautiful floral piece at the speakers' table and the flowers provided at each plate through the generosity of Buesscher & Son florists of Indianapolis. Chairman Carrigan then introduced W. L. Spenny, President of the Local Union who extended his greetings in a few well chosen words and in turn introduced the toastmaster of the banquet, George H. Lakey, First General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and a representative of the General Office. Toastmaster Lakey announced that the program of the evening would not permit lengthy acknowledgments of introductions and asked that the honored guests merely rise as they were introduced. The following were presented to the assemblage:

Carl H. Mullen, President of the Indiana State Federation of Labor.

Adolph Fritz, Secretary-Treasurer of the Indiana State Federation of Labor.

Hugh Gormley, representative of the American Federation of Labor.

S. P. Meadows, Second General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Thomas Neale, General Treasurer of the Brotherhood.

Charles Coombes, President of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters.

H. E. Vincent, Secretary-Treasurer of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters.

G. R. Ralston, Secretary of the Louisville, Kentucky, Carpenters District Council.

Bob Weyler, General Representative.

J. R. McCullough, President of Millmen's Local Union 1788 of Indianapolis.

• William Lasonder, Recording Secretary of Local 1788.

George T. Martin, Financial Secretary of Local 1788.

Leon Worthall, Educational Director of the Journeymen Barbers International Union.

C. E. Hammond, President of the Indianapolis Central Labor Union.

Carl Vestal, President of the Indianapolis Building Trade Council.

Charles W. Kern, President of the Indiana State Building Trades Council.

Roy Spangler, representing Hoisting Engineers Local 103.

Charles Lutz, representing the Electrical Workers.

After a brief statement of the relationship existing with the Contractors of Indianapolis, the following were introduced amid enthusiastic applause:

William H. Jungclaus, President of the Indianapolis Contractors Association.

Louis Brandt, Secretary of the Contractors Association.

J. G. Karstadt, President of the Capitol Engineering and Construction Company.

Henry E. Ostrom of the Ostrom Realty Company.

Carl Brandt, representative of Brandt Brothers Company.

Toastmaster Lakey announced that Jack Messmer, while unable to be present, had sent a message expressing his best wishes.

Henry Nordsick, representing the Aetna Cabinet Company, was then introduced, as well as:

Carl Geupel, representing the Contractors' Association.

William Smith of the Service Construction Company.

The Committee that handled the many details in arranging for the celebration was called upon by the Toastmaster to stand up and he then introduced: Frank Carrigan, Chairman; Paul Reid, C. F. Manion, C. M. Henry and V. J. Clark.

Toastmaster Lakey then called the roll of officers of Local 60, the following arising to be greeted with applause from fellow members and friends: W. L. Spenny, President; Albert W. Miller, Vice-President; J. W. Lewis, Recording Secretary; W. G. Truex, Financial Secretary; Emery Harrell, Treasurer; Trustees: Charles Gibbons, Paul L. Reid and E. V. Elder and Clyde McCormack, Business Agent.

The speaker of the evening was then presented by the Toastmaster who made an interesting introductory address in stating the qualifications of General Secretary Frank Duffy as a historian and one more than capable of presenting a complete history of Local Union 60 in which Local he holds membership.

A hearty and prolonged applause greeted the introduction of General Secretary Duffy and after paying his respects to the members and the honored and invited guests explained that in arranging for the golden jubilee celebration of Local 60, he was informed that the members wanted a history of the organization and especially of Local 60.

Mr. Duffy then recalled the first efforts to organize the carpenters in the city of Indianapolis. It was in the year of 1836, more than a century ago, that the first attempt was made to establish the ten-hour work day. What success was attained is not recorded, but it was his opinion that the ten-hour work day was not established until many years afterwards. The wages ranged from seventy-five cents to one dollar per day. This marked the first attempt by the journeymen carpenters of Indianapolis to organize.

Many years later, in May of 1881, the carpenters of Indianapolis, Indiana, started another organizing campaign. The average rate of wages at that time was \$1.75 per day. Their desire was to establish a shorter work-day with increased pay.

Local Unions of carpenters were coming into existence about this time in many of the larger cities throughout the country, and in corresponding with one another the idea was born of forming an International organization of carpenters. A meeting was held in Chicago, from August 8th to 12th in 1881, at which time was formed the Brotherhood of Carpenters. At this meeting, 36 delegates were present, representing eleven cities, and out of the eleven cities, Indianapolis was one of those represented, Gustav Luebker, being the representative who reported that the Indianapolis union was young and thriving with very encouraging prospects.

At that convention this Union from Indianapolis made application for a charter to the new organization. It was given a charter known as Local Union No. 15 of Indianapolis. At the next convention held in Philadelphia in 1882, Local Union No. 15 was represented by J. K. Whiteside as delegate, who was elected by acclamation as the Eighth Vice-President of the International Union. It is evident that Indianapolis played a prominent roll in the formation of an International organization of Carpenters.

Local No. 15 remained part and parcel of the International Union until the year 1885 when it lapsed and there was no Union of Carpenters in Indianapolis until three years later. It was then that charter Number 60 was granted to the carpenters of Indianapolis known as the German speaking carpenters. Not one of the charter members of that Local is alive today. The speaker pointed out that while Indianapolis had the first organization of carpenters in the State of Indiana, there are two Local Unions in the state now older than Local 60. Local Union No. 90 of Evansville, Indiana, was organized March 23, 1885, and Local 352 of Anderson, Indiana, was organized December 19, 1887, a month ahead of Indianapolis.

The records of Local 60 show that its first Secretary was Henry Meyer, residing at 427 E. Vermont Street. The wages at that time were \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day, the hours worked were 59 per week. That meant a wage of from 15c to 22½c an hour.

In April of 1888, Local 60 reported that the carpenters of Indianapolis had organized and the new Local Union was fairly booming.

The next year after Financial Secretary Meyer had served his term, V. Werner became Financial Secretary and succeeding him was H. Vahle.

The speaker explained in detail what brought about the change in title of the International and why the word "United" was added to the already existing name "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners" and the part played by the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners. He also related the history of the Amalgamated Society with headquarters in Manchester, England.

Sixteen Local Unions had been organized in Indianapolis from 1881 up to the present time, and a brief history of them was given. At the present time there are three Locals of the Organization in Indianapolis: Local Union 60, Local 1788—Cabinet Makers, and Local 1888 composed of Furniture workers.

The members of Local Union 60 who served as delegates to the conventions herewith follows:

Joseph W. Hoch, 1890, at the Chicago, Illinois convention.

N. Kerz, 1894, at the Indianapolis, Indiana convention.

E. Chas. Newman, at the Scranton, Pa. convention in 1900.

S. P. Meadows, W. L. Spenny and Frank Duffy at the Lakeland, Florida convention in 1936.

In outlining the prominent part members of Indianapolis had played in the affairs of the National organization, he pointed out that J. K. Whiteside of Local Union No. 15 was elected Eighth Vice-President at the 1882 convention.

Henry Gale of old Local 446, in the year 1894, was elected First General Vice-President, and served in the years of 1895 and 1896.

That former General President William D. Huber held membership in Local 281 of Indianapolis.

He (the General Secretary) transferred his membership to Local 1003 of Indianapolis and when Local 281 and Local 1003 consolidated and formed Local 75 in 1909, the General President and the General Secretary automatically became members of 75, an honor that has never been shared with any other Local in the history of the organization. When Local Union 75 and Local Union 14 consolidated with Local 60, in 1932 the General Secretary became a member of the latter Local.

Speaker Duffy paid a glowing tribute to the old time members of the organization both living and dead and mentioned the names of many who were present who stood up and received the plaudits of those present.

Seated at the speakers' table were the two oldest members in point of membership in Local 60. First to be introduced by General Secretary Duffy was Joseph Luesche, initiated in Local 60 in December 1889 with a membership of 48 years to his credit. E. Charles Newman was next with 41 years to his credit, having been admitted to membership in Local 60 on June 12, 1897.

Bronze medals of award of honor were presented to the two honored guests, and in the case of Joseph Luesche, his daughter was given the honor of pinning the medal on him amidst the rousing cheers of those present. The wife of E. Charles Newman pinned the honor medal on her husband. Speaker Duffy recalled fond memories of the long ago and quoted the Hoosier Poet, James Whitcomb Riley as an expression of his sentiments for the occasion:

'Tis a fragrant retrospection	And to dream the old dreams over
For the loving thoughts that start	Is a luxury divine
Into being are like perfume	When my truant fancies wander
From the blossoms of the heart.	To those dear old pals of mine.

Many eyes of the old time members present appeared to be slightly moist as Speaker Duffy closed his address.

At this time, the orchestra that furnished the music during the banquet started the strains of a waltz and the rest of the evening was spent in dancing and card playing.

Many words of praise were heard for the Committee that so successfully arranged the many details of the most outstanding social function in the history of the Local and it was the consensus of opinion that members of Local 60 should not wait another fifty years for their next celebration.

CORRECTION

In the January issue of "The Carpenter" in the 1937 Annual Report of the General Secretary dealing with flood relief, the Florida State Council was credited with having made donation of \$25.00 which should have been credited to Local 1308 of Lake Worth, Florida. Our apologies to Local 1308 for this error.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2099 Florence, S. C.	2875 Perry, Fla.
2101 Ft. Sumner, N. Mex.	2112 Natchitoches, La.
2102 McPherson, Kans.	2113 New York, N. Y.
2104 Lincoln Park, Mich.	2115 Woodstock, Ont., Can.
2105 Wellsville, Ohio	2116 San Francisco, Calif.
2106 Okawville, Ill.	2117 Flushing, N. Y.
2107 Latrobe, Pa.	2118 Gainesville, Tex.
2874 Watersmeet, Mich.	2120 Torrington, Wyo.
2109 Decatur, Ind.	2121 Lewisburg, Pa.
2111 Houston, Tex.	

SECRETARY OF LOCAL 239, EASTON, PA., FOR 44 YEARS, DIES

Six months after a banquet given in his honor by Local Union 239 in recognition of his forty-four and a half years of faithful and loyal service to the Brotherhood, Brother Frank P. Horn, oldest member of the Local passed away. Formerly financial secretary, Brother Horn refused the position after being nominated last July. He gave his advanced age, then 84, as his reason for refusing the post.

Brother Horn was a charter member of Local 239 and was secretary of the Local for forty-four years.

DEATH CLAIMS O. C. BOLING, OF LOCAL 1659, BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.

Stricken while attending a meeting of the Building Trades Council, Oliver C. Boling of Local Union 1659 and member of the general executive board of the Oklahoma Council of Carpenters, died December 27. Brother Boling had been an active member of Local 1659 since 1909. He was a delegate to a number of state conventions, was President of the Building Trades Council and was delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council.

JOHN W. GROVES OF LOCAL 1822, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, DIES

John W. Groves, who was a charter member of Lodge 339, joining in 1899, was a loyal member of the Brotherhood for thirty-eight years. Brother Groves, who was a member in good standing of Local Union 1822, Fort Worth, at the time of his death in December, was loved and respected by his host of friends.

JOHN HUISMAN, OFFICIAL OF LOCAL 1938, CROWN POINT, IND., PASSES

Brother John Huisman came to Local Union 1938 in October, 1917 on a clearance card from Local 434, Chicago. In July, 1924, he was elected financial secretary, a position he held until his death. He was 75. A wife by a second marriage, two sons and a daughter survive.

LOCAL 1948, AMES, IOWA, MOURNS DEATH OF W. M. EVANS

One of the most respected members of Local Union 1948, W. M. Evans, passed away in December. Brother Evans had been president of the Local for several years and was nominated again in June, 1937, but declined on account of failing health.

DEATH ROLL

JACK EMRICH—L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
 JOHN HODGSON, L. U. 34, San Francisco, Cal.
 IRA QUACKENBUSH—L. U. 651, Jackson, Mich.

What Price Loyalty?

I am not a man to curse and swear,
To stamp my feet or tear my hair.
I rather like a simple life,
Undisturbed by bridge and strife.
Every morn when I arise,
I bow my head and close my eyes,
And to my Father quietly pray
For help and guidance thru the day.
Within my heart there is no room
To find a place for old dame "Gloom".
It makes no difference, rain or shine,
You'll always find me feeling fine,
I always wear a pleasant smile,
Because a grouch is not worth while.
For years I worked and helped to build
A firm, at home and far afield.
The depression came with all its woe
'Twas a good excuse to let me go.
I was getting old, got too much pay.
They can get younger, cheaper men today.
And now, because I'm fifty one,
Employers say my days are done.
And when I ask one for a job,
He'll shake his head and with a sob
Say "I'm very sorry but your age
Debars you from the industrial stage".
But the President has passed my age,
And Garner's reached the fossil stage.
J. Ham Lewis was a full grown man
When I was a kid with cheeks of tan.
I'm a healthy man and feeling fine,
And may hang on 'till I'm ninety nine.
And I must eat and stick around,
They can't just put me under ground
With a snow white lily in my hand,
Accompanied by the Black Horse band
Because some think I am passe
And should ere this have passed away.
I'm an experienced man of good address.
Judgment and poise I to possess.
Am good at figures and writing too
And never finicky about what I do.
BUT, the employer says "you no longer can
Keep up your work with a younger man."
He knows at heart this is not true.
So whatinell am I going to do?

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

The district council of New York City wishes to inform the Brotherhood that of its 20,000 membership in Greater New York alone, 40 to 50 per cent now are idle due to the fact that building construction is practically at a standstill.

The largely publicised "Worlds Fair" project is an inducement to lure carpenters to New York City. Work on this project will not open until April, 1939 and while the project is of large proportions and work will be spread over a long period of time, the work will absorb only a small percentage of local men at any one time.

An influx of carpenters will prove a sad disappointment to those who make the trip and will also increase the burden of the district council to maintain working conditions which cost so much time and money.

Carpenters, other than those now seeking work in New York City, are not needed.

Charles W. Hanson, President,
New York District Council.

* * * * *

The attention of traveling carpenters and millwrights is called to the fact that there is only one construction job of any consequence in Pekin, Ill., and more than enough men in the locality to handle the work.

James B. Lewis, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

There is no work in the East Bay and surrounding district of California. Local 2046, Martinez, Cal., warns traveling members that if they are planning on visiting that section they should come financially prepared to meet their own expenses as they will be unable to get help.

C. Michaelis, Recording Secretary,
Local 2046, Martinez, Cal.

"THE JOURNAL" CONGRATULATES BROTHER CHARLES EDWARDS

Brother Charles Edwards of Local Union 1244, Montreal, has spent almost an average lifetime as a member of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Brother Edwards recently celebrated his fiftieth year as a member of the Brotherhood. His career is one to inspire others.

He joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in 1887. When consolidation of that organization and the United Brotherhood took place, he became a member of Local 2617, Montreal. Following the amalgamation in 1924 he became a member of Local Union 1244 where he holds membership at the present time.

Never in arrears and always loyal to his organization, Brother Edwards demonstrated early in his union career that he would quit a job rather than give up his union membership.

Starting on a new job, the boss, with a dislike for labor organizations, found out that Brother Edwards was a member of the Carpenters' union. He informed Brother Edwards that he would have to leave the union.



Facing the boss squarely and with determination to fight for a principle, Brother Edwards replied: "You see these boots are new. Well, I will walk them out, buy another pair, walk those out and buy still another pair before I'll leave my union."

In the face of that declaration, the boss replied, "I guess you'd better stay here."

THE HAT WORKER APPEARS

After a lapse of a number of years, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union is resuming publication of a journal. It will be called The Hat Worker and will appear on the fifteenth of each month. The first number of the new issue appeared January 15.

LADIES AUXILIARY NO. 36

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Ladies Auxiliary 36 of Birmingham, Ala., has been reorganized. It now meets the first and third Monday nights of each month. At almost every meeting since the reorganization, at least one new member has attended.

The Auxiliary is in cooperation with Local 103 and distributed Christmas baskets. We would enjoy hearing from other auxiliaries.

Mrs. S. R. Swindell, Recording Secretary,
1626 Thirteenth Ave., South.,
Birmingham, Ala.

BATTLE CREEK AUXILIARY AIDS IN HISTORY-MAKING CONFERENCE

Battle Creek, Michigan
January 4, 1937

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Dear Sir and Brother:

Auxiliary No. 42 is always glad to see letters from other auxiliaries in The Journal so we are sending in our bit, in hope it may help some of the others.

In the last semi-annual circular to the Ladies Auxiliaries, sent out by Brother Frank Duffy, General Secretary, we note he stated there were only 201 auxiliaries with a membership of 4,000, as against 2,055 Locals with a membership of 309,566. We heartily agree with him that there is too vast a difference between these numbers, but we are in hopes this will be remedied in the near future.

Our auxiliary has been organized for some twenty-four years. We have had our troubles but have always won out and are still going strong for the labor movement. Last month we had our annual game supper, and although it was one of the worst nights we have had, as far as weather was concerned, we had a nice crowd and everyone reported a good time. Following the supper we played cards.

Our business meetings are held twice a month, in the evening and once a month we meet at one of the members' homes to celebrate the birthdays of members coming that month. This is a carry-in dinner.

We have affiliations with other civic groups, thus making us a part of the civic work of the city.

On November 12 and 13, 1937 a conference of all auxiliaries of Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and Railroad Transportation groups, was held in Grand Rapids, Michigan, for the purpose of forming a Michigan Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Organized Labor. We sent delegates to this conference and took an active part in the formation of this Federation. The Carpenters Auxiliaries of the state, and our own auxiliary especially, was given recognition by the election of Mrs. Pauline Eisinger, one of our own local members, as first vice-president of this State Federation. Battle Creek was also happy to have Mrs. Fay Godfrey, a member of the Local Garment Auxiliary, elected fifth vice-president.

The Women's Auxiliaries have been, for a long time, an important part of the general make-up of their organizations. There are thousands of members in all parts of the United States and Canada, some having National and International organizations, according to the nature of the Union to which they are an auxiliary.

Some maintain programs of work helpful to the organization they assist, and have also built up insurance and other protective benefits. That this work has been built up is due entirely to the efforts and determination of the women themselves, and results have been gained because women have sacrificed and labored for years in behalf of organized labor.

The growth of auxiliaries and other similar women's organizations covers a period of several decades. Most of them started in a small way and grew more and more in power and influence as time went on. In every case these auxiliaries represent the wives and immediate women relatives of workers in some one organized craft of labor.

Now, for the first time in the history of the United States, women of organized labor have been brought together in a conference. Michigan is the first state to take this step and it is expected others will follow quickly, because there already exists, with headquarters in Washington, an International Auxiliary of such organizations. We, Auxiliary No. 42 of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., hope that all Carpenters Auxiliaries will affiliate with this organization and help not only our own craft, but all A. F. of L. unions.

Battle Creek has already formed a City Federation of Auxiliaries in connection with the State Federation. On January 15th the Executive Board of the State Federation met in Battle Creek. This meeting was called for the purpose of planning a state wide organization campaign, and we are in hopes of having an auxiliary to every local carpenters union in the state. We hope other states will take up this movement. Come on and see if you can beat our record.

Fraternally yours,

Lula M. Clark, Recording Secretary,
76 24th St., R. F. D. 7, Box 724,
Battle Creek, Michigan.

BURNS TO A PEER

(This poem, long hidden from the world, was composed by Robert Burns and presented to the nobleman addressed upon being called up from the servants hall (where he had been sent to dine with them) to add to the entertainment of my lord's company. After presenting the poem, Burns put on his hat, turned on his heel and retired.)

"My lord, I would not fill your chair,
Tho' ye be proudest noble's heir.
I came this night to join your feast,
An equal of the best, at least!
'Tis true that caste with me is scant,
And titles trifles that I want.
The King has never made me kneel,
To stamp my manhood with his seal.
But what of that? The King on high,
Who took less pains with you than I,
Has filled my bosom and my mind
With something better in its kind
Than your broad acre, something which
I cannot well translate to speech;
But, by its impulse I can know
'Tis deeds, not birth, that make men low.

Your rank, my lord, is but a loan!
But mine, thank Heaven, is all my own!
A peasant, 'tis my pride to be:
Look round and round your halls to see
Who boasts a higher pedigree!

"I was not fit, it seems, to dine
With those fox-hunting heroes fine,
But only came to bandy jests
Among your lordship's hopeful guests.
There must be here some sad mistake—
I would not play for such a stake.
Be a buffoon for drink and meat,
At a poor earl's tax-paid seat!
No, die, my heart, ere such a shame
Descend on Robert Burns' name."

Experiments by French hothouses cultivating the begonia plant indicate poison gases may be used to fight plant diseases. After experimentation, poison gases were found which killed disease germs but did no injury to the begonia plants. Gardeners wear masks while applying the gas.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON CXII

The details we gave in the previous lesson are more than what are necessary for a full-fledged carpenter to build a window frame. In fact, few if any journeyman carpenters need help in making window and door frames. Occasionally, however, one finds a good journeyman carpenter whose experience in frame making is limited. Such a journeyman carpenter usually is an expert along some other line, and has followed it as a specialty. Besides that,

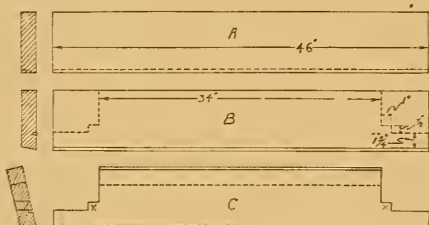


Fig. 676

different carpenters have different ways of making frames, and their ideas about frames differ in many respects. Whatever might be the journeyman's ability along the line of frame making, the apprentice carpenter needs help when he attempts making his first window frame. There are innumerable little things that he cannot detect by observation; he must either get them from his older associates or gain them by the method of "trial and error." We cannot guarantee that we will bring out all of those little details and solve the many problems they so often bring to the beginner, but we will do all we can toward that end.

Let us take a window frame of the size we used in the last lesson, which was a 30" by 24", 2 lights frame. We will start with the main sill, which we are showing in Fig. 676. At A we are showing a piece of timber 46 inches long, which is a trifle longer than the sill will be when completed. The extra

length is needed for cutting. To the left we are showing a cross section of the timber. The dotted lines indicate how much of the timber must be taken off in order to obtain the proper bevel, which is also shown by the cross section to the left. The dotted lines shown on

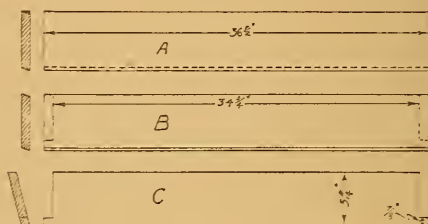


Fig. 677

the drawing marked B, show how the timber must be marked for cutting the ends after the beveling is done. All the figures necessary to do this marking are shown. The sill completed is shown at C in plan. The section to the left shows the slope to which the sill is set. The corners marked X and X are important. When these are cut away, as they often are, the frame will leak at that point. The dotted line at either end, shows where the lugs are cut off. The horizontal dotted line indicates what the sill would be like if a narrower piece of timber were used.

Fig. 677 shows the sub-sill in the same order of development as the main

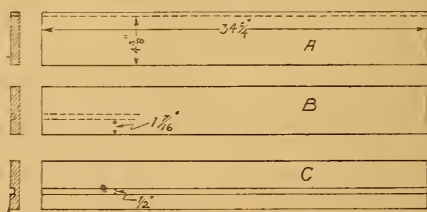


Fig. 678

sill is shown. Here a 1x6, 36 1/2 inches long is shown at A. The dotted lines indicate how it must be worked over in order to get the proper bevels and width. At B the dotted lines show how the ends are cut, leaving a small lug at

either end. This sill is cut $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch longer than the main sill, as the figures will show, to allow for the housing of the jambs. (Some carpenters add an extra $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch in order to reduce the dressing of the sash when they are in-

quired number of frames is out. Then the frames are put together. But we will have more to say about that in another place.

A, Fig. 678, shows the piece for the head jamb cut to the proper length and marked for the width. The length, it will be noticed, is the same as that of the sub-sill, not taking into consideration the lugs. B shows to the left by dotted lines how the head jamb must be plowed for the parting bead. The figures show $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches allowed for the sash to slide in. This gives $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch for play, assuming the sash is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick. The $\frac{1}{16}$ play is sometimes overlooked by the beginner.



Fig. 679

stalled). C shows the sub-sill completed, setting at the slope shown by the cross section to the left. The lugs of the sub-sill answer the same purpose that the corners marked X on the main sill do. These, besides preventing leaks, aid in putting the frame together.

While we are dealing with just one frame here, in practice, there are usually a greater or lesser number of frames to be made of the same size. In such cases as many sills as there are frames to be made are gotten out at once, and the same number of sub-sills and so on until all the stuff for the re-

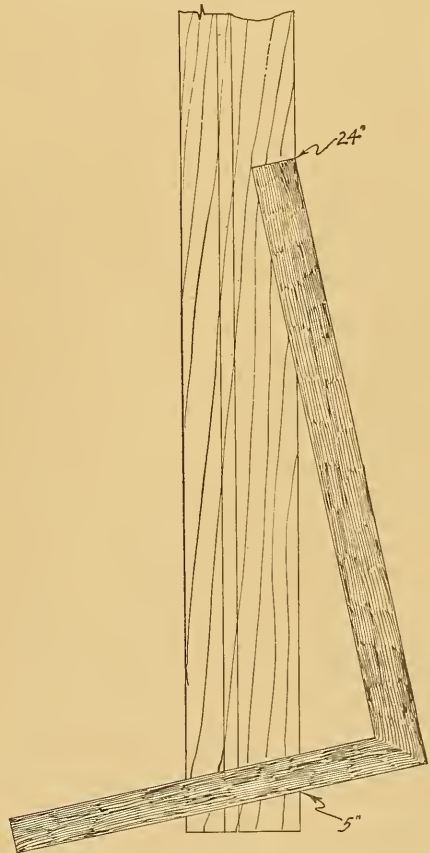


Fig. 680

A, in Fig. 679, shows the side jamb developed to where we left the head jamb in Fig. 678, C. The length is 58 inches, which allows for the lugs above the head jamb and below the sub-sill, as we are showing at B, where the hous-

ing is done. 54 inches, between the head jamb and the sub-sill, measuring on the inside of the parting bead, is the exact length for a 30" by 24", 2 lights window jamb between the head and the sill. This figure is reached by taking twice 24 inches for the glass, 3 inches for bottom rail, 1 inch for parting rail and 2 inches for top rail, making a total of 54 inches.

At C the jamb is shown marked for the pulleys and for the weight pocket. The figures given here are not hard and fast, but can be changed to suit the taste of the owner or the workman. At D we are showing the mate to the jamb shown at C, and the pulleys are shown in place. At E we are showing an edge view of a pair of side jambs, with the pocket cuts marked and the gaining for the head jamb and the sub-sill completed.

Fig. 680 illustrates how the bevel for the sill is obtained. 5 on the tongue of the square and 24 on the body will give a good slope to the sill. This slope can be increased or decreased to suit the conditions for which the frame is made, by increasing or decreasing the figure used on the tongue of the square.

Three details of the weight pocket in the side jamb are shown by Fig. 681. The center detail shows an edge view of the pocket after it has been removed and again replaced and held in position by two nails at the top, as shown, and a screw at the bottom, as shown by the detail to the right. The dotted line shown on the center detail, indicates how much must be dressed off in order to bring it to an even surface, such as is shown by the edge view of the detail to the left, and the face view of the detail to the right. A study of these details in comparison with Fig. 679 will make this problem clear.

Fig. 682 shows, A, the jamb in part, mortised for the pulleys, B, the face view of the pulleys in place, C, an edge view of the jamb with the pulleys installed and D, the back of the jamb showing the pulleys and how they are fastened. The dotted lines show the location of the plowing and housing of the face side of the jamb. It should be remembered that there are different makes of sash pulleys on the market, each having its own features relative to the installation. The pulleys we are

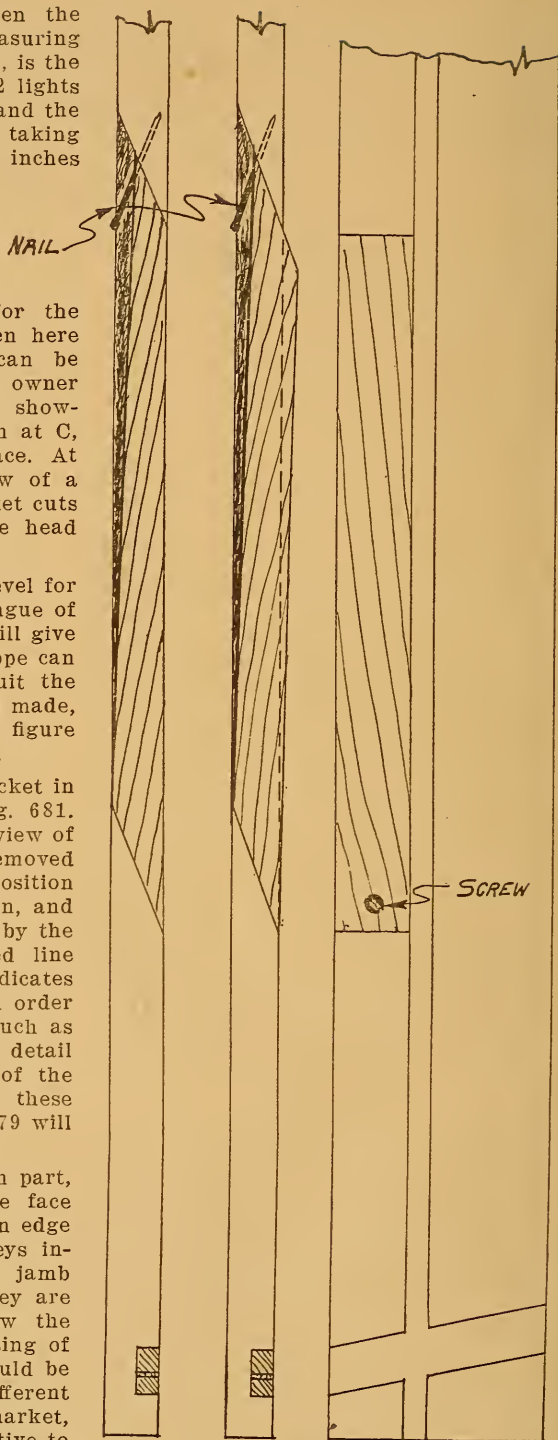


Fig. 681

showing here have been in common use for many years. When other makes of pulleys are used, the workman must fig-

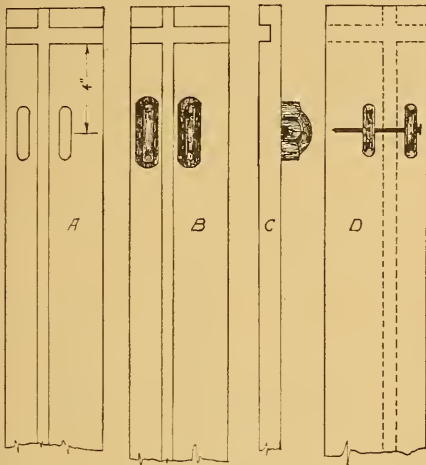


Fig. 682

ure out the best means of installing them.

This lesson and the next one should be studied, keeping in mind the details shown in Lesson CXI.

Blue Print Reading And Estimating

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

Reinforced Concrete Drawings

Drawings covering reinforced concrete construction differ from general architectural drawings in the method of presentation, symbols and many abbreviations which, as a rule, are not encountered on other drawings.

While every architect is qualified to design the structural part of the building, it has become the custom to delegate this part of the work to the structural engineer who is thus responsible for the strength and stability of the entire structure. He is licensed by the state to perform this kind of work, he specializes in it and is consequently, well prepared to do the job right.

In ordinary buildings, where the amount of structural design is not very large, the architect, as a rule, takes care of this portion of the work himself. But in monumental structures, such as office buildings, schools, hospi-

tals, theatres and churches, all architectural drawings are prepared by the architect and the structural engineer uses the architect's plans as a basis for the preparation of the structural work whether it be structural steel, timber construction or reinforced concrete.

The general set of architect's plans will invariably contain a separate set of drawings known as the "structural part" upon which the name of the structural engineer appears together with the name of the architect and all these drawings must be signed by the parties who are responsible for their preparation. Depending upon the size of the job, this set contains a number of sheets and covers the complete structural design of the building including all the necessary details, bills of material, schedules and all other data necessary for the complete performance of the work.

It should be borne in mind by the student who is studying plan reading that, in spite of the fact that reinforced concrete drawings are in some respects different from the general architectural drawings, the principles employed in their preparation are identically the same; i. e. they all are made according to the rules of "Orthographic projection" which was treated in the Fourth part of these series. There must be plans, elevations and sections, they must be made to scale and must contain all the necessary information, notations and symbols which form a part of any other construction drawing in order to make them an effective instrument of instruction to the building force as to how the operations should be carried out.

When given a set of plans containing reinforced concrete drawings the party who has been delegated to perform the work should make it his duty to examine all the drawings very carefully and ascertain that everything pertaining to this branch of construction is there and that consequently there will be no delay in the progress of the building operations due to the incompleteness of the records.

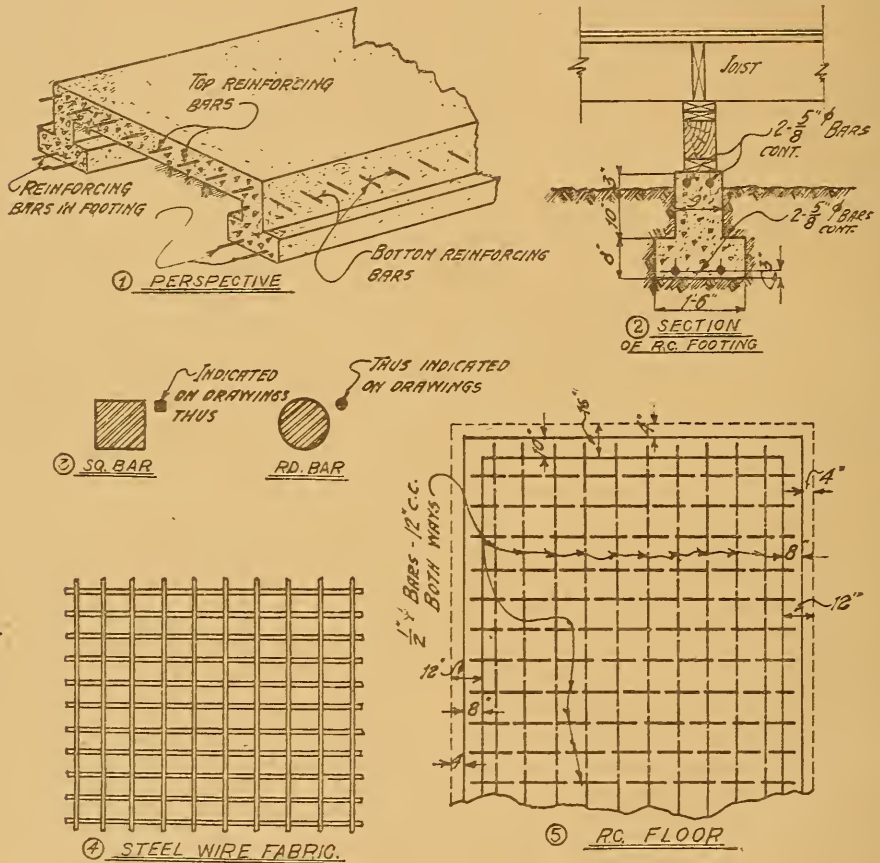
This habit of thoroughness should be cultivated by every building operative, whether in executive capacity or not. Every verbal or written instruction should be verified so that there will be no necessity for asking for supplementary information when the job has begun.

A specimen of a reinforced concrete drawing is accompanying this lesson and represents a few simple details of concrete work. In Fig. 1 is shown a perspective view of a reinforced concrete floor. It will be noted that reinforcing steel is to be placed at the top and bottom of the floor slab and also in the footings. This, however, should not be mistaken for a working drawing. The

line runs from this notation with arrow heads at the reinforcing bars.

It will be noted that the arrow heads touch only a few of the transverse bars; this, however, does not mean that the note refers to these bars only but holds good for all reinforcing steel running in both directions.

Reinforcing material commonly used



purpose of this view is to convey a vivid idea as to how the reinforcing steel is placed and thus enable the student to understand the drawing shown in Fig. 5. This is a partial plan of a reinforced concrete floor. The reinforcing steel used in this slab is one half inch round bars placed in top and bottom of the slab and spaced 12 inches center to center. The notation on the left side of the view reads: $\frac{1}{2}$ " dia. bars 12" c.c. both ways." A continuous reference

is shown in Figs. 3 and 4. These are steel bars of a square and round section and also reinforcing steel wire fabric.

It is the job of the designing engineer to determine where the various types of steel are to be used, their size, spacing and shape. This is indicated on the drawings by symbols and notations and it is very essential that the student become familiar with these methods of representation and make sure that he

does understand everything shown on the drawings.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer will be only too glad to answer any questions which may arise during the period of these studies. It is suggested that readers communicate with Frank Duffy, Editor of "The Carpenter," Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Some Furniture Philosophy

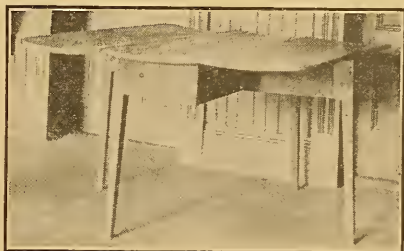
(By Charles A. King)

The type of table shown in the photo was common during the seventeenth century and the first quarter of the eighteenth century but its principal value in our line of thought lies in the fact that it illustrates some of the craftsmanship of the years which many people consider one of the best periods in the evolution of the cabinet maker's craft. Other furniture enthusiasts lack even a moderate degree of confidence in the craftsmanship of today and consider it sacrilege to compare modern craftsmanship with that of a couple of centuries ago. When we consider the vast quantities of furniture that have been made for sale only during recent years, we cannot altogether blame any one for thinking that way, but if one is looking for the real facts of the case he need go no further than any of the leading custom cabinet shops of the country to be convinced that better furniture may be made today than ever before. We cannot side step the fact that this type of work is but a small part of the furniture business and is limited to those of the most discriminating taste who have the means to gratify it. The reader must understand this does not refer to the products of the furniture factories operating on a basis of mass production though even here the same truth will in some cases hold good.

First note the principle of construction applied in this table and compare it with the tables of today. When the table is closed it appears to the casual observer like an ordinary well built table of the Pembroke type. When the diagonally opposite legs are opened to support the leaves (see photo) we can see the weakness of both design and construction for the tendency of the table to sag in the middle is decidedly apparent. The corners of the middle

section left unsupported sag badly which throws the standing legs out of plumb while the sagging center, with its weak hinge rail joint, gives the swinging legs an angle that is distressing to the sensitive eye. Many tables of the same type have been made since the middle of the eighteenth century in which the leaves are supported by legs swinging from the middle of the rail, thus giving the type known as the "Six Leg Pembroke," which is one of the finest tables known.

The table rails were made wide for strength at the legs and at the hinged rail joint; in fact the rails were so wide some folks with long legs had trouble in getting their knees under them. The rails were mortised into the legs and held in place with "draw bored pins" which means that the holes in the tenon were about 1/16" nearer the shoulder than were the holes in the legs through which the pins were driven, thus draw-



ing the rail shoulder into close contact with the rail edge of the leg. This was good construction but it did not recompense for other defects.

In those days the craftsman sometimes took his chances in finding well seasoned stock and perhaps he would set up table legs of this sort without glue for he knew that glue would be worthless if the stock of the wide rails were not perfectly seasoned and he preferred to depend upon the pins. Our modern craftsman is not thus handicapped for the stock he uses is skillfully kiln dried. If stock is of good quality in the first place and properly kiln dried it will stand as well or better than the best of that used by the old timers, even though the latter was air dried or kept in a shed chamber for a decade or two before being used.

If the rails and legs of such an old table were taken apart, the old glue, if any, well cleaned from the joints and

reglued with a dependable cabinet glue or with casein glue, they will do their full duty for another century probably better than during the past one hundred years.

Many old timers were no more particular in the selection of lumber than was the one who made the three section top of this table. Often it would seem that the width of the boards was the important quality to be considered but today we know that a wide board milled or doweled and glued in two or three pieces will hold its shape far better than a wide plain sawed board. Evidently quarter sawed lumber was not available hence plain sawed boards were used with the usual result. Today, quarter sawed boards or plywood boards or a glued core of narrow strips with reversed grain, well dried and veneered on both sides would be used and would hold their correct shape.

The warped table top pieces of the photo could be straightened by making lengthwise circular saw cuts on the under side of each board about 2" apart and about $\frac{1}{8}$ " less in depth than the thickness of the board. Hold the board hollow side down and perfectly straight with straightedges and handscrews, fit strips of wood of the same kind rather loosely into the saw cuts, smear the cuts plentifully with glue and drive the strips home: leave the board in the clamps until the glue is thoroughly hard. Plane the strips down flush with the under side of the board, trim the ends, replace the table top and the leaves and few will ever know how they were straightened or even suspect they had been thus treated. By another, but less desirable method because of doubtful permanence, the boards may be placed hollow sides together with wet cloths or wet sawdust between and the rounding sides exposed to heat until the boards warp a little the other way. When dried the boards will be about straight but the chances are that they will warp again for evidently the grain of the wood demands that the board shall warp before the fibers will be at rest.

While these earmarks of craftsmanship and the proofs furnished by generations of use may invite a flow of sentiment, they do not speak well of the original craftsmanship nor do they fit well into the life and needs of the mod-

ern home until glaring defects have been remedied. On the other hand, however, no furniture of modern times can impart the same dignity and atmosphere of rest and quiet contentment that characterizes the homes of the more discriminating for usually such homes are furnished with original pieces carefully restored or with reproductions and skillful adaptations of period furniture.

Very Simple

The circle and the square are widely different, and at the same time, closely related. The principle of one is

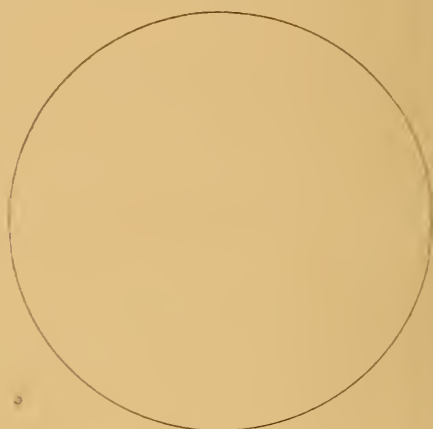


Fig. 1

wrapped up in the other. If I have a circle, I can obtain a true right angle,

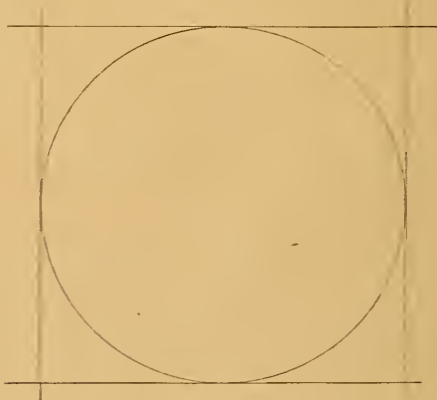


Fig. 2

and therefore a square. On the other hand, if I have a true square, I can obtain a circle. But that is not what I

am dealing with here, so far as the illustrations are concerned.

The problem of describing a true octagon, if the circle and the square are employed, becomes one of the simplest of all problems. For instance, Fig. 1

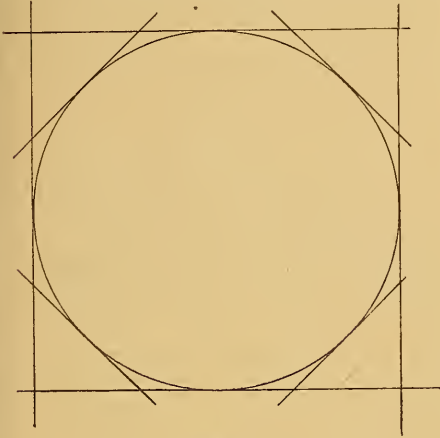


Fig. 3

shows a circle. If we strike two parallel horizontal lines in such a manner that they will just contact the circle, and then two perpendicular lines so they will contact the circle, as we are showing by Fig. 2, we will have a true

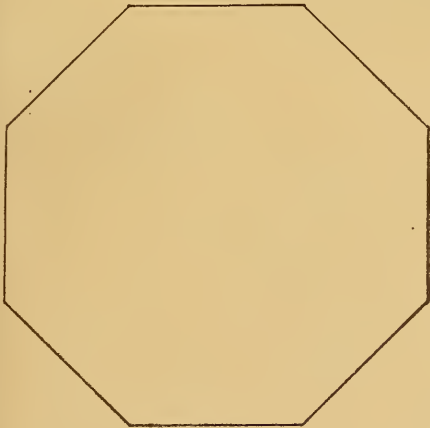


Fig. 4

square. Now to obtain the octagon, we simply strike a line at a 45-degree angle at each corner, contacting the circle, as shown by Fig. 3, and we have a true octagon. Fig. 4 shows an octagon that was described in the manner just explained.—(H. H. Siegele)

All Wood Septic Tank Gives Good Results

In communities where there is no municipal sewer system, in country homes and vacation places, the problem of proper sewage disposal becomes imperative.

Leaching cesspools are frequently provided to receive house and closet drains but this method of sewage treatment is very unsatisfactory and is in many instances a menace to public health.

The cesspool is a hole in the ground lined with loose brickbats or stone. (Fig. 1.) All the closet waste, kitchen and bath drains, solid and liquid, are discharged into this well, the liquids being absorbed by the soil. The solids remaining in the cesspool must be removed periodically. The liquid seeping through the cesspool walls is foul, offensive and a source of danger since it is a constant menace of contaminating and pollution of adjoining wells and streams.

The pressing necessity to replace this old fashioned dangerous cesspool by a more efficient sanitary and scientific method of sewage disposal led to the evolution of the septic tank.

Septic tanks are simple to build, are not expensive, and the results obtained by them are entirely satisfactory.

The simplest form of the septic system of sewage disposal is a single chambered septic tank connected to a leaching system, or disposal field. The chamber may be made of concrete, brick or wood. The wood septic tank is the subject of discussion in this article since it is durable, cheaper to build, quickly installed, simple and easy to construct and may be very satisfactorily handled by the average carpenter. (Fig. 2.)

The principle upon which the operation of the septic tank is based is the action of a certain type of bacteria which have the tendency to destroy the typhoid fever germs and other disease spreading organisms which thrive and multiply in the sewage that flows from the house.

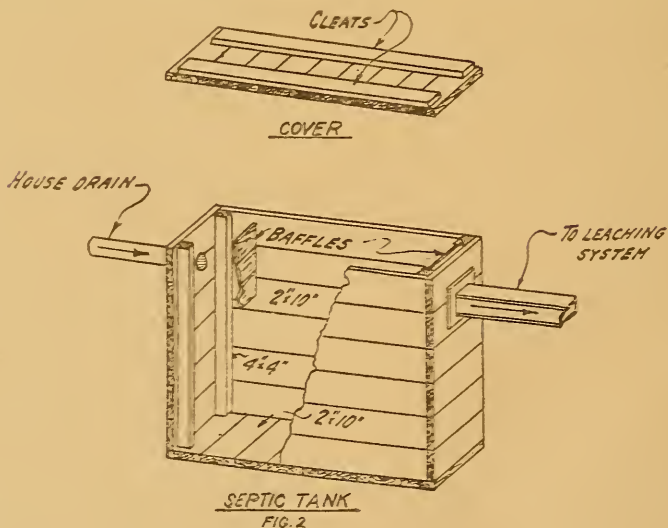
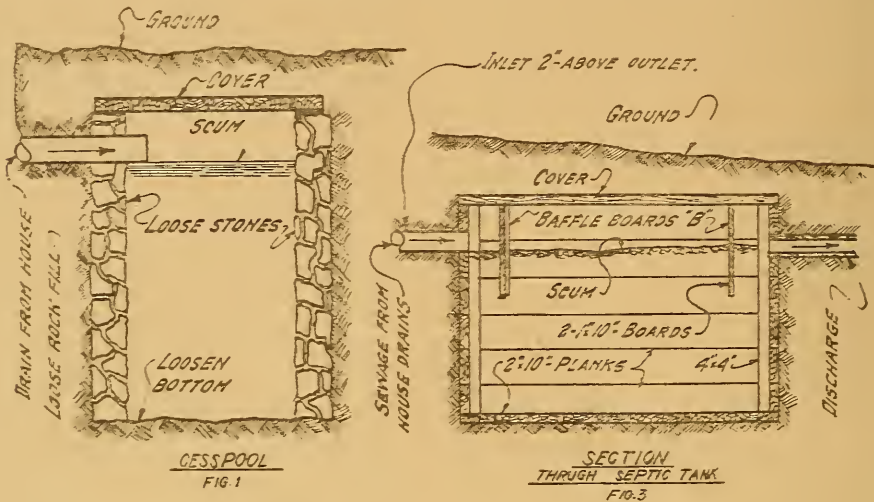
The heavier parts of the sewage sink to the bottom of the chamber, the lighter flowing off from the top to be further treated and reduced to a harm-

less liquid which eventually discharges into the ground.

The design shown on the accompanying drawings may be modified to meet different conditions. The size may be changed as desired to accommodate large homes, community buildings and

place. The bacterial action is constantly going on under this scum where all solid matter is being reduced to a liquid and is gradually being discharged through the outlet "D" into the disposal field.

Lumber used must be heartwood and



public institutions. It is always advisable to have a tank too large rather than too small.

If we take off the cover of the septic tank which has been in operation for a few weeks we will see a thick "scum" on top of the water. The baffle boards "B" are intended to keep this scum in

place. The bacterial action is constantly going on under this scum where all solid matter is being reduced to a liquid and is gradually being discharged through the outlet "D" into the disposal field.

The tank should be made liquid-tight and the leaching system to work satisfactorily will depend to a large extent upon the type of the soil. In stiff clay or hard-pan this system will not work.

It may be noted from the drawings

that the inlet for the tank should be about 12 inches below the top and about 2 inches above the outlet.

The discharge pipe may be in the shape of a square conduit and made of 1" x 5" boards. One inch holes are bored in the side walls about 8 inches center near the bottom for the liquid to seep into the ground as it is being discharged from the septic tank.—(L. Perth)

Simple Trick Solves Moving of Tree Trunk

Recently I cut down a tree some distance from my home. I cut the branches into stove-lengths with a hand saw, but the trunk I sawed up with a one-man saw into blocks somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 1. This done, I got two 1x2's about five feet long and nailed them to a block as shown by Fig. 2,

ed the rolls of wood home, each time taking a load of small pieces along, which were piled onto the handles against the stakes indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2. When small pieces are carried on the handles, 16d nails

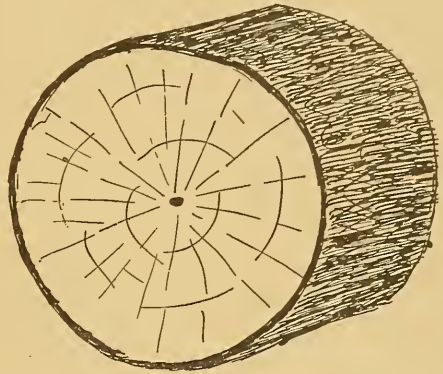


Fig. 1

should be used, but for pushing the large blocks without a load, 8d or 10d nails will answer the purpose.

Whether or not this trick has ever been used before I do not know. It

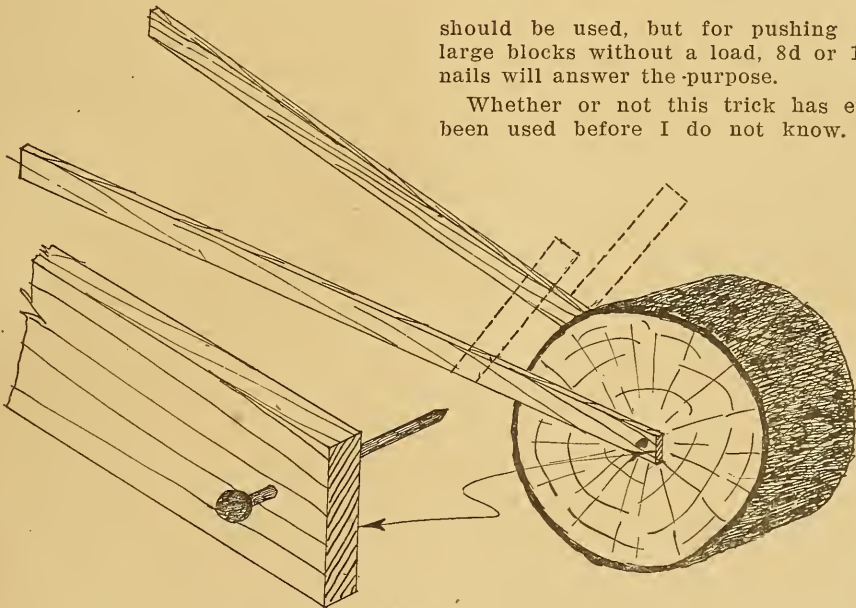


Fig. 2

the main drawing. To the bottom left, is shown a detail of one end of a handle with the nail stuck in it. The trick worked, and one after the other I push-

popped into my mind, as I was trying to solve the problem of conveying the wood to my home, a distance of almost a block.—(H. H. Siegele)

The union label is your protection that the articles were manufactured under decent working conditions.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

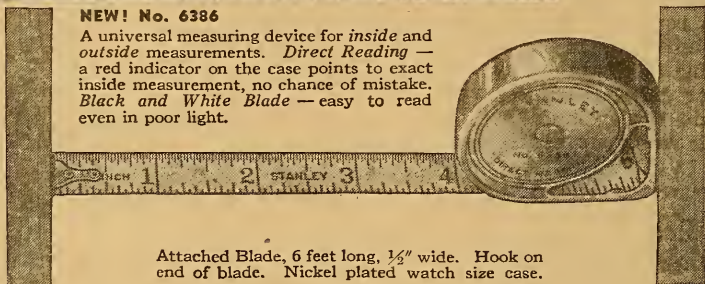
A Folding Rule • A Steel Tape • All in One

STANLEY "PULL - PUSH" RULES

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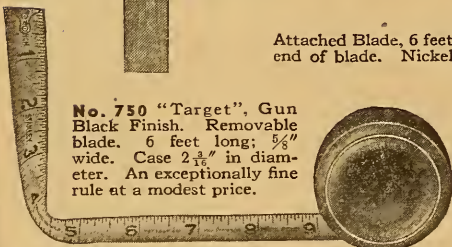
NEW! No. 6386

A universal measuring device for inside and outside measurements. Direct Reading — a red indicator on the case points to exact inside measurement, no chance of mistake. Black and White Blade — easy to read even in poor light.

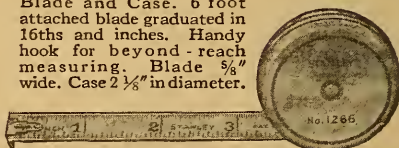


Attached Blade, 6 feet long, 1/2" wide. Hook on end of blade. Nickel plated watch size case.

No. 750 "Target", Gun Black Finish. Removable blade. 6 feet long; 1/2" wide. Case 2 1/4" in diameter. An exceptionally fine rule at a modest price.



No. 1266 Nickel Plated Blade and Case. 6 foot attached blade graduated in 16ths and inches. Handy hook for beyond-reach measuring. Blade 3/8" wide. Case 2 1/2" in diameter.

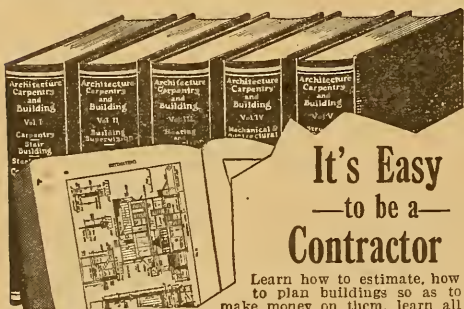


Send For Catalog!

Stanley Tool catalog #34 — contains complete descriptions of many new, improved STANLEY TOOLS you'll find useful in your everyday work.

STANLEY TOOLS

The Choice of Skilled Workmen for 80 Years
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.



It's Easy —to be a— Contractor

Learn how to estimate, how to plan buildings so as to make money on them, learn all

about remodeling problems and how to bid on any job. All these facts and thousands more are set forth clearly in a remarkably interesting way in these five wonderful books covering all phases of Architecture, Carpentry and Building. These books are complete and the new JIFFY INDEX makes it possible to find anything you want to know about building in a few seconds.

"Boss" Carpenters in Demand

New public works jobs—immense projects all over the country are requiring men who can "Boss the Job"—Men who know how. These books give you "QUICK" training. With them you don't have to be afraid to tackle any job for you can find needed facts in a hurry. If you send now we will include without extra cost a big 120 page book "Blue Print Reading." IN ADDITION TO THE FIVE BIG BOOKS.

Coupon Brings Books FREE for examination

American Technical Society, Dept. G-236,
Drexel at 58th St., Chicago, Ill.

You may ship the five big books on Architecture, Carpentry and Building, include book on blue print reading. I will pay the few cents delivery charges only and if I am fully satisfied after 10 days I will send you \$2, after that only \$3.00 a month until the total reduced price of only \$19.80 (former price \$24.80) is paid. I am not obligated in any way unless I keep the books.

Name _____

Address _____

Attach letter stating age, employer's name and address and that of at least one business man as a reference.

YOU'LL FINISH in the BIG MONEY SANDING FLOORS WITH A "SPEED-O-LITE"

Floor Sander that cuts FASTER, WORKS EASIER and quickly pays for itself in SAVINGS on Sandpaper, Current and Labor. Finishes old or new floors in faster time. Works right up to the quarter-round — picks up all dust and dirt—leaving a ballroom finish on every floor. Light weight (80 lbs.). Plugs into any light socket. Write for full details of time payment plan and 5-DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER.

**LINCOLN - SCHLUETER
FLOOR MACHY. CO.**

230 W. Grand Av., Chicago, Ill.



NO DUST
NO DIRT
NO MUSS

WEATHERSTRIP JOBS PAY EXTRA PROFITS!

New building and remodeling jobs create a big demand right now... a source of profit you can easily cash in upon with ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP.



Easy to install. Profitable. Always efficient and satisfactory. Get your share of the weatherstrip business NOW... while the building season is in full swing. Write for price lists and free display charts now.



Use the *Genuine* FOR ALL REPAIRS

For quick, yet permanent repairs, thousands of carpenters are using this wonderful new discovery—called **PLASTIC WOOD**. The genuine handles like putty, and dries to hard, lasting wood that can be sawed, carved, sanded—holds nails, screws—takes finish like real wood—sticks to wood, metal, stone, glass. Keep it handy.

Get It
at
Hardware
and
Paint
Stores



MADE \$1025⁰⁰

in 9 Months
with the



FOLEY LAWN MOWER SHARPENER

"A substantial increase proves beyond any doubt that Foley Grinders do very satisfactory work. We have ground 723 mowers since February 1 to date, November 9. Our total receipts during that period have grossed us \$1,025.00. The prevailing price per job is \$1.00 and \$1.25—repairs and parts extra."—W. A. Tulip, Phoenix, Ariz.

FREE PLAN tells you how to start. No experience needed. Simply put the mower in the machine and turn on the power. Uses same system as lawn mower factories. Sharpens all sizes and types in 15 or 20 minutes.

SPECIAL OFFER: Attachment for grinding axes, hatchets, knives, etc., included **FREE** with Foley Lawn Mower Sharpener on our Special Offer, brings you business the year around. Send postcard today.

FOLEY MFG. CO.

201-8 Foley Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Here's REAL WORK COMFORT Plus MONEY-**SAVING** WEAR



Famous *Lee* Features

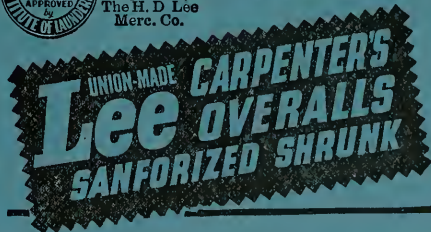
1. Wide, Swing Nail Pocket... 6 Handy Compartments—2 for Nails (double ply); 2 for Brads; 2 for Nail Sets.
2. Double Knees.
3. Lined Spike Pockets.
4. Extra Heavy Material.
5. Stout Hammer Loop.
6. Self-Locking Rule and Pliers Pocket.
7. Double Square Hanger.
8. Saddle Crotch.
9. Boat Sail Lined Hip Pockets.

The H. D. Lee Merc. Co.
Kansas City, Mo., Salina, Kans.
San Francisco, Calif., South
Bend, Ind., Minneapolis, Minn.
Trenton, N. J.



First to win
this approval

Copr. 1938,
The H. D. Lee
Merc. Co.



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Are Better.....Because

1. 100% of our time is concentrated on carefully building the finest type of rule.... and then improving it.
2. 100% of the efforts of our rule specialists are devoted to refining and simplifying rule design. Each improvement spells greater ruggedness and longer wear. Each improvement is a separate guarantee to make your rule dollar last longer and give you a stronger and more beautiful measuring tool.

ASK FOR A MASTER (at your dealer)

or
SEND FOR A CATALOG (direct to us)

MASTER RULE MFG. CO., INC.
Dept. A-1, 815 E. 136th St., N. Y. C.

Provide Smooth Walls and Ceilings...with

RECESSED-EDGE SHEETROCK

THE FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

AND PERF-A-TAPE

The New Perfected System of Wallboard Joint Concealment



A Quick, Easy Way to Modernize, Remodel and Repair at Low Cost

■ Now you can quickly replace old walls and ceilings—provide attractive new rooms at low cost—confident that the job will give *lasting* satisfaction. Simply use *patented* Perf-A-Tape and Recessed-Edge Sheetrock* construction. This new improved method of wallboard construction gives you every assurance that joints will be strongly reinforced and entirely concealed by any decoration.

As the $\frac{3}{8}$ - or $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick boards go up on the studding or over old plaster—horizontally, for greater rigidity, or vertically, if desired—the recessed edges of the

board form a shallow channel at the joint. This channel is filled with a special cement, in which is embedded Perf-A-Tape, a patented strong perforated fiber tape with chamfered edges. The cement is then sandpapered evenly, leaving a smooth, unbroken wall surface, ready for the final joint-concealing step of decoration.

This *perfected* system of joint concealment and reinforcement, using Perf-A-Tape and Recessed-Edge Sheetrock is not expensive. It is suitable for any interior.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION, USG
PRODUCTS BEAR THIS TRADE-
MARK IDENTIFICATION

* Registered Trade-Mark

USE PERF-A-TAPE AND RECESSED-EDGE SHEETROCK CONSTRUCTION

Patented by and Exclusive with

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

SEE HOW IT WORKS



When the sheets are nailed in place, the recessed edges form a channel at each joint.



This channel is filled with special cement, which is quickly and easily applied.



Perf-A-Tape, a patented strong perforated fiber tape with chamfered edges, is embedded in the cement.



Cement is applied over Perf-A-Tape and sandpapered evenly, assuring a smooth surface for any decoration.

United States Gypsum Co.
Dept. C-3, 300 W. Adams St.
Chicago, Illinois

Please send me a copy of the
"Sheetrock Book" with information
on Recessed-Edge Sheetrock and Perf-A-Tape.

Name


Address

City

State

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

DEATH TAKES GEORGE H. LAKEY



George H. Lakey, first general vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, died early in the morning of March 1, after a valiant struggle to overcome a complication of diseases which had undermined his health.

Brother Lakey was born in Canada in 1872. He served his apprenticeship as a youth in Chicago, joining Local Union 336, La Salle, Ill., in 1899.

Brother Lakey transferred to Local 58, Chicago, in 1901, where he held membership until his death.

Previous to his appointment as first vice-president, he had served as second vice-president and held the office of General Organizer.

Press time prevents giving more details concerning Brother Lakey's loyal service in the interest of the Brotherhood. The life history of this esteemed officer lost to the Brotherhood will be published in April.

AFL Will Stimulate Public Purchasing of Union Goods with Huge Exhibition



HE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in its meeting in Miami, January 24 to February 4, gave its approval and sanction to a proposition that is new and different in the history of Union Labor. . . . an idea that is calculated to benefit every member of the A. F. of L. and every member of other collaborating Labor Organizations.

This new idea is to be a physical exhibition of UNION LABEL, UNION-MADE and "MADE-IN-AMERICA" products and UNION-OPERATED SERVICES, at which the handiwork and the services of UNION members will be intimately displayed to the UNION MARKET, as well as to the purchasers from the market of the general public.

The UNION LABEL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held at the Music Hall in Cincinnati, O., from May 16th through May 21st, during the time that the national convention of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor will likewise meet in Cincinnati.

Sponsored by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and directed by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, the Cincinnati Exhibition is one of the most vital subjects of present labor conventions.

In outlining the details of this great merchandising panorama of union-made goods and union-operated services, Mr. Ornburn said:

"Convinced beyond question that permanent prosperity cannot return, or at least cannot return to stay, until the American purchasing market is raised and strengthened, the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. has determined to aid in elevating that purchasing market. We intend to accomplish that result, even though to do so necessitates that the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. shall become a merchandising medium of a type and strength never before known.

"To achieve its purpose, the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. has accepted responsibility of seeing that worthily made goods and products shall, insofar as possible, supplement in the market places, the shoddy, sweat-shop child labor and penal institution produced types of articles and products, the wide purchase of which has held our national purchase power to long-time low levels.

"The manner in which the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. has determined to accomplish this goal is set out in our coming display of those certain excellent brands of products which carry the UNION LABEL, or which are manufactured by UNION labor of the type represented in the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

"And, with the display in order, to bring representatives of the vast "union conscious" purchasing market to see and feel or taste those varied articles and things, in order that the market of more than 25,000,000 consumers in the A. F. of L. type union field may easily and definitely identify . . . and purchase . . . those high standard products, articles and services.

"That is the motivating force behind the A. F. of L. UNION LABEL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, scheduled to be held at the Music Hall, Cincinnati, O., May 16 to 21, 1938.

"Only UNIONIZED manufacturers, of course, will be allowed to exhibit in this advertising and merchandising panorama . . . for the exhibition is being sponsored, produced and conducted solely for the sales-benefits of the high type manufacturer and industrialist who has upheld and who is now upholding the high level purchasing market, as represented by the individuals in the A. F. of L. and A. F. of L. type of labor organization.

"The number of the manufacturers who are eligible to exhibit their wares at the Music Hall in Cincinnati is not a small list by any means. Their products and services reach into the literal thousands.

"To those products, the sponsors of the A. F. of L. UNION LABEL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION intend to weld the interest and concentrate the loyalty of the vast and purchase-powerful UNION markets. And, with the unified patronage and preference of that market of more than 25,000,000 consumers, it is definitely anticipated that the national purchasing level will be raised accordingly and our national prosperity returned. That is the intention and the plan back of this evidence of cooperation and aggressiveness on the part of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

"Definitely, it is the intention of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to corral, anchor, and deliver the UNION MARKET for the sales benefits of UNIONIZED MANUFACTURERS. and, for the sake of raising our purchasing market toward a return of real American prosperity."

In the foregoing statement Mr. Ornburn clearly sets forth the ideals and vigorous intentions of the sponsors of the UNION LABEL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. And may we add, on our own parts, highest commendation of this worthy project.

The success of the Cincinnati program cannot help but aid in the further ascension of TRADE UNIONISM by this demonstration of the worth, quality and service of that for which UNION LABOR is responsible.

More power to the program of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and more power to our friend, I. M. Ornburn, the directing spirit of the exhibition scheduled in Cincinnati, whose inspirational work deserves notice of every union member everywhere.

Use of Wood Stages Comeback in Many Structural Purposes

The use of wood for many structural purposes has staged a come-back, as the result of the development of malleable iron grid connectors which make it possible to utilize the full strength of wooden timbers. In former days, the types of wood joints severely limited allowable stresses, so that large pieces were necessary to obtain safe joinings.

In less than four years, over 9,000 structures have been built in the United States using connectors in one form or another. The renaissance of wood has been seen in structures previously thought of as being possible only in steel. Among these have been radio towers, ski jumps, wide-span warehouses, and many other large construction projects.

One of the latest developments in the connector field is a spiked malleable iron grid, particularly adapted to wharves, piers, and trestle bents where the connection of round timbers is involved.

These connectors are made in several forms, but in all cases consist of square malleable iron castings with teeth on opposite sides. Grids with two flat sides are used for connecting two rectangular timbers, those with one flat and one curved side for connecting a rounded timber to a rectangular timber, and those having two curved surfaces for use in connecting two round timbers. One railroad has found the use of such grids in its piers has prevented the shearing of one-inch bolts under heavy impact load.

Several features have been responsible for the selection of malleable iron as a material for grids of this type. Some of these are malleable's smooth surface, its high resistance to corrosion and its ability to resist shock and unusual stresses without distortion.

The world's largest clock has been installed at the airport of Durban, South Africa. More than 200 feet in diameter, the giant timepiece, which lies flat on the ground, is easily read from great heights. The face is made of cement and has electrically operated hands.

Don't forget the A. F. of L. UNION LABEL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION in Cincinnati, May 16 to 21, inclusive.

AFL to Deliver Union Market to Worthy Manufacturers Who Recognize Union Labor

BY WILLIAM GREEN

President of the American Federation of Labor



HE American Federation of Labor believes in American institutions and in the American type of industry. We believe in giving every encouragement toward the maintenance of a proper profits system, and toward the maintenance of mutual, contractual respect between Capital and Labor.

We believe that our recent depression and, more lately our recession, does not prove that the American system has failed or that we should import from any one of the several 'ism-autocracies' of Europe, methods that a mere handful of agitators have tried to tell us would improve our system. Every 'ism' of present day Europe has been tried and has been proved false at various times down through the ages.

The American system has proved in our laboratory of governmental experience, covering one hundred and fifty years, its ability to deliver and maintain the highest level of mass happiness, the swiftest and most continuous progress, that any civilization on earth has ever been awarded.

The one essential necessary to the return of balanced happiness in America is the establishment and maintenance of a balanced purchasing market.

This unbalanced condition must be corrected so that the butcher workers can purchase the goods of the bakery workers and the workers of the baker can buy and use the products of the candlestick maker, etc.

Workers who obtain low wages from sweat-shops and child labor employers cannot walk up to the retail counters and purchase products of the well paid workers who still do compose a fine and a large percentage of the American people.

There is a way of correcting the unbalance between purchase power and production. It can be done—and it must be done, for the continuance of happiness and the prosperity of American Capital and Labor.

The manner and method of re-balancing purchase-power with production can be almost instantly achieved when the public realizes fully the penalty inflicted by purchasing sweat shop, child labor, and penal-institution produced goods and they refuse to buy or use such blood-produced products.

There is a positive, safe guarantee for guidance away from goods of those types. The public DOES need to look for the Union Labels of the American Federation of Labor and of its affiliated National and International unions, PLAINLY IMPRINTED upon thousands of products in various fields, proving that the particular articles were produced under ideal conditions by fairly paid workers who feel a just pride in their craftsmanship.

Naturally, the American Federation of Labor is aware that everyday purchasers among the public are only remotely conscious of which brands of the products on the market do carry the Union Label. That is why the American Federation of Labor now announces a momentous national educational campaign never before attempted.

On May 16th and continuing through May 21st, 1938, in the famous Music Hall at Cincinnati, Ohio, the American Federation of Labor and its 104 National and International unions, with its four million members, under the sponsorship of its Union Label Trades Department, will hold a National Exhibition of the products and services that are made by or serviced by American Federation of Labor Unions.

To this Exhibition will come representatives of the Union Labor Minded and Union Label Conscious market of all America, in the form of delegates from the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, a mighty army of two million wives and sisters and friends of members of the American Federation of Labor and American Federation of Labor delegates from 104 National and International Unions, more than 800 Central Labor Unions, 822 Department Councils,

33,000 Local Unions, 300,000 members of cooperating railroad unions and more than a million cooperating organized farmers, as well as the four million members of the American Federation of Labor Unions. Also will come direct representatives in the form of some of the four million union workers themselves, from the union market that spends more than SIX BILLION DOLLARS in union-earned money per year for living needs.

The American Federation of Labor is going into the merchandising business. We propose to leave no stone unturned in delivering the union market to the worthy American manufacturers who employ members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We expect to educate the general public to the point where it can and will easily identify and purchase those union labeled brands of products and will use those certain union conducted services. By cooperating with the American Federation of Labor and those employers who use the Union Label, the public can bring prosperity to and can maintain prosperity in our nation.

We are confident that education will do the job. The American Federation of Labor Union Label and Industrial Exhibition proposes in its gigantic plan to start directly toward its worthy and patriotic goal at Cincinnati in May.

The American Federation of Labor is consecrated to the preservation of the American system—by the logical method of correcting by this sound American method, the only thing now in error with the greatest civilization on earth, the mere unbalance between American purchasing power against American production.

Employers Should Take Care of Oldsters as a Protection to Themselves

Employers of Labor are afraid of a "radical" movement in Industry. At the same time, employers have created a dead-line of employment at forty years of age. Such employers should face the fact that there are in this country about as many voters over forty as under forty. More people are now living past the forty-year age period than ever before, and thus the proportion of such of the total population is rapidly increasing.

If the unemployed "patriarchs" and the "radicals" under forty who are also unemployed, should form a coalition in order to put over a particular piece of legislation favorable to themselves, the employer would be badly beaten.

And so, it would appear that as a matter of self-preservation they should at least try to take care of the older men and women, particularly because they have certain qualifications which those who are younger do not possess.

The main reason why some forty-year old workers are not so physically alert as younger workers is because industry today is burning up our youth by pacing youth to the machine.

Industry itself is therefore responsible for most of the "wrecked" manhood and womanhood which it wants to throw onto the scrap-pile. It isn't fair, under these circumstances, to make Labor pay for the recklessness—or thoughtlessness—of industry. Industry itself must compensate the workers for what it has taken out of them.

The least industry can do is to make some provision for the "oldtimers" who haven't reached the age when Social Security will take care of them, upon a basis which will be fair and reasonable. Possibly Organized Labor can cooperate with industry in this respect.

At any rate, somebody will have to do the job. If government must do it, it will mean a still heavier tax upon industry. And if that should happen, it must be a tax which should not be passed on exclusively to the average consumer.

Peace in this life springs from acquiescence even in disagreeable things, not in an exemption from bearing them.—Fenelon.

Poverty and Sickness— The Inseparable Twins



HAT no less than 6,000,000 individuals are ill in the United States on an average Winter day is the astounding fact revealed by the U. S. Public Health Service. This news should have been spread across the front page of every newspaper in the country, for this large number of ill is more than twice the estimates previously made and is of tremendous social significance in terms of poverty and the problem it presents. Although former estimates placed the total number of ill, both chronic and otherwise, at about 2,500,000, the new study showed that fully this number are suffering from chronic diseases alone. Of equal significance was the final and scientific confirmation of the well-known relation between illness and poverty and of the fact that the poorer sectors of the nation, while bearing a tragically disproportionate burden of illness, receive a pitifully and disproportionately low amount of care.

These revelations, which were made by the National Health Institute of the Public Health Service following the most comprehensive and thorough study of the problem ever undertaken in this country, brings America sharply up to the paramount necessity of inaugurating a system of health insurance, which is the only possible way of dealing with a situation approaching the proportions of a national emergency.

The Institute studied sample groups of the population distributed in 22 states during the Fall and Winter of 1935-1936. Approximately 2,660,000 individuals in 740,000 families were canvassed in 84 representative cities in 19 states and 23 rural counties in three states. The investigators found that no less than 22,000,000 cases of disabling illness lasting one week or more occurred during 1935, with a loss of close to 1,250,000,000 days of work in industry, home or school—an average of 10 days per year for every man, woman and child in the country. Even without counting sicknesses of less than one week in duration, the report concludes that the total economic loss in wages and cost of medical care "mounts to an enormous though incalculable figure."

The figures on the uneven incidence of illness and the great disproportion of care received by the poor and by the rich, one of the highlights of the report, constitute one of the most sensational disclosures. The low income groups, in addition to suffering "inadequate diet, poor housing, hazards of competition and instability of the labor market," are further borne down by a crushing mountain of sickness. No less than two persons on relief were found disabled because of sickness against only one person in the middle and highest income group. Families on relief suffered nearly 60 per cent more general illnesses, 47 per cent more acute illnesses and 87 per cent more chronic illness than those families with incomes of \$3,000 and over.

Relief and low income families not only experience illness more frequently than their richer neighbors but these illnesses are of longer duration, the survey disclosed. Chronic illness, for example, which averages 138 days of disability or two and a half times more than the average of all illnesses, continues 63 per cent longer among relief families than among those with annual incomes of \$3,000 and over. Taking both the frequency and duration into account, the study found that the annual per capita volume of disability within the low income group "is no less than three times as great as among the upper income families, twelve days as compared with four days per person."

What this means in terms of dependency can be gauged by the Institute's findings that while only one of 250 family heads in the comfortable group was unable to seek work because of illness, as many as one out of every 33 heads of non-relief families with an annual income of less than \$1,000 and one of every 20 family heads on relief were too ill to look for jobs. As the report states, "loss of employability through illness, therefore, quite apparently places a burden on wage-earners of low income families which results in their high concentration among the dependents."

The criminal inadequacy of the care provided for the poor ill is shown by the fact that no medical care whatsoever was received by 30 out of every 100 sick

persons in the relief group and 28 of every 100 in the non-relief low income class. In contrast, only 17 per cent of the ill in the \$3,000 and over income group were unattended. Even "more marked," the report points out, was the disproportion in the quantity of medical service received. For, whereas physicians made 5.7 calls to every case in the higher income group, the group whose illnesses are 61 per cent shorter in duration, relief cases received but 3.9 calls from doctors during the larger illness spell. The higher income group thus obtained 46 per cent more physicians' service per illness than the relief recipients, even though, as the report states, relief families received in 1935 "a relatively large volume" of medical care through federal relief funds. Moreover, whereas 12 per cent of the ill persons with high incomes were attended by private-duty nurses, only one per cent of the relief recipients who were ill were so attended.

A "very serious" inadequacy of hospital care was also disclosed by the survey. For, despite the preponderance of large urban centers covered by the study, it was still found that hospitalization of the poor was lower than that of the rich. In cities of 10,000 people or less and in rural counties, communities in which more than half of the nation lives, the inadequacy of provisions for the hospitalization of the poor sick, according to the report, "presents a problem of very serious proportions."

The findings of this inventory of the nation's health so startlingly and conclusively confirm the worst fears of the advocates of health insurance that even the American Medical Association, which, ostrich-like, has always denied the existence of a serious problem of neglected illness and has fought tooth and nail the proponents of the popular extension of medical care through health insurance, was constrained to admit that the situation may, indeed be more serious than it has been contending. Immediately upon the publication of the Public Health Service report, the AMA board of trustees passed a resolution admitting that "a varying number of people may at times be insufficiently supplied with needed medical service." A high sounding but absolutely meaningless program of activities was outlined in the resolution. Despite the startling disclosures, the AMA again served notice that any program undertaken must be "in accordance with the established practice of the American Medical Association."

Label Trades Endorses Union Label Cigarettes

I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, released the following resolution which was authorized by this department of the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, There is a constant growth in the consumption of cigarettes due to the continual increase of new smokers, and

Whereas, The UNION LABEL displayed on each package of Union-made cigarettes guarantees that they are made under American labor standards which provide for decent wages, shorter working hours and humane conditions, and

Whereas, UNION LABEL cigarettes may be more forcibly brought to the attention of Labor Unionists and their friends by the "brand" names as well as the UNION LABEL, be it

Resolved, That the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor endorse and recommend to labor unionists, their families and friends the following UNION LABEL brands:

SPUD (mentholated), and TWENTY GRAND, manufactured and nationally distributed by the The Axton-Fisher Company.

KOOL (mentholated), RALEIGH, AVALON, and WINGS, manufactured and nationally distributed by Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation.

CARMEN, manufactured by John Weisert Tobacco Company.

YANKEE GIRL, manufactured by Scotten-Dillon Company.

Japan is now reported to be producing rayon silk from the stalks and husks of soy beans. Factories are being constructed for the initial production of 50,000 to 60,000 tons of cellulose annually.

History and 1938 Outlook in Fight To Outlaw Child Labor



HE states failed in 1937 to complete ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. This leaves the situation with regard to federal child labor regulation just about where it was a year ago. With the exception of the Walsh-Healey Act of 1936 which forbids the use of child labor on goods made under government contracts and the Jones Sugar Act of 1937 which restricts the use of child labor in the sugar beet fields, there are no tangible results of the long struggle for federal child labor legislation which has been waged since the early days of the twentieth century.

Theodore Roosevelt, in 1907, stated the problem in terms still applicable today when he declared: "States' rights should be preserved when they mean the people's rights, but not when they are invoked to prevent the abolition of child labor—not when they stand for wrong or oppression of any kind." That same year, the late Senator Albert J. Beveridge introduced a child labor bill in Congress and in a three-day speech before the Senate painted a graphic picture of the tragedy and waste resulting from the employment of children in industry. It was not until nearly a decade later, in 1916, that the first federal child labor law was passed, based on the interstate commerce power of Congress. This law prohibited the shipment in interstate commerce of goods produced in mines or quarries in which children under 16 years of age were employed, or in manufacturing establishments in which children under 14 years of age were employed, or in which children 14 to 16 years of age worked more than eight hours a day or six days a week, or at night. This law was declared unconstitutional by a 5 to 4 decision of the United States Supreme Court in *Hammer vs. Dagenhart*, a case which has figured prominently in recent Congressional debates on the constitutionality of wages and hours legislation. The late Justice Holmes, in one of his most famous dissenting opinions, declared: "The act does not meddle with anything belonging to the states," and added: "If there is any matter upon which civilized countries have agreed—far more unanimously than they have with regard to intoxicants and some other matters over which this country is now emotionally aroused—it is the evil of premature and excessive child labor."

In 1919, a second federal law was enacted, setting identical standards with the first law, but based on the taxing power. After this had been in operation for three years it likewise was thrown out by the Supreme Court.

Immediately there arose a strong demand for an amendment to the Constitution which would give Congress indubitable power to legislate on child labor. So great was public interest that 40 different amendments were introduced. Finally, in 1924 during the administration of President Coolidge, after long hearings and bitter debate, the amendment now before the states for ratification was passed as a non-partisan measure by a large vote in both Houses of Congress. This amendment sets no standards. It is merely an enabling act giving Congress power "to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age."

When the amendment came before the states for ratification a tremendous campaign of opposition was launched by the same economic forces that had opposed the first and second federal child labor laws. As a result, up to 1933, only six states had ratified and the amendment appeared a dead issue.

In that year, under the stress of widespread unemployment, a third attempt at federal regulation was made. Child labor provisions were incorporated in practically every industrial code adopted under the NRA. Standards were somewhat higher than those of the previous federal laws: most of the codes set a 16-year age minimum, with light work permitted outside of school hours at 14 years in non-manufacturing employment, and an 18-year age minimum for hazardous processes.

These standards were heralded by both industry and labor, but when the Supreme Court invalidated the NRA children were again left without federal protection. Attempts to establish through state legislation the standards set by the NRA have not been successful. Today only 10 states have adopted the 16-year

age minimum for work during school hours. On the whole, child labor standards and practices are where they were in pre-NRA days, although one notable exception should be mentioned—the cotton textile industry which, through voluntary action, is striving to maintain a 16-year minimum.

With the advent of the NRA, interest in the federal Child Labor Amendment was renewed and in the four-year period, 1933-1936, 18 additional states ratified, despite a well-organized and well-financed opposition launched in 1934. As the state legislatures convened in 1937, President Roosevelt addressed a letter to the governors of the states which had not ratified urging favorable action, and two days later ex-President Hoover endorsed the President's stand. The amendment immediately became a major legislative issue, and early in the year four states ratified—Kansas, Kentucky, Nevada and New Mexico. When the New York Senate on February 2 voted for ratification, favorable action by the pivotal state of New York seemed certain and it was generally believed that completion of ratification was at hand. This initial success, however, was abruptly checked when the measure was defeated by the New York Assembly on March 8, following the official opposition of the Bishops of the Catholic Church in that state, including Cardinal Hayes. No other ratifications were secured—leaving the total at 28, with eight more needed.

The Vandenberg Amendment

Following the setback in New York, several substitute amendments to the Constitution dealing with child labor were introduced in Congress. The only one to receive serious consideration was that proposed by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan which was reported out by the Senate Judiciary Committee without a hearing, but did not come to a vote in either House.

The Vandenberg amendment differs from the amendment now before the states in that it omits the word *regulate*, substitutes the phrase *employment for hire for labor*, and reduces the age minimum from 18 to 16 years. It stipulates that ratification must be within seven years, and by state conventions rather than legislatures.

Aside from the question of wisdom of scrapping the work of the past 13 years which has resulted in ratification of the pending amendment by 28 states and beginning anew the long, slow process, two basic objections have been raised to the Vandenberg substitute:

(1) Use of the phrase *employment for hire* instead of *labor* would in all probability exclude from protection many types of child workers, such as those laboring in industrial home work, in the tiff mines of Missouri, in the sugar beet fields and other forms of large-scale industrialized agriculture, and at other forms of labor where they work as part of a family unit on a piece rate or contract basis. These children are not paid directly and though they may labor from sun-up to sun-down they are not regarded as "employed." It was the subterfuges and evasions in connection with early state child labor laws which used the term *employ*, that prompted the use of the word *labor* in the pending amendment.

(2) By lowering the age to 16 years no protection could be given to older boys and girls employed in hazardous occupations.

That industry itself is aware of the accident risks for young workers is evident from the fact that three-fourths of the industrial codes adopted in 1933 and 1934 prohibited the employment of minors 16 and 17 years of age in hazardous work.

Attempts to Secure Federal Legislation in 1937

In addition to proposals for new amendments, there were also introduced in Congress during 1937 nearly 50 bills affecting child labor. The new interpretation of interstate commerce given by the Supreme Court in the cases under the Wagner Labor Relations Act gave reason for hope that federal child labor legislation, at least for interstate commerce industries, need not wait for completion of ratification of the amendment.

The bills introduced were in general of two types: (1) those modelled on the principle of legislation controlling the sale of prison-made goods and (2) those modelled on the principle of the first federal child labor law, declared unconstitutional in 1917.

Bills based on the prison-made goods principle prohibited the shipment in interstate commerce of goods made by child labor into states which had forbidden the sale of such goods. Under this type supplementary legislation by the states would be required, and such measures were introduced in several states but passed in only three (New York, Missouri, and Vermont.) Bills drawn on the principle of the first federal law prohibited the shipment in interstate commerce of goods from any establishment in which children had been employed within a specified time prior to the shipment of such goods.

Hearings on federal child labor bills were held before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in May. A sharp cleavage of opinion developed as to the most desirable method of child labor regulation. In general those who had been opposed to the Child Labor Amendment, including the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Bar Association, and the National Committee for the Protection of Child, Family, School and Church, spoke in favor of legislation based on the prison-made goods principle, while those who had been supporting the amendment, including the National Child Labor Committee, the National League of Women Voters, the National Consumers' League and representatives of the federal Children's Bureau, favored legislation on the principle of the first federal law. This controversy was renewed at the hearings on the child labor provisions of the Black-Connery Wages and Hours bill.

The separate child labor bill introduced by Senators Wheeler and Johnson, based on the prison-made goods principle, passed the Senate but was not acted upon by the House.

The child labor provisions of the Black-Connery Wages and Hours bill went through many changes. The Wheeler-Johnson principle was substituted for the principle of the first federal law by an amendment offered on the floor of the Senate. The House Committee on Labor restored the stronger child labor provisions and, when the measure was debated on the floor of the House at the Special session, repeated attempts to substitute the Wheeler-Johnson provisions were rejected.

The provisions affecting child labor in the final form of the House bill, which was sent back to committee, were the most thoroughgoing that had been before Congress during the year. Briefly, they prohibited shipment in interstate commerce of goods from any establishment in which, within 30 days prior to shipment, children under 16 years had been employed, or children under 18 years had been employed in occupations declared hazardous by the federal Children's Bureau. An age certificate system was provided and enforcement placed in the hands of the federal Children's Bureau which was authorized to cooperate with state and local authorities charged with child labor law administration. This is the type of administration and enforcement which was found so successful under the first federal child labor law.

Increase in Child Labor

The need for prompt federal action on child labor is emphasized by recent figures from the federal Children's Bureau which show that the upward trend in child employment, evident since the expiration of the NRA codes, has continued unabated in states which have not raised by local statute the minimum age for employment.

The number of 14 and 15-year-old children receiving first regular employment certificates for work during the last six months of 1936 increased 48 per cent—from 3,732 to 5,523—over the number receiving such certificates in the last six months of 1935, according to figures compiled by the Children's Bureau from 12 states, the District of Columbia and 76 cities of 50,000 or more population in 18 other states, none of which have made basic changes in their child labor laws.

The figures of the Children's Bureau also reveal a shift in the occupations which children are entering. During the period from 1929 to 1936 the proportion of children 14 and 15 years of age who went to work in manufacturing establishments decreased from nearly 50 per cent in 1929 to less than 20 per cent in 1936; there were slight increases in the percentage of children entering mercantile occupations and messenger and delivery service. The great increase, however,

counterbalancing the decrease in manufacturing and mechanical work, occurred in the personal-service group, which includes domestic service and work in hotels, restaurants, beauty parlors, and filling stations.

Employment certificates which permit children to leave school for work are indicative of the general trend, but not of the actual extent, of child employment. They are not required for all occupations; in very few states do they include children engaged in agriculture and domestic service and in some states they include only employment in manufacturing and mechanical occupations. Moreover, employment certificate figures show only the number of children going to work legally and give no indication of the number employed in violation of the law.

That the number of employment certificates issued does not begin to tell the story of child labor is indicated by the fact that in studies made by the National Child Labor Committee last summer in the tiff mines of Missouri, the shrimp industry of the Southern Gulf States, and turpentine farms of Florida and Georgia, the vast majority of children did not have employment certificates. Many, when questioned, had never heard of them. This was true also of children working in the box and crate factories covered in the study of 1936.

Outlook for 1938

During 1938 the child labor fight will undoubtedly come to the fore on at least two fronts:

1. At the national capitol child labor legislation, based on the interstate commerce regulatory power, will be debated. The Wheeler-Johnson child labor bill, passed by the Senate, may come before the House for action, a new separate child labor bill may be proposed, or child labor provisions may again be included in the wages and hours legislation that the administration has recommended. Far more important than the question of whether child labor should be dealt with separately or as part of a general labor measure, is the effectiveness of the administration and enforcement provisions.

2. In the state capitols the campaign for ratification of the pending federal Child Labor Amendment undoubtedly will be continued. Proposed federal legislation based on the interstate commerce power can protect at best only 25 per cent of the children at work. It would not reach those in mercantile establishments and offices, in local service trades, such as beauty shops, restaurants, garages, etc., where more and more children are finding employment, nor children engaged in large-scale commercialized agriculture and in street trades.

Only seven states which have not ratified the amendment have regular sessions of their legislatures in 1938: Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia. Since eight more ratifications are needed, ratification of the amendment cannot be completed before the 1939 legislatures convene.

It is also possible that during 1938 a decision may be given by the United States Supreme Court on the validity of ratification. In two states which ratified in 1937, Kansas and Kentucky, the validity of ratification has been challenged. Aside from local issues in each state, there were two common points at issue: (1) whether a state which has previously rejected can subsequently ratify and (2) whether the amendment has lost its potency because of the lapse of time since its submission by Congress to the states. The Supreme Court of Kansas upheld ratification on both points and the Kentucky Court of Appeals declared ratification null and void. Both cases, it has been announced, are being appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

3. The Vandenberg substitute amendment may also come up for action by Congress. If, by virtue of a decision by the United States Supreme Court or for any other reason, those who have been supporting the pending amendment should decide that a new amendment was desirable, it is probable that a fresh start would be made and an amendment introduced which would meet the sincere fears of those who oppose the pending amendment, but at the same time would not impose the limitations of the Vandenberg measure.

Celotex Product Gives English Half-timber Effect



The exterior of this home was paneled with a new structural insulation which was prefinished with a hard, durable, fire resisting asbestos cement that required no painting. The joints were then covered and an English half-timbered effect secured. The inner core of this wall unit is cane fiber, rot and termite-proofed, and of well-established insulation value. Made in large boards, four feet wide and up to twelve feet long, it is known as Cemesto, a product of The Celotex Corporation. This wall unit, which is furnished with an asbestos cement coating on one side or both sides, is a light gray stone color, and is available in thickness from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2". It offers excellent possibilities in many types of home and industrial construction.

A cross between an ordinary airplane and an autogiro is the "vertaplane," demonstrated recently before engineers at Philadelphia. The "vertaplane" lands and takes off almost vertically, with its top wing spinning in the air. In flight the top wing is locked in a stationary position.

Big Business Spends Millions on Labor Spying, Report Says



AMERICA'S meanest business—the spy racket—was sponsored to the tune of \$9,440,132 by 2,500 American corporations during the years 1933-38, according to a comprehensive report submitted by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

"The list of these firms as a whole reads like a bluebook of American industry," the report declares.

"The names and distribution of these firms conclusively demonstrate the tenacious hold which the spying habit has on American business. From motion picture producers to steel makers, from hookless fasteners to automobiles, from small units to giant enterprises—scarcely an industry that is not fully represented in the accompanying list of clients of the detective agencies," it continues.

Included among the corporations named were General Motors, Chrysler, Bethlehem Steel, Goodyear Tire, Aluminum Co., Weirton Steel, General Electric, Remington Rand, Bell Telephone, New York Edison and Warner Brothers.

General Motors spent thousands of dollars of its stockholders' money between January, 1934, and July, 1936, for espionage, the records show. The company's spy system reached the comic opera stage, however, when Pinkerton men were hired to check up on Corporation Auxiliary spies who had been previously hired and who were suspected of betraying industrial secrets to other companies.

Following disclosure of the committee's report, some of the corporations named in the list declared that either they had discontinued use of the detective agencies completely, or had employed them merely for property protection purposes.

Pinkerton, largest of the five agencies examined by the committee, has offices in 27 cities and in 1935 enjoyed a gross income of well over \$2,000,000. Of this income, "between 40 and 60" per cent was derived from industrial work, the remainder coming from criminal detective service.

Railway Audit & Inspection, the committee revealed, was hired by 165 corporations during 1935, the largest of which were subsidiaries of the U. S. Steel Corp. Corporation Auxiliaries supplied over 600 spies to 499 firms, including the Chrysler Corp., and its 1936 income exceeded half a million dollars.

The National Corporation Service served over 125 firms in the heavily industrialized Ohio Valley, and carried on a flourishing strikebreaking department. A large portion of the 1935 income of \$508,084 reaped by the William J. Burns International Detective Agency came from industrial espionage, the committee said.

Seventy-one firms affiliated with the National Metal Trades Association employed the organization's spies in their plants in the 1933-36 period, the committee report showed. On the other hand the Akron, Ohio, Employers Association hired the Corporation Auxiliary outfit to work in the plants of its members, which included the city's leading rubber firms.

In the city of Indianapolis, the records show, Pinkerton had more than 20 operatives working in 17 unions at the same time.

Not only do the "Pinks" squeeze into unions, but they also manage to obtain offices in the organization, the committee found. Of 305 union members on the Pinkerton list, almost a third "held offices of varying importance." One national vice-president was on the Pinkerton payroll, while eight local presidents and 20 local secretaries were working for the gumshoe agency.

Spies do not hesitate to "burglarize" union records in order to get the names of members, the report charged.

"Spies are members of unions in name only," the committee stated. "Their oath to support and uphold the union is meaningless. They reveal union secrets, they steal union records, they aid in black-listing their own fellows. They incite to untimely strikes, they precipitate violence. Their allegiance is to the detective agencies and their clients, not to the union."

Taking a comparable situation, the committee points out that "if detective agencies had sent a number of operatives into business houses of a large national corporation, others had become presidents of small firms and others had worked their way into positions of confidence and power of various kinds throughout the country, their capacity for wrecking would be practically limitless."

MANY DIFFICULTIES BESET LAUNCHING OF UNEMPLOYED BENEFITS



UNDER the laws of 21 states and the District of Columbia, unemployment insurance benefits became due in January. Estimates place the total number of workers included under these laws at 11,565,000. The funds accumulated by these states up to October 31, 1937, amounted to \$343,490,000, or an average deposit of \$29.44 per worker. The 21 states where the benefit provisions went into effect are Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia. Waiting periods of total unemployment ranging from 2 to 4 weeks must be completed before payments may be allowed to the covered unemployed workers. Before the end of the year, 8 more states are to join the commonwealths where benefits fall due: Indiana and Mississippi on April 1; Iowa, Michigan and South Carolina on July 1; Idaho in September, and New Mexico and Oklahoma in December. With the exception of Georgia, Illinois and Montana, where the laws call for inauguration of benefit payments on July 1, 1939, benefits in the remaining states and territories—17 in all—will become due January 1, 1939.

While Social Security Board officials were reported confident that the states were "ready to write the checks," the complicated administrative set-up of the state laws may well result in long delays in making the payments. Many states are still beset with problems of personnel, full employer compliance and record-keeping, while few states were adequately prepared to handle the huge job of registering the unemployed and preparing their benefit allowances, especially in view of the recent recession in business, which has thrown about two million workers out of jobs in the last few months and greatly increased the task confronting the administrators of unemployment insurance.

Indications that the officials in charge of the state plans feared the techniques they set up a few months ago would not meet the situation is seen from the following recent changes announced by different state administrators: The New York administrators, who unquestionably did the best preparatory work of any state, were forced to abandon the earlier requirement of personal registration by workers and decided to permit the unemployed to register their claims by mail during January in order to eliminate the necessity of long queues of applicants waiting to register. Permission to use the armories throughout Massachusetts in addition to the employment offices for the purpose of registering the claims of an estimated 127,000 unemployed has been granted the state commission by Governor Hurley. Commissioner of Labor Tone of Connecticut issued an appeal on December 9 to all covered workers who became unemployed that they register for work at once and thus aid in reducing the strain upon the employment offices in January. Concern over the immediate effects on the operation of unemployment insurance of the aggravated unemployment situation in North Carolina was expressed by state officials as the textile industry continued to lay off thousands of workers. A preparatory survey of the extent of the lay-offs was undertaken to estimate the strain which will be put on the administrative procedure.

Even before the present hurdles of paying benefits confronted them, administrators throughout the country were beset by innumerable difficulties of all kinds. In Pennsylvania, for example, civil service tests for a large number of positions, many of them comprising the key personnel for the launching of the unemployment system, were held only recently, despite the fact that the benefit provisions of the law became operative January 1 and the state law specifically forbids the use of provisional personnel after that date. Examination had been scheduled originally as late as December 18, but due to a leak in one of the earlier tests the date of the examinations for several important positions, such as directors and managers of the employment offices and assistants, as well as supervisors, interviewers and receptionists of the service, was not set until late in December. Moreover, only

13 of the 93 employment offices planned for the state had been opened shortly before the payments became due.

A political squabble in Tennessee resulted in the summary dismissal in December, a few weeks before benefits were to be paid, of the attorney to the state unemployment insurance system—a man whom the State Labor Commissioner in charge of the plan had frequently described as his “right hand man”—as well as a number of other state employees. Charges that an appointee of the Governor to the position of claims examiner is under a Federal Court indictment for mis-handling funds were also made recently.

Great efforts to have the employment and wage status of workers and the records of their employers tabulated before January 1 were stressed in numerous states. Administrative offices throughout Massachusetts were placed on a double shift of 9 hours each in preparation for the expected benefit applications. In Washington, D. C., 70 additional workers were hired early in December and the District office placed on a 24-hour basis to complete its tasks before the advent of the New Year. The colossal task of straightening out the inadequate and incoherent information sent in by the state's employers loomed large to the California officials, one of whom recently declared that the state records were in a “mess.” Only 3 weeks before the benefit procedure was to be inaugurated, the administrators of Connecticut held a hearing to gauge public sentiment on the extremely vital problems of benefit administration, such as how, when and where claims for benefits should be made, whether employers should be required to file reports on behalf of workers they fire or hire, etc.

Not only were the administrators faced with the tremendous job of putting the records sent in by employers in shape for the inauguration of benefits, but great difficulties will be encountered when claims are filed because of the large number of covered employers who have either not registered at all or are delinquent in their payments and reports.

How widespread this condition is can be gauged from the experience of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, two states where intensive educational campaigns have been in progress for the past several months to acquaint employers and workers with the provisions of the laws. Despite this great publicity, it is asserted that Bay State employers of no less than 400,000 workers, or about half of all the workers covered by the law, have failed to report the wages of their employes. Subpoenas for 300 of these employers were placed in the hands of the commission's legal department, which is holding the threat of a two-year imprisonment over their heads. Similar suits were started a few months ago in Texas, where 2 per cent of the employers who had reported their liability to contributions were still delinquent on their 1936 taxes, while a larger percentage were delinquent on last year's contributions.

Thousands of employers who are subject to the Pennsylvania law, which covers employers of one or more workers, have made no reports whatsoever to the state administration, not even to claim exemption, according to state officials. During the third calendar quarter of 1937 the commission listed only 104,000 reporting employers, a decline of 26,000 from the number who reported during the first three months of the year and of almost 40,000 from the total in 1936. Moreover, even the peak load carried in the Commission's files was thousands short of the 186,000 employers listed for the state by Dun and Bradstreet and the 202,000 who filled out the original forms under the federal old age insurance system. State officials are hoping to catch up with their recalcitrant employers when their workers claim benefits, but this will certainly not help to make the task of paying benefits any easier. A warning that after January 1 stern state action would be instituted against delinquent employers was served during December, when the widespread educational campaign carried on by the commission was intensified.

Even in New York State, where enforcement is probably best, the Commissioner of Labor estimated a short time ago that about 10,000 employers were still not complying with the law. Payroll and audit examiners had uncovered a like number of firms, with over 97,000 workers, through visits to the place of business. A last warning before penalties were imposed was sent on December

20 to about 600 Connecticut firms who failed to inform the administrators of the number of workers they employ.

A large delinquent rate also prevails in Maine, where less than one-half of the field staff uncovered 553 non-paying firms, or one-fifth of the number who had contributed before the state check-up, in one month. Conditions are even graver in some of the other states.

From this bird's eye view of the tremendous difficulties in the states where benefits are due, it must be anticipated that the advent of unemployment insurance benefits in this country will be accompanied by considerable confusion and long delays. Even in Wisconsin, where the law has been in effect several years, the first benefits were delayed for several weeks. These conditions will not everywhere be due to faulty administration. As repeatedly pointed out by the American Association for Social Security, the difficulties inherent in the cumbersome requirements for benefit payments are almost insuperable from the point of view of benefit administration. The test of the efficacy of the systems is now upon us. How promptly most states will make benefits available to their unemployed workers cannot be foretold accurately but that there will be many disappointed workers can be definitely forecast.

Henry Ford, Enemy of Organized Labor, But a Formulator of Liberal Doctrines

IT IS an extraordinary anomaly that Henry Ford should be regarded as the main bulwark of conservative industry against the advance of the organization of labor and at the same time should be the formulator of strikingly liberal economic doctrines. In an interview recently, he said: "Money has become a business in itself instead of an adjunct to business. Money is not wealth: wealth is what money buys. But that has been turned upside down. The present system has got us twisted into producing things to buy dollars with, when what we need is a money system that will produce dollars to buy goods with. Under the present system the tail wags the dog. Money is just part of society's transportation system for moving goods from man to man: it breaks down so often that it is time our financial engineers developed a better model."

The money system, he said, "seeks to control labor; wants to control government, finance, food, industry, and even the schools. It manifests an avariciousness that would control everything."

Continuing, Mr. Ford said: "But any system that seeks profits alone is terribly handicapped to begin with. Here is a nation that might be the richest nation in the world, when actually we haven't enough of anything because there is not enough production. The need is here; the ability to produce is here; the stoppage is in the system that puts profit before production—and that is the money system."

Mr. Ford believes that the solution lies in teaching the coming generation the real purpose of money and an understanding of the system which may once have been adequate but which does not meet modern requirements. He does not believe that mechanization curtails employment in view of the need for men to build machines and the ever-increasing speed with which the latter become obsolete. In the last eight years, he said, the Ford company has scrapped and replaced more than half its production equipment. Moreover, the supplying of parts and equipment to the company maintains many workers, since the company does not centralize this activity in its own plants. He says that "if business is to be good for one, it must be good for all."

"Over-production," Mr. Ford says, "is a fiction. Up to date all we've had is under-production. Produce a plentiful supply of necessities and get a system of distribution that really distributes, and the job of production will not leave us any time to think of over-production. We only hear that term in times of a profit-made scarcity."

By purchasing Union Made goods and patronizing Union services, workers are loyal to Labor Unions, and to the greatest Union of all—America!

Communists Making Record of Members in Government and Unions



JOHN P. FREY, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, recently made public a copy of a questionnaire purporting to have been sent out by the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the United States to "party functionaries," a term used to describe the members of the Communist Party who hold official positions nationally and the several districts into which the organization of the "Reds" is divided.

It is Mr. Frey's contention that the questionnaire "in itself is internal evidence of some of the purposes of the Communist Party in the United States and that much of the information which the questionnaire will give to the Central Committee of the Communist Party will be used in connection with the Communist Party's participation in CIO industrial and political activities."

The questionnaire covers six main subjects. The recipient is questioned concerning his social position and origin, his intellectual development and education, his political life, his participation in trade unions and other organizations and the repressions and persecutions to which he has been subjected.

Under the heading "Social Position and Origin," the Communist "functionary" is required to give the date and place of his birth, the date and place of the birth of his parents, complete information regarding the age and occupation of his parents if living and their occupation in the past if dead.

In addition, the "functionary" must supply complete information regarding the "economic status" of his parents' family—source of income, home environment, number of children, "your place in family," religious training, religious affiliation.

The questionnaire also demands information regarding the age at which the Communist functionary began to work, the kind of work, history of the jobs held and the length of time on each job, name and location of company where employed, changes in employment, together with the number of times he was fired and the reasons therefor.

There is also a demand for a detailed account of the military service which the functionary has rendered.

Turning to the functionary's immediate family, the questionnaire demands a biography of "your wife (or husband), social background, political status, economic position, field of work, when married," together with information regarding the time and reasons for divorce if legal separation has been granted. Moreover, the functionary is required to give the number of his living brothers and sisters, together with their occupation, economic position, and political affiliation.

Under the subject "Participation in Trade Unions and Other Organizations," the Communist functionary must answer the following questions:

To what trade union have you belonged? Name of local? When did you join? Where? How long in union? What offices did you hold in union? What paid positions? Present status in union? Date and extent of membership? What have been your union activities? What is your present union status?

To what other workers' organizations have you belonged, and what offices in them have you held? Give dates, whether paid or voluntary services, other details. Give the same information as of the present time.

Have you ever participated in government bodies? Give dates, description of posts, other details.

"It is obvious that the detailed checkup on the Communist functionaries' relatives employed by the Government would be a practical source of information from government files and activities which would be of much service to the Central Committee of the Communist party," Mr. Frey said, adding:

"It is significant that the information sought in the questionnaire is more thorough and far-reaching than would be required by any social or business institution and suggests the party has some undisclosed plan that requires loyal and qualified leadership. In the past the life histories required were sketchy and superficial."

Men's and Women's Wages Compared In Report of Labor Department



OW do women's wages compare with men's?

This question is answered for large groups of workers in a recent publication of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, entitled "Women in the United States." The study discusses the question of women's compensation as one important aspect of their economic status.

Women's wages—the amounts they have to live on—almost invariably are at a lower level than those of men, the report points out. This difference is remarkably universal, both in extent and in degree, no matter what the year, the locality, or the type of occupation. It is true that women's occupations generally differ from men's and frequent attempts are made to justify women's low wages in manufacturing, for example, on the grounds that women are doing "light" work while men are doing the heavier operations, with the implication that the former are worth only a low cash wage. Actually, many of the "light" jobs performed by women require a delicate and careful touch, a type of skill possessed by few men and more and more needed in connection with the industrial processes today.

Women's low wages are due, according to the report, partly to the fact that their work has been concerned with unpaid household tasks, traditionally and unsoundly considered of low money value, and that their labor is used to a large extent in seasonal industries. Nor has their necessary responsibility for support of dependents been given the proper recognition, although abundant evidence of such responsibility is contained in the bulletin. Industrial home work—the giving out from the factory of articles to be made wholly or in part in the home—is another factor in depressing women's wages, at least in manufacturing.

Closely linked with the effort to put an end to exploitation of women with regard to their wages has been the minimum-wage movement that has received so much impetus the past year, it is pointed out. The primary purpose of this movement has been to set a bottom figure below which women may not be paid.

Regardless of the type of work done, average weekly wages of both men and women in a wide range of industries, reported for more than 10 years in three large industrial states—Illinois, New York, and Ohio—and cited in the bulletin, show that throughout the period studied women's weekly wages were only from 50 to about 60 per cent as high as men's. The figures indicate that women's wages recovered a little faster than men's from the depression low, and that women's average wages as a result have been slightly nearer men's than formerly.

Even where men and women are employed on the same manufacturing operations, women's wages are generally lower than men's. A report of the shoe industry for 1932 indicates that men doing top stitching received 60 cents an hour while women received 34 cents; men vampers were paid 57 cents an hour and women 35½ cents. Wages for men and women on various textile operations were more nearly the same, according to a 1934 study, the proportion women's wages formed of men's varying from 77 per cent to 98 per cent.

Even where women work on relatively skilled operations their earnings fall below those of unskilled men, according to the study. Data for one state in 1935 show that the men who carried bundles in a men's clothing industry averaged at least 45 cents an hour while the women who operated power sewing machines averaged but 39 cents an hour. Further reports indicate that women's earnings in factories are below the entrance rates of common labor in street and sewer work. Wages lower for women than for men are characteristic of other than factory employment. Average weekly earnings of white men in the laundries of 21 cities in 1934 were from \$12.50 to \$21.45, while those of white women were only from \$6.67 to \$13.05. A study of men and women in beauty parlors in 4 cities showed average weekly earnings for men to be \$22.50 and for women \$14.25. In the field of clerical work it was found that for the most part women received lower wages than did men on identical operations. A study of clerical workers

in Chicago in 1931-32 shows that for all the office occupations combined, women's monthly rates averaged only about three-fourths as much as men's.

For two other important occupations for women—retail sales and teaching—the report shows notable wage discriminations against women. A recent study showed 70.5 per cent of the saleswomen in stores as against 35 per cent of the salesmen to be receiving less than 30 cents an hour. Many of these saleswomen in the stores studied received even less than the men in unskilled jobs. Though a number of states had laws requiring equal pay for men and women teachers, data from the National Education Association for 1934-35 show that for 15 cities in 8 states minimum salaries for men were from \$100 to \$768 more than for women in similar positions and maximum salaries were from \$200 to \$1,200 more.

Employers May Deduct Social Security Payments from Taxes But Not Employes

The U. S. Treasury Department is reported to have issued a ruling that employers may deduct taxes imposed by the Social Security Act in making out their Federal income tax returns, but that employes may not deduct Social Security Act taxes from their income tax returns.

It will be recalled that under the Federal Social Security Act all employers in industries not specially excluded pay into the Federal Treasury one per cent on all wages and salaries up to \$3,000 in each year, and deduct from compensation to employes an equal amount which they are also responsible for paying into the Federal Treasury.

Under the Treasury ruling, officials advise, a wage earner or a salary earner may deduct from his Federal income tax return the taxes he pays on his house and other property, but not the one per cent of his wages or salary he pays to secure, ultimately, an old age pension.

Of course, a Treasury ruling is in effect a Federal law—at least until changed by an act of Congress. Nevertheless, wage and salary earners will naturally experience difficulty in understanding the seeming discrimination against them by the Treasury ruling. Although their difficulty will not be wholly liquidated by the Treasury's explanation of the reason for the discrimination, they will be interested, at least, in the official elucidation of the reason for the differentiation.

Treasury officials said that the levy paid by the workers for old age insurance is technically an "income" tax, which, under the law, cannot be deducted in figuring Federal income tax. The officials added that the tax levied on employers for the old age insurance fund is an "excise" tax, and is therefore deductible the same as the Federal tax on automobiles and refrigerators.

This official explanation certainly makes the reason for the discrimination as plain as the nose on one's face! The employer pays an old age insurance tax based on the wages he pays his employes; that tax is an "excise" tax, the amount of which he is authorized to deduct from his Federal income tax return. The employe, on the other hand, pays a tax for old age insurance out of his wages; but that tax is an "income" tax, which he is not authorized to deduct from his Federal income tax return. "Excise" tax! "Income" tax! Could anything be plainer?

Timber Design Course At Washington State College

A course in wood structure embracing timber design and the use of timber connectors has been inaugurated by M. K. Snider, professor in the Department of Civil Engineering of the College of Mechanic Arts and Engineering, Washington State College. The installation of the course follows the lead set by such schools as Yale University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Penn State, Ohio State, New Hampshire University, and many others that have been holding similar classes for some time.

"Those of us who are better placed have no right to rest content while any of our fellow-citizens are housed in slum dwellings."—Bishop Manning.

Help a Fellow Forward

Help a fellow forward, man,
Help a fellow all you can.
When he's out of step and slow,
Courage gone, and can't say, "No;"
When despair comes sneaking in;
When he feels he cannot win;
And you know, a little bit
More of that and he must quit—
Will you, heedless of his plight,
Forge ahead, with all your might?
Will you take the lead, nor mind
This poor struggler left behind?
Nay, I'm sure you'll stop awhile,
Stop to help him with a smile,
Stop to lend a hand to him
Who is up against the grim
Problem that we all must face
Somewhere in life's eager race,

Help a fellow forward! Say
Something cheering, something gay,
Something that will stir his soul,
Wake his will and self-control.
Bravest hearts will sometimes fail,
Strongest spirits sometimes quail;
And a friendly word of cheer
May transform a whole career.
Have you not yourself been stirred
In the past by some good word
To a stronger effort still
As you climbed the weary hill?
So, whenever you see another
Losing hope—well, he's a brother,
And a word, a deed, is due
To that brother-man from you.
Help a fellow all you can!

D. A. McCarthy, LL.D

Jobless Benefits and Old-Age Aid Should Extend to More Millions, Green says



WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, did not mince his words before the Senate Committee on Relief and Unemployment in urging the extension of the provisions of the Social Security Act to millions of workers now barred from benefits by the text of the measure itself. Such extension, he said, would be of great help in meeting the emergency among working men and women resulting from the renewed business depression which began a number of months ago and is still enlarging its scope.

The extent of the discrimination against large groups of citizens contained in the Social Security Act is indicated by American Federation of Labor figures which reveal that out of approximately 44,000,000 gainfully employed persons in the United States, in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 are barred from Federal old-age insurance and 24,000,000 from unemployment compensation.

In discussing the paramount necessity of including much larger portions of the population in the unemployment and old-age insurance coverage of the Social Security Act, Mr. Green said:

"Establishment of Federal law to promote and encourage States laws establishing unemployment compensation laws represent acceptance of the fact that unemployment is an unavoidable result of our industrial organization and that permanent provisions to aid those who lose their jobs is their right.

"The causes of unemployment are varied and inter-related and the individual worker, firm, industry or nation alone cannot control or prevent unemployment. Industries and workers may pass through periods of immunity from the hazards of unemployment but at some time decline will inevitably overtake them.

"To be without a job is to be without a source of income. Without income one cannot buy the necessities of life. So that workers, due to no fault of their own, shall not be without income, unemployment compensation provides a means of subsistence between jobs.

Society owes this security to those who carry on its industries. About 60 per cent of all workers will be covered by unemployment compensation laws enacted by the 51 jurisdictions within our Federal Government.

"Agricultural workers, those in domestic service and many employes of small firms are excluded from this security. Extension of coverage to all employed in insured industries in those states which now cover only larger units is a basic step to make our national unemployment provisions adequate.

"Amendment of the Federal Act which covers employers of 8 or more, would reduce amendment of State unemployment compensation laws.

"Unemployment compensation is the right of the unemployed worker who complies with the requirements of his state law. But we well know that unemployment funds depending upon contributions as prescribed at present could not weather unemployment of the extent of the recent world-wide depression.

"Unless augmented by federal grants, aid for the unemployed would be exhausted by emergency situations.

"Workers, merely because they were denied opportunity to earn a living through no fault of theirs, would be compelled to seek relief with the degradations of the means test—unless employment on public works without means tests was available to all who applied.

"I believe that in times of economic emergency the Social Security Board should be authorized to declare an emergency and extend unemployment benefits for a period perhaps half that of the standard benefit. Emergency benefits should be paid from Federal funds appropriated for that purpose.

"The economy and efficiency of administrative machinery, ready to function on the basis of existing records without additional expense is obvious. An even greater advantage is the possibility of maintaining the working force of the country until the workers can get jobs on public works or private industry with-

out resort to the degrading and demoralizing methods of the means test. All that is needed is a second fund to which to charge extended benefits.

"A necessary condition for the satisfactory functioning of this program is an efficient national system of employment offices adequate to afford access to existing jobs to all who need them. Such an employment office must be able to do placement work which would render satisfactory service to both workers and employers.

"A second element is a retraining program directed by the employment office administrators. Unemployment usually develops a hard core of unemployable persons—people rendered unemployable by the demoralizing effects of inability to find places in the individual structure. Skill, if unused, rapidly deteriorates, especially with our rapid technical changes in production. Well directed retraining will rehabilitate workers with appreciable savings to society.

"I wish to emphasize that specific limits should be fixed for extended benefits. Work is essential to physical and mental well being. Any long time emergency plans must provide employment on constructive projects.

"Our whole emergency relief program would be much simplified if our direct assistance provisions were adequate to take care of all over 60 or 65 unable to work or find jobs, and all dependent children with widowed mothers.

"The American Federation of Labor proposes the extension of the coverage of Federal old-age benefits to include agriculture workers, seamen and all industrial employes and that pensions of not less than \$30 per month be paid.

"Some provisions should be made also for self-employed persons.

"Federal subsidies would step-up the time of payment considerably before 1942. Special grants to States with low average incomes would make possible wider provisions for dependent children with widowed mothers in those States not able to match Federal grants on the present basis.

"Unemployment compensation cannot take care of the whole load. Relief must be provided for the indigent poor and the unfortunate. This is primarily a local function but in emergencies the Federal Government must aid.

"Another considerable group is always increased during emergency unemployment—those incapacitated by disease, both chronic and acute. By the extension of unemployment benefits to those kept from work by temporary illness, family integrity can be protected against the invasion of relief procedures, for a time at least. However we must give serious consideration to making available adequate medical care for employed small income families as well as the unemployed.

"In general, then, to make the social security program effective to the full measure to its potential, economic use to our society, the program should be expanded in several directions.

"We must broaden the scope of the program by providing a nation-wide system of unemployment compensation.

"We must extend coverage in the payment of unemployment benefits.

"We must revise old-age benefits to provide for eligibility of groups now excluded and to make possible the payment of larger monthly benefits.

"We must extend the application of the principle of social security by making available adequate medical care to the unemployed and to the families in low-income groups.

"We must strengthen the unemployment compensation program by integrating the administration of unemployment compensation and relief in a unified system where the administrative service providing security benefits, relief, placement and occupational retraining is centralized around the employment office.

"And finally, the present limitation of unemployment benefit payments should be further overcome by a provision for the payment of extended benefits for a limited time beyond the present period of payment of unemployment compensation."

Union Made brands have a good show on the market if Unionists become acquainted with them.

Why White Collar Workers Should Join A. F. of L. Office Employees Unions



HE material advantages that would be gained by the millions of office employees from thorough organization in office employees unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were strongly presented by Frank Weikel, president of the American Federation of Office Employees International Council recently in a radio address over the National Broadcasting Company's network emphasizing the importance of the organization campaign among office workers now under way in all communities.

He stressed the low wages usually paid stenographers and other office employees by our business men and held that this condition could be changed by united effort of the office workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

"There are four million white collar workers in this country," Mr. Weikel said. "The term 'white collar worker' is, of course, figurative. It merely denotes the men and women who work in the business offices of the country, as distinguished from those who labor in overalls and rough clothes in the nation's factories. Yet there is a halter around the necks of the white collar workers of the country—an invisible halter composed of prejudice, woven with pride, that weighs down these workers economically, and keeps them in an underprivileged class despite their skill and training.

"Make no mistake about it. Office workers are skilled workers. They are an indispensable part of the business life of America. It takes years of education, training and experience to fit them for their jobs. It is only fair that they should get a decent wage.

"Well, they don't. The average young woman working in a business office as typist, stenographer or bookkeeper makes a wage so low that it requires the meanest kind of penny-pinching, scrimping on meals and neglect of her health to make her salary last from pay day to pay day.

"The average young man employed in a business office is not much better off. He also has had years of schooling and special training to prepare him for his important function in the business machine. His earnings usually are as meager as those of the average girl in an office. He, too, wants some of the good things in life, but can't afford them. It takes every cent he earns just to live.

"Why can't these millions of office workers improve their status? Why can't they obtain better pay? Why must they be the first to have their wages cut when business slows down? The answer is simple—it's because they don't and won't organize into a trade union.

"Factory workers, with less education, receive more money. They have better protection in their jobs. Why? Because they have the foresight to join together in a union. And because of the benefits they have received from joining their union, they are proud of that union.

"Office workers apparently have been, until recently, ashamed to join a union. They have felt, perhaps, that because they were white collar employees, they were above a union. They regarded themselves as rugged individualists. And, as a result, they find themselves in an oppressed and downtrodden class in the economic picture. * * *

"White collar workers in the Government service have had considerably more foresight in organizing than the same workers in private industry. The Government employees have become union conscious and have been organized into the various units of the A. F. of L. for some years past. Yet they have had only one employer to deal with—Uncle Sam. And he is a kindly benevolent old man who has responded time and again to the earnest appeals of his employees through their labor organizations.

"How much more important should it be to the hordes of white collar workers employed by thousands of different employers and gigantic corporations to see that they have a strong, aggressive and influential labor organization to protect them, and aid and counsel them. Therefore, the American Federation of

Labor has responded to the need of these millions of underpaid and almost forgotten wage-earners in our modern industrial system.

"At its recent convention held at Denver, Colorado, the American Federation of Labor formed an organization called the American Federation of Office Employees International Council.

"This organization was formed for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of Local Unions of white collar workers employed by corporations and modern industrial plants, factories and businesses in the nearly one hundred cities where these organizations already exist.

"It is the forerunner of a large national union composed of this class of wage earners, which will take its proper place among organizations of the several millions of members of organized labor, now under the banner of the A. F. of L. There is now under way a campaign of organization among white collar workers in every city in the United States.

"Department of Labor statistics disclose that while, with the mechanization of other industries, corresponding increases in salaries, and improved working conditions have been the rule, the wages of white collar workers have remained stationary, or actually lowered.

"Available figures disclose the startling fact that white collar workers were the first to suffer during the depression, and that while other highly organized industries have regained lost purchasing power, and have gone forward beyond pre-depression levels, the white collar worker has not even regained pre-depression wage levels.

"Many arguments are advanced in an effort to distort the fact in this pathetic picture. We are told that professional men and women, as well as skilled artisans and mechanics, serve a certain apprenticeship period—a period of training. Well, is this not true of the skilled white collar worker? Is not such a period of training and apprenticeship as necessary to white collar workers in other vocations?

"Other fables have been told concerning the higher degree of confidential work that is done by white collar workers, and the flexibility of their hours—all of which is misleading and untrue.

"In the large, high-speed offices of today there are thousands of white collar workers who perform neither highly confidential work, nor enjoy the dubious privilege of irregular hours of employment.

"Their employers have deliberately cultivated and nurtured in them a feeling that they are superior to mechanics and laborers, that the dignity of their employment puts them above the necessity of organization into trade unions.

"But the white collar workers of the nation can be fooled no longer. They have become aware of their economic insecurity, they know that relief from long hours and inadequate wages can come only through organization in the American Federation of Labor.

"They are rebelling against the hostile and antagonistic attitude of employers toward their organization. They are seeking their rightful place at the conference table when wage negotiations with their fellow workers in industry are being discussed.

"They are asking for organization in every community and section of the United States, and the American Federation of Labor is answering their plea with an intensive campaign throughout the nation to bring this vast army of unorganized workers into their place in the sun."

WHY SATAN LAUGHED

It seems the gate broke down between Heaven and Hell. St. Peter appeared at the broken part of the gate and called out to the devil, "Hey, Satan. It's your chance to fix it this time."

"Sorry," replied the boss of the land beyond the Styx. "My men are too busy to worry about fixing a mere gate."

"Well, then," scowled St. Peter, "I'll have to sue you for breaking our agreement."

"Oh, yeah," yeached the devil, "where are you going to get a lawyer?"

Militant Labor Organizations Necessity, Princeton Students Are Told



MILITANT labor organizations are an absolute necessity if a proper balance is to be preserved between the interests of capital and labor in this country, President George M. Harrison of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks told the student body of Princeton University recently in an address.

Harrison, who is also chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Executive Association and a vice-president of the A. F. of L., addressed the students as part of a course in labor relations recently instituted by Dr. J. Douglas Brown, professor of economics.

Princeton is one of the oldest and most conservative universities in America and Harrison was listened to attentively by the students. It was his first address to the student body.

Speaking on the subject of "Labor Relations and Industrial Management," Harrison gave a detailed description of the objectives of the organized labor movement.

"In democracies such as ours," he said, "it is necessary to preserve a balance between the interests of the employers and the employees, and the only way to preserve that balance is through strong labor organizations, intent upon securing a constantly improved standard of living, not only for their members, but for the people generally."

There is "a magnificent opportunity" for wholesome cooperation between capital and labor in America, Harrison declared, pointing out that the first step in that direction must be frank recognition that each side has rights which must be respected. When unions and employers enter into agreements they must be carried out in good faith, he emphasized.

"I feel safe in saying," Harrison declared, "that 'company unions,' or any alleged 'union' formed and dominated by employers, have been flat failures. Instead of contributing to the kind of cooperation which is needed, such organizations actually contribute to industrial unrest."

Harrison said it is "a happy fact, however," that employers are "coming more and more to understand" that these fake "unions" have "no place in our industrial set-up," but should be discarded and replaced by bona fide labor organizations.

While labor is naturally constantly endeavoring to raise wages and shorten hours, the workers are also interested in social security and good government, Harrison told the students.

"The organized labor movement," he said, "is giving wholehearted support to such security proposals as old age pensions, unemployment insurance and other measures for the protection of workers when they become too old to work or cannot find jobs.

"Labor is determined to preserve our democratic institutions, and with that thought in mind it is supporting for public office men of progressive outlook, without regard to party affiliations."

50 IS PRIME OF LIFE FOR WOOD CARVER

There's one industry that doesn't throw a man on the scrap heap because of age. It's furniture manufacturing.

"An artisan doesn't really begin to get good until he turns the half-century marks." That's the consensus of Grand Rapids, Mich., manufacturers.

In a plant with 164 workers, 27 per cent are between 60 and 76, 45 per cent between 50 and 59. In another, hiring 189, 17 per cent are between 61 and 65. Those are fairly typical percentages.

Most of the older employees are wood carvers and turning lathe men. Many have stood at the same bench 50 years or more. And most of them own their tools, an investment of from \$250 to \$500 in itself.

Long Delayed Housing Boom Seen As Answer To Lifting Nation from Newest "Repression"



HE nation needs at least 800,000 new homes per year for the next five years, according to President Roosevelt's figures, to catch up on the housing shortage.

With a "business recession" at hand, the administration is turning to a housing boom as the prescription which will revive ailing industry. Such a program initiated a few years ago (then advocated by economic observers as one of the most sound methods of snapping the country out of its business lethargy) would have made this present "recession" unnecessary. Why it was ignored is known only to those who chose to do so. Now, however, they are turning to a housing boom as the answer.

This nation of "plenty" is woefully behind Great Britain in building. The citation of figures is unnecessary. Without any unjust criticism of the administration, it can be stated that much money and time have been wasted while mass house building has been neglected.

According to the daily press, the two important items in the housing program being planned is the cost of labor and material. The daily press sees no reason why labor shouldn't reduce its wages to help such a boom along.

Their argument is that labor would make more in a year of steady work than from seasonal spurts. Quoting from one newspaper: "It remains to be seen whether producers of materials will cut prices in a bid for greater volume and whether building trades workers will sacrifice high hourly wage scales to get higher yearly wages.

How does labor know that it can depend on a year of steady employment and what assurance does labor have after the country is again on its feet and prosperous that it will get back the sacrifice it made in the lowering of wages? Will the daily press and those deploring the "high hourly wage of the building trades workers" guarantee that labor will be the first to receive the benefits in the form of more wages when prosperity has returned?

Hardly. Newspapers are notorious for low salaries with the exception of when they have been forced to meet the demands of organized labor for adequate wages as due skilled labor. The policy of the average publisher is to hire a man at fifteen dollars a week and a promise.

•It is a known fact that newspapermen who took two and three cuts during the depression are still whistling for these pay cuts and that publishers took advantage of the NRA to establish a \$14.50 minimum wherever possible, and they found this possible and profitable in their news rooms, circulation departments and other places where organized labor did not prevent it.

Now we find newspapers, speaking for large building organizations and associations, practically holding labor responsible if the proposed housing boom fails to materialize. Labor should reduce its wages to help a boom but newspapers will not reduce their advertising rates, merchants will not reduce prices of clothing and foods, landlords will not reduce rents and utilities will not come down one penny. It all seems sort of absurd.

However, it does seem pleasant to contemplate what a housing boom would mean.

The President fixes the average at \$4,000 a home. Eight hundred thousand homes at \$4,000 each for a starter would mean a capital expenditure of \$3,200,000,000. Of that about one-third, or more than a billion dollars, would be paid in wages to building trades mechanics. It is unnecessary to explain what that billion dollars would mean to the grocer, clothier and industry in general.

But that is only a beginning.

Eight hundred thousand homes, at \$4,000 each would require six billion board feet of lumber and 120 million man hours of work for loggers, mill workers, salesmen, clerks and others and 48 million man hours for railroad, truck and barge workers.

Thirty-six million barrels of cement, meaning 16,198,000 man hours of labor in quarrying and manufacturing, plus 2,318,400 man hours of transportation labor.

Five hundred and ten million pounds of nails, meaning 13,525,600 man hours of employment to produce and 2,103,000 man hours to transport.

Statistics are always poor reading, but building tradesmen will find these more interesting. The items listed below would be needed in the building of 800,000 new homes:

22,400,000 cubic yards of stone or gravel.

1,816,000,000 square feet of insulation.

4,800,000 barrels of lime.

27,200,000 gallons of paint and varnish.

10,400,000 sets of door locks.

10,400,000 doors.

16,000,000 window and sash frames.

Millions of feet of timber flooring, etc.

4,800,000 electric switches.

19,200,000 wall plugs.

9,600,000 light fixtures.

800,000 bath tubs.

800,000 medicine cabinets.

800,000 kitchen stoves.

800,000 water heaters.

800,000 furnaces and heating facilities.

Thousands of dollars in new furnishings, etc.

Truly this is a project on a large scale basis and certainly the country needs it now, but if labor must cut its wage to provide it, a house building boom will leave labor figuratively holding the bag long after the boom is over and the country back at normalcy, holding the bag because it will have sacrificed its struggle for its present so-called "high hourly wage."

Social Security Records Photographed For Insurance Against Damage

Completion of one of the biggest photographic jobs of its kind, undertaken to safeguard old-age records, is announced by the Social Security Board.

On two 16-millimeter films, the type used in small motion picture cameras, the names and social security account numbers of more than 37,000,000 applicants have been reproduced. These negatives also contain statements of age, names of parents, and other facts furnished in applying for social security accounts numbers.

The photographing was not begun until several months after the first applications for account numbers were received, but cameras are now abreast of numbers assigned and hereafter will be used only to keep pace with the incoming flow of applications.

Utilizing projectors which enlarge the picture to about the size of the original application form, record-keeping-system operators are working with photographic enlargements instead of application cards. These applications are stored in 600 filing cabinets, occupying more than 5,000 square feet of floor space. The films occupy only 10 filing cabinets.

In addition to facilitating the work of maintaining wage records the photographic duplicates will serve as insurance against confusion that could result from destruction or damage of original cards. If a part of the accounting records should be destroyed by fire, either the cards or the films might be saved. In the event of destruction of both, there would still remain a second set of negatives of the films. These are to be stored in fireproof vaults.

It's nice to meet a person who offers to do good without charging anything.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Even Dave Lawrence, Generally Regarded as "Mouth-piece" of "Big Business," Rejects N.A.M. Declaration

During its annual convention in New York the National Association of Manufacturers flung out what some of its spokesmen described as "a challenge to organized labor to cooperate with industry."

To close observers it was noted that there was scarcely an honest utterance in the whole document. Outstanding was the demand that laws in the interest of the workers should be amended so as to make them of no value to labor.

The "challenge" was such a sham that even Dave Lawrence couldn't swallow it. Through his newspaper column Lawrence for years has spread the propaganda of "big business," but he wouldn't attempt a defense of the N.A.M.'s declaration. Declares Lawrence:

"The manufacturers, notwithstanding their formal recognition that collective bargaining is the law of the land, still refuse to concede that right of unionization and right of employe self-organization are unilateral, and hence not subject to any advice, interference or involvement of any kind from the employer.

"As for dependence on the voluntary goodness or willingness of all employers to correct bad working conditions, or to improve wage scales when they can afford it, the record of how many employers have gotten busy since the Wagner law was passed and improved those conditions, so as to ward off outside unions, is a conspicuous proof of the way the action of Congress on collective bargaining has prodded otherwise laggard employers into action.

"Under such circumstances, to remove the stimulus of the collective bargaining guarantee in the law is to turn the clock back in labor relations in America. The Wagner Act will be amended some day, but it never will be repealed."

Organized labor is cooperating with tens of thousands of employers in all parts of the country. In many instances that gratifying relationship has remained unbroken for more than a quarter of a century. Organized labor stands ready to deal with all employers on the same basis.

Labor seeks no special privilege; it asks nothing for itself that it is not willing to freely grant to others. But it can't or won't be cajoled or coerced into surrendering genuine collective bargaining for the transparent fraud the National Association of Manufacturers has labeled "cooperation."

Organized Labor and Nazism

A report from the International Federation of Building and Woodworkers—the I. B. W. W.—with headquarters at Amsterdam, Holland, has just recently come to this desk. It is admirably compiled and includes much material of high interest. In the same pages, though, are to be read brief paragraphs in contemplation of which the thoughtful reader must stand appalled. Of one, Matthias Theissen, may be read—"Secretary of the Brunswick section of the German Building Workers' Union. Tortured to death in a bestial manner." Items of like import follow:

"Paul Siebert, youth secretary of the German Woodworkers' Union at Halle. Arrested by the Gestapo at the end of 1935 and tortured to death. The official version was that he had 'hanged' himself in his cell."

"Willi Muth, woodworker, arrested by the Gestapo in Cologne on January 17, 1935. Six days later he was dead. Cause officially given: suicide. On his body there were many burns. His feet had been pierced through with hot irons."

Proof of the above statements has not been adduced, but it is assumed that, if necessary, they could be documented by the I. B. W. W.

All occurred in a Nazi country. Recently, the newspapers, particularly in metropolitan areas, have devoted considerable amounts of space to Nazi activities in the United States. Further comment is quite unnecessary.

Decatur, Ill., Central Body Expels CIO Locals

The Decatur, Illinois, Trades and Labor Assembly recently voted by an overwhelming majority to sever all connection with CIO local unions and to deny these locals the use of the Labor Temple.

The action was taken in response to a request by Lafe E. Soderstrom, sent from Chicago by William Schoenberg, in charge of A. F. of L. activities in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa.

"The war is on between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization," Mr. Soderstrom stated. There will be no "straddling of the fence," he added, declaring that organized workers must be members of the A. F. of L. or the CIO. "You can't belong to both," he asserted. Duplicate membership in the two bodies was severely criticized. The down-state campaign against the CIO started with the Decatur action, Decatur being the first city in this territory visited by the A. F. of L. representative.

Mississippi Workers Lining Up with A. F. of L.

The desire of Mississippi wage earners to organize into local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and to set up protective central bodies, is well reflected in recent activities.

The McComb Central Labor Union, organized only about five months ago, already represents over 2,000 A. F. of L. members.

Shortly after the first year, a new Building Trades Council was organized, with every indication that it will render splendid service.

A new local of Hod Carriers and Common Laborers, installed the first week in January, is making fine progress.

Local Union No. 1416, Retail Clerks Protective Association, recently chartered, is adding new members.

A new local of Carpenters and Joiners at nearby Fernwood, is the fourth Carpenters' Local in McComb and makes this craft practically one hundred per cent organized.

Labor Protests Radio Stations' Attitude

Refusal of Los Angeles radio stations KFI and KHJ to broadcast a meeting called to protest against activities of an outfit called Southern Californians, Inc., which is accused of "broadcasting aspersions on organized labor," brought vigorous action by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

A formal protest was promptly filed by officers of the Council with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington and the Council voted approval of this action.

Inasmuch as the stations concerned appear willing to allow anti-labor organizations use of their broadcasting facilities to knock organized labor, but unwilling to render normal courtesies to labor organizations, in keeping with the non-partisan public service which they are supposed to render, labor officials are demanding that the licenses of Stations KFI and KHJ be revoked by the FCC.

Organized Labor Is Booming in Seattle

American Federation of Labor unions are forging ahead in Seattle, both in the matter of organization and securing new union contracts.

Beauty shop operators, chartered by the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, with the support of the local Barbers' Union and organized labor in general, have succeeded in organizing nearly every beauty shop in Seattle, either wholly or in part, and the campaign for 100 per cent organization is going forward.

Since the J. B. I. U. of A. established the hairdressers and cosmeticians department in 1929, steady progress has been made, but most notably during the past two years. The past year has witnessed sensational progress on the West Coast, California alone reporting 55 new local unions of beauticians.

A new A. F. of L. charter has been received by Insurance, Investment and Securities Agents' Local No. 21447. This new union is making a good start and expects to improve the lot of several hundred workers in this line.

Modernize Houses for Mass Purchase Is Toledoan's Plan

Edward P. Maher of Toledo, Ohio is a man with a plan. He believes the Government can make a 10 per cent return on future housing investments and expected to tell Nathan Straus, United States Housing Administrator, how to do it.

Mr. Maher's plan is to renovate rather than rehouse. Mr. Straus invited him to visit Washington and outline his proposal—the result of more than 20 year's experience in housing work.

To give his plan credence, Mr. Maher made a survey of Toledo homes between Hamilton and Dorr Streets, from City Park Avenue to 13th Street.

In this area are 600 homes, 90 per cent of which could be remodeled and renovated to provide modernized houses at an average cost of \$3,000 each. The remaining 10 per cent require replacements, he says.

Purchase price of the houses would average \$1,500 to \$1,800, he estimates, and complete modernization would average \$1,500.

Fifty-five per cent of the improvement cost would go to labor and the remaining 45 per cent for materials.

He believes that his plan of modernization would have distinct social benefits over the Government's present mass rehousing units by giving each low-salaried worker an individual home.

Administration of his plan could be undertaken by Toledo's present Metropolitan Housing Authority or a similar group, which would gain title to the homes by purchase, make the necessary improvements, then resell the houses to tenants for the total cost, payable over a period of 30 years in installments equal to rents.

Steel Square Pocket Book Concise, Handy Reference

Steel Square Pocket Book by Dwight L. Stoddard is a concise and handy little reference book which illustrates and describes the best practical method of using the carpenter's steel square in laying out all kinds of carpentry work.

Simple instructions are also given for obtaining the cuts for hoppers, towers, braces, trestles, stairs, bicycle tracks, etc., as well as for describing various figures such as octagons, circles, ellipses and ovals, and for solving many other knotty problems by the use of the steel square. It answers nearly every problem that is likely to come before the practical carpenter in his every day work.

The many illustrations are clear and show at a glance how the square is to be laid on the work, so as to obtain the desired cuts. No confusing reference letters are used. Everything is plain and simple and can be readily understood. The methods shown have all been time-tried by two generations of carpenters and found to be quick and accurate. Just lay out the work by these rules and cut to the line—then erect.

This new revised edition has been boiled-down to a compact and handy size to make it convenient to carry around in the pocket for quick reference. It is safe to say that this handy book will enable any carpenter to save time and material the first week he has it in use. Following is a list of the contents by chapters:

1. Description of the Steel Square.
2. Practical Applications of the Square.
3. Laying Out Different Figures by Using the Steel Square.
4. How to Find Different Pitches and Degrees.
5. Laying Out Common Rafters.
6. Problems in Hipped Roofs.
7. Octagonal, Hexagonal and Circular Roofs.
8. Roofs of Uneven Pitch.
9. Miscellaneous Roof Problems.
10. Towers.
11. Stair Problems.
12. Siding and Shingling.
13. Calculating by the Square.
14. Miscellaneous Problems.

The cost of the book is \$1.00, and it may be had by writing to Dwight L. Stoddard, R. R. 4, Box 141, Indianapolis, Ind.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

IMPORTANCE OF PREVAILING WAGE IN HOUSING INDUSTRY

THE drive of low-wage employers and their economic and political satellites to persuade the Senate and House Conference Committee on the National Housing Act, passed by the special session of Congress and referred to the conferees, to eliminate from the Act the provisions requiring payment of the prevailing wage in the construction of housing financed by funds advanced or guaranteed by the Federal Government is a definite and concerted attempt to undermine the existing work standards which organized labor has established over a long period by collective bargaining between unions and employers throughout the country.

The importance of retaining the prevailing wage provision was emphasized by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the following telegram sent to each of the conferees:

"The American Federation of Labor supports the position assumed by Building and Construction trades unions in the appeal they made to you and other members of the Congressional Conference Committee to retain Section 211 of the National Housing Act adopted by the Senate relating to rules and regulations and prevailing rates of pay for work performed under the provisions of the Act.

"The retention of this section would simply mean the reaffirmation and reincorporation in the National Housing Act of the spirit and letter of the Davis-Bacon Act which is now the law of the land relating to the payment of prevailing rates of pay to building mechanics employed in construction of government buildings. Urge you support the position assumed by representatives of building trades unions in this particular matter."

The claim of low-wage employers and their propagandists that present hourly rates for building trades workers would menace the success of the housing program assisted by the Housing Act is completely refuted by the fact that direct labor cost on construction is but a fraction of the total cost of residential building—a fraction so inconsiderate that the maintenance of the prevailing wage would have no substantial effect on the housing program.

Moreover, the retention of the prevailing wage provision in the Housing Act will vitally affect the thousands of workers in the building industry because it will aid in preserving adequate wage levels and thus not only benefit the building workers directly but so uphold reasonable labor standards generally in every community.

Surely the Government of the United States cannot afford to join with low-wage employers in destroying building labor standards and plunge the nation further into the mire of depression.

Surely the Government of the United States cannot afford to aid chiseling contractors and subcontractors in their antisocial attempts to establish wage rates far below those which have been maintained with satisfactory results throughout the United States.

To avoid placing the Government in this socially-destructive position the House and Senate Conferees should undoubtedly retain the prevailing wage provision in the National Housing Act.

A MAN WHO DID NOT FEAR MARTYRDOM FOR LABOR

AMONG those who do not stand in fear of the dictatorial edicts issued by injunction judges who violate the fundamental principles of justice by imprisoning labor leaders for ignoring injunctions designed to deprive workers of their fundamental rights, Andrew Furuseth, late president of the International Seamen's Union of America, took high rank.

He was an implacable foe of the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and stood on the solid ground that their issuance violated the rights of the workers under the Constitution of the United States.

During one of the Pacific Coast seamen's strikes in which Mr. Furuseth took an active part, a San Francisco judge signed an injunction definitely designed to cripple the strike and defeat the just demands of the seamen.

The judge, saturated with the shipowners' philosophy favoring serfdom for sailors, charged Mr. Furuseth with violating the injunction and threatened to send him to prison for his refusal to obey the fiat of the court.

But the seamen's leader was not moved by this judicial attempt to place him outside of the protection of the fundamental law of the United States. Looking the injunction judge squarely in the eyes, Mr. Furuseth said:

"You can put me in jail. But you cannot give me narrower quarters than as a seaman I have always had. You cannot give me coarser food than I have always eaten. You cannot make me lonelier than I have always been."

This firm stand of the president of the Seamen's Union against judicial oppression, even though it meant a jail cell, was a practical application of the realistic philosophy of Swift, who said, "Of what use is freedom of thought if it will not produce freedom of action."

 WORK OR RELIEF

IN a radio address before the Conference on Unemployment and Taxation at Washington, D. C., recently the Rev. James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, declared that "the moral measure of a nation, of an economic system, indeed of a civilization itself—is to be found in the condition of its least privileged citizens. A country cannot lay claim to greatness on the grounds of its potential wealth, the size of its army and navy, or even on the ground of its achievements in the arts and sciences; it cannot call itself God-fearing or virtuous because of its outward observances of religion—so long as millions of its citizens are unemployed."

He insisted that the extent of unemployment constitutes 'a moral as well as an economic crisis in our national life. While the beginnings of unemployment insurance will be helpful, they will by no means meet this emergency. The immediate need is for Congress at once to authorize the President to make available all the remaining emergency and relief funds—if necessary repealing the Woodrum Amendment to the last relief appropriation act in order to do so. In addition to this, Congress should pass a new emergency relief appropriation if, later, changing conditions indicate its necessity. In addition to this, states and cities must do their full share to meet the added load."

To those who think that unemployment as an economic problem "is not the church's business" he pointed out that "this so-called purely economic condition tends to defeat all that religion holds most precious. Religious forces must rid themselves of the false notion that by preaching alone it is possible to save the spiritual lives of men and women, while unemployment breaks their hearts, unbalances their minds, destroys their homes, tempts them beyond measure, visits want and disease upon their children, and turns their souls to bitterness, hatred and rebellion, or else to hopelessness and despair. Unemployment robs people of their rightful heritage of self-respect. . . . It must be abolished.

"But until this can be accomplished the unemployment must be cared for—and cared for by methods of relief which will do the least damage to their self-respect and to their rightful heritage of personal pride. This means preeminently **work-relief**, and employment on public works for all able bodied, employable men and women, supplemented by adequate direct relief for all other needy cases."

INCREASED WAGES AND HIGH PRICES

AN outstanding and regrettable feature of the present business slump is the nation-wide and persistent charge made by business leaders and their ballyhoo artists among journalists, columnists, economists and politicians, that the high prices which those who own and operate industry and commerce have compelled the people to pay for a large range of commodities have been caused by the alleged high wages paid to working men and women who do most of the useful work in our system of production and distribution.

The utter falsity of the vaporings of these anti-labor propagandists and the anti-social purpose of their scheme of misrepresentation were pointedly revealed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his testimony before the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief.

In discussing wages and prices, Mr. Green said:

"Persistent statements have been made that the rapid rise in prices and costs between the fall of 1936 and the spring of 1937 were caused by disproportionate increases in wages.

"There is unanswerable evidence in the economic annals of the past two years proving that high prices cannot be charged to high wages.

"We know, for example, that, during this period, after the wage increases had been granted the margin of profit of the manufacturers continued to be extremely high. We also know that between September, 1936, and July, 1937, while the increase in costs due to wage raises alone did not average more than 2.5 per cent, the price increases averaged 8.4 per cent.

"Specifically, in cotton goods, production costs rose 3.7 per cent due to wage increases in the year ending April, 1937, but the prices went to 25 per cent above the previous year. Similarly, in automobiles, wage increases raised production costs 2.7 per cent in the year ending September, 1937, but price increases on the new models have averaged 9.4 per cent.

"In other words, the widespread claims that increased costs and the consequently increased prices were caused originally by no other factor but wage increases, are nothing short of **DELIBERATE PROPAGANDA** for the obvious purpose of intimidating the workers into the acceptance of drastic wage reductions.

"But those who resort to such methods of exerting psychological pressure in order to secure wage cuts for the sake of the immediate gain lose sight of the fact that it is the maintenance of these high wages that provides the broader basis, and in fact, the only basis, on which recovery can be reestablished."

These succinct and indisputable facts presented by the president of the American Federation of Labor should place a permanent and squelching quietus on the belchings of those members of the Ananias brotherhood who labor under the delusion that their own profiteering and fabulous profits as elements in higher prices can be hidden by the silly smoke-screen fable that the meager contents of the workers' pay envelopes are in any way responsible for the high prices which have been imposed on consumers by those who, under our economic system, have the dictatorial power to raise prices without the least consideration for the public welfare.

The labor union seems to be the great single factor in securing and preserving such conditions as afford fuller opportunities to the workers. The non-union man eats the fruit planted and cultivated by the unionist.—Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Methodist Episcopal Church.

* * * * *

When Union Workers desire to "show off" they hold a Union Label Exhibition. If possible attend the Exhibition in Cincinnati, May 16 to 21 inclusive.

SANCTITY OF CONTRACT

A contract is a sacred obligation. It is an agreement in good faith by two persons or parties to guarantee the fulfillment of conditions. It is secured only by their integrity, an intangible value, yet more precious than the greatest wealth. It is their word of honor and should be held as sacred as honor itself. The person who violates a contract breaks his word—and who does not hold in contempt the person who cannot be trusted?

Labor and capital must meet on common ground. The rights of both must be recognized and respected. It is their common right to expect the complete fulfillment of the contracts between them. The right to collective bargaining depends on the collective responsibility and collective good faith—these gone and all else is lost. Labor cannot expect capital or the public to respect their organization if the members of those organizations themselves fail to respect the principles upon which they are organized.

Industrial unrest and high living costs cannot be remedied save through the common effort toward increased production. Therein lies the remedy for the state of unrest. Every strike, however trivial, impedes our progress toward that common goal. The radical agitators that are gnawing at the foundation of our industrial structure can only be combated by square-jawed, two-fisted Americanism. What more certain way can they be defeated than by every worker faithfully fulfilling his contract and arbitrating any differences he may have with his employer? Therein is the most convincing answer that can be made to those who seek to destroy the principles upon which our country is founded.

Increased production can only be accomplished by everyone working together. If contracts are not violated there will be less strikes. The true American workman will not listen to those who would have him break his faith with his union, his employer and his country. The sanctity of contracts must be observed. What American does not hold his honor and his country above all else?

Official Information



General Officers of
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, **T. M. GUERIN**
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, **R. E. ROBERTS**
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, **WM. J. KELLY**
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2876 New London, Wis.
2123 Charles City, Ia.
2890 New London, Wis.
2891 Boyd, Fla.
2124 Hardin, Ill.
2126 Porterville, Calif.
2451 Toronto, Ont.
2877 Portland, Ore.
2128 Washington Court House,
Ohio
2129 Marshfield, Wis.

2878 Portland, Ore.
2879 Portland, Ore.
2880 Portland, Ore.
2130 Florence, S. C.
2131 Cave In Rock, Ill.
2881 Portland, Ore.
2882 Portland, Ore.
2883 Portland, Ore.
2884 Portland, Ore.
2893 Marblemont, Wash.

2892 Octonto, Wis.
2894 Seattle, Wash.
2132 La Follette, Minn.
2133 Albany, Ore.
2134 Beaumont and Banning,
Calif.
2136 Lewistown, Pa.
2895 Willimina, Ore.
2700 Astoria, Ore.
2137 Fulton, Mo.

U. S. Court Orders Rand to Recognize AFL

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Judicial Circuit, in a unanimous decision handed down in New York City, upheld, with minor modifications, an order issued by the National Labor Relations Board on March 14, 1937, requiring Remington-Rand, Inc., manufacturers of office equipment materials, to recognize and bargain collectively with the Joint Protective Board of District Council Office Equipment Workers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, as the exclusive representative of the workers in the company's plants at Syracuse, Tonawanda, Ilion and Elmira, N. Y., Middletown, Conn., and Marietta and Norwood, Ohio.

The decision of the Circuit Court directed the company to reinstate all of the striking employes and to reinstate with back pay 28 employes who had been discharged, according to the court's finding, for union activities.

"The Board was certainly free," the opinion said, "to find the respondent (Remington-Rand) guilty of unfair labor practices."

Special Circular from the General Executive Board

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

Acting on instructions of our Twenty-third General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in December, 1936, a Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board visited the lumber and sawmill operations in the Northwest. While there, meetings were held with representatives of our District Councils of the Western States, as well as operators who employ our members. The Committee endeavored to get first hand information as to the best manner of handling the organization of this branch of our industry, so as to secure the best possible results for the men working in the woodworking industry, both in wages and working conditions, and the proper relationship of these men in our organization.

The Committee found that there were Communistic and adverse influences boring from within for the purpose of trying to destroy the activities of the United Brotherhood, and the building up of a dual International Union of Woodworkers, opposed to the Brotherhood, but before the Sub-Committee could report its findings and recommendations to the General Executive Board, the CIO had already issued a charter, or certificate of affiliation, dated July 20, 1937, to a dual organization called, "International Woodworkers of America."

This dual organization has already been trying to induce our Local Unions and members to secede from the United Brotherhood, and so to combat this dual movement it becomes necessary to notify all our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the Brotherhood that our members must not handle any lumber or mill work manufactured by any operator who employs CIO or those who hold membership in an organization dual to our Brotherhood.

Do not be mislead by any newspaper articles that the entire lumber and sawmill industry has gone CIO. Just the opposite is the truth. We have thousands and thousands of loyal members in the Northwest who are battling for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and they will continue to do so, but it is absolutely necessary for all our members to give them their support by refusing to handle material coming from CIO operations.

The CIO has challenged us, and we must meet that challenge without hesitation. Therefore, you are instructed to appoint a committee to inform your employers and the lumber dealers that our members will refuse to handle any dual or CIO products.

A list of operations using this class of labor will be sent to you from time to time as the situation may develop, but appoint your committees at once so that our employers will be informed in plenty of time to protect themselves before placing their orders for any lumber or millwork.

Kindly comply with these instructions at once and inform the General President of the names and addresses of your Committee so that the proper information can be sent direct to them as well as to you, in order to secure quick action.

Let your watchword be "No CIO lumber or millwork in your district" and let them know you mean it.

Fraternally yours,

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD;

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

RESOLUTION

Editor, The Carpenter:

The following is a copy of the first resolution adopted by the Eugene, Oregon, Convention of the Washington-Oregon Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, December 10-11-12, 1937.

Whereas: Only a minority of the Membership of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers has seen fit to affiliate with the CIO, and

Whereas: There are still 168 Locals in good standing with the United Brotherhood, and

Whereas: Lumber and Sawmill Workers in the Northwest are aware of the fraternal relationship with Carpenters affiliated with the A. F. of L. through the United Brotherhood, and

Whereas: We have evidence that Carpenters in Local Unions and District Councils are supporting the official boycott order of the Headquarters' Office, and

Whereas: We believe such co-operation and united action should be recognized at the time of occurrence,

Therefore Be It Resolved: That the Washington-Oregon Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers express deep appreciation for said good will and support and aid in stamping out dual unionism and be it

Further Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the International Office with the request that it be printed in the official journal, The Carpenter.

Be It Still Further Resolved: That the Indianapolis Office be urged to use this resolution in promoting the boycott against CIO and all unfair lumber.

Kenneth Davis, Secretary.

Ornburn Announces Two New Union Labels

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, announced that two additional labor unions have become affiliated with the Department.

The union labels of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America have been added to the constantly increasing number of Labor Unions that use these insignia to assure the buying public that their products are made under union conditions.

More Than Million New Members Are Enrolled by Federation

The continued nation-wide success of the organization campaign carried on by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions was strikingly revealed in a statement by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L., which shows that during sixteen months from September, 1936 to December, 1937, hundreds of thousands of working men and women have enrolled in the bona fide labor movement, raising the total strength of the American Federation of Labor to approximately three and a half millions.

The text of Mr. Morrison's statement follows:

"The members of the 104 National and International Unions and Local Unions directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor as of January 1, 1938, is 3,468,885.

"This is a gain of 1,028,830 members over the average membership of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1936."

LOUISVILLE LOCAL 64 THANKS BROTHERHOOD

January 25, "Gratitude Day" in Louisville brought thanks from Local Union 64, of Louisville, Ky., for the generous donation for flood sufferers given by the Brotherhood. The wire was signed by A. B. Ross, President of Local 64 and Henry Voit, Secretary.

AFL States Position on Wage and Hour Bill; Opposes Sweeping Powers for Federal Board

As the House Labor Committee is resuming consideration of the Wage and Hour Bill, the American Federation of Labor wishes to state its position on this legislation so there can be no misunderstandings.

We are against any bill delegating sweeping administrative powers to a Federal Wage Board or a Federal Administrator.

We see no need for setting up cumbersome government machinery for the enforcement of fair minimum wage and maximum hour standards.

Labor and industry must be protected from a new tidal wave of bureaucratic regulations which would of necessity follow the establishment of a Federal Board or a Federal Administrator. Our laws should be made simple, understandable, enforceable and inescapable.

President Roosevelt repeatedly has stated that he regards this country as an economic whole. This attitude fully supports the position of the American Federation of Labor in opposing establishment of geographical differentials in the proposed Wage and Hour Bill.

After all, such legislation is an attempt to lift working conditions in oppressed and sweated industries to minimum standards of decency. There is no sound economic excuse for permitting employers in any section of the country to cut below such standards. That means permitting them to depress the entire American standard of living. It also means restricting purchasing power which would benefit the very employers supposedly favored by differentials. Furthermore, we consider it dangerous to give any Federal Board or Administrator discretionary powers over differentials.

The American Federation of Labor believes there should be Government protection of workers in sweated and oppressed industries, workers who lack the benefits and collective bargaining power that come with self-organization.

For this reason, the American Federation of Labor submitted to the last special session of Congress a model Wage and Hour Bill. The provisions of this measure were clear-cut and uniform throughout the nation. It stood on its own feet. It required no Federal Board or Administrator to make it effective.

This law simply established minimum wage and maximum hour rates for the entire country. It provided quick punishment for violations through prosecution of violators in the Federal Courts by the Justice Department. Essentially that was all there was to it. No more is needed for an effective law.

Believing such a law would increase purchasing power, stimulate industrial production, reduce unemployment and prove helpful to the underprivileged groups without the evils of a politically appointed and administrative controlled board or administrator, the American Federation of Labor will submit a new draft to the House Labor Committee in a short time. The measure will incorporate the fundamental principles of the Federation's original bill with only some minor modifications. We trust Congress will see fit to adopt it.

William Green,
President American Federation of Labor.

Labor Temple Repaired Free by Memphis Unions

The Memphis, Tenn., Labor Temple of which all organized labor is justly proud, is being repainted and decorated, in fact, refurnished, and, of course, by union workmen. In this case, though, it is a voluntary job for the Cause.

Members of the building trades unions issued a firm challenge to all other Locals to do their share, and promptly pitched in.

Outside painting, interior decorating, re-paneling, and many other renovations were included in the plans to "do over" labor's popular headquarters in Memphis.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

JACKIE DAVIS, LOCAL 436, NEW ALBANY, IND.

Brother Jackie Davis, (right) charter member of Local Union 436, New Albany, Ind., died recently of heart trouble while at work. The New Albany charter was issued in 1900.

Brother Davis was a faithful member of his Local always taking an active part in the Local's activities. He served as chairman, trustee and delegate to the Falls City Carpenters District Council.

* * * *

C. A. GRAHAM, LOCAL 2008, PONCA CITY, OKLA.

Word comes of the death of C. A. Graham, member of Ponca City, Okla., Local 2008. Brother Graham was born in Girard, Kan., January 26, 1892. He died at the Ponca City Hospital of pneumonia after an illness of a week.

* * * * *

SIGFRED ANDRE PIERRE, LOCAL 100, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Sigfred Andre Pierre, of Local Union 100, Muskegon, Mich., died December 31, 1937. Born in Sweden, he learned cabinet making and carpentry there before coming to Muskegon, Mich., where he made his home until his death.

Brother Pierre was long and closely identified with Local 100.

A resolution in memory of Brother Pierre was adopted by the Local.

* * * * *

ALFRED TONG, LOCAL 494, WINDSOR, ONT.

Brother members of Local Union 494, Windsor, Ont., are saddened by the death of Alfred Tong, a loyal worker in the interest of the Brotherhood. Brother Tong devoted the greater part of his life to the cause of unionism.

* * * * *

WARREN J. GALLERY, CLINTON, IOWA

Early Monday morning, January 24, in Jane Lamb hospital, Clinton, Iowa, Warren J. Gallery passed away, shortly after an emergency operation.

At the funeral, members of Carpenters' Local 772, and a host of friends, many from other communities, paid their last respects to a departed brother.

Brother Gallery was active in local as well as in state labor movements. As a member of Carpenters' Local 772 he was elected business agent of the Building Trades Council.

* * * * *

PHILIP UTES, LOCAL 363, ELGIN, ILL.

Philip Utes was born January 30, 1855, in Cook County, Ill. He was one of the twenty-eight carpenters who organized Elgin Local 363, September 23, 1899. Brother Utes was the first president of Local 363 and held that office for many years. Brother Utes died December 30.



The Empty Chair

(By James Edward Hungerford)

Since "Oldtimer" went away,
Place just seems so lonely, drear;
Folks don't have so much to say,
And no laughter do you hear.
There's his old cane-bottom chair ...
Gosh, we hate to look at it! ...
By the fireplace, standing there,
Where our comrade used to sit.
After supper, pipe in hand,
Thrilling tales to us he'd spin
Of the Western frontier-land,
And he'd make it live again.
That oldtimer had seen sights
That were packed chockfull of thrill,
And he'd keep us up late nights
With his story-telling skill.

He had helped to build the West ...
Born here back in Fifty-nine ...
And had given it the best
Of his stalwart vigor fine.
As a carpenter he'd served
Forty years ... stood ev'ry test;
From his duty never swerved—
A real Builder of the West.
Now he's gone ... his empty chair
Stands beside the old fireplace,
But his spirit lingers there ...
We can see his smiling face
In the back-log's dying glow,
As the lengthening shadows creep,
And our heads are bending low ...
We are missing him a heap.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Frank De Guerre, Master Carpenter and Expert Mathematician, Long A Union Advocate

In 1865 the father of Frank De Guerre and five other carpenters working on a job were of the unanimous opinion that ten hours a day was too long to work. Thus these valiant half dozen labor crusaders banded together and formed a union which they named "The Carpenters' Eight Hour Day League." Their emblem was in the form of a mechanic, hammer in hand, nailing to a staff the American flag with streamers flying telling the world "We'll Nail it to the mast, With Victory at Last."

In this same year General A. M. Winn, patriot, philanthropist and champion of labor was induced to become an honorary member of "The Carpenters' Eight Hour League." He used his contacts and influence and succeeded in helping California carpenters obtain their eight hour day.

In 1868 Frank De Guerre followed in the footsteps of his crusading father and became an active carpenters' apprentice and later on that year became a full-fledged carpenter and joined "The Eight Hour League." The scale in San Francisco at that time was four dollars for an eight-hour day. After the League had flourished for a number of years it merged with a new Carpenters' Union in 1875 that functioned until Local 22 of San Francisco, was formed.

After leaving school, Brother De Guerre took courses in architectural drawing and higher mathematics.

Brother De Guerre was born June 25, 1855.

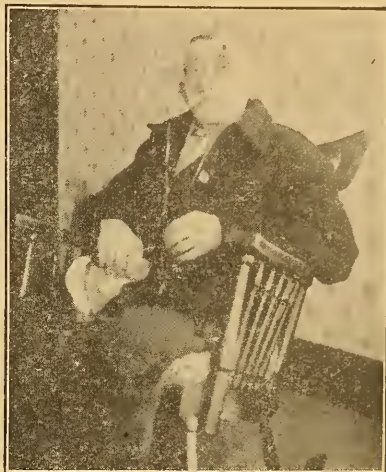
In his 82nd year, the San Francisco News said:

"Frank De Guerre, master carpenter, expert mathematician and recognized as the oldest prize contest participant in America, is happy this Christmas because the set of mathematical tables upon which he has worked an average of eight hours daily for more than 25 years has just been completed and the manuscript, weighing more than 50 pounds, is ready for the publishers.

"Until recently Mr. De Guerre lived in seclusion in a cozy, isolated cottage on the Russian River near Villa Grande. Poor health drove him to San Francisco for medical care and it is here that he completed his remarkable set of tables.

"Thousands of persons in this city know of Mr. De Guerre, but few know him personally. His lectures at various city high schools have helped many a boy (now a successful businessman) to improve his arithmetic. Let us join in rejoicing with this kindly old gentleman whose revolutionary discoveries in the field of figures will probably change the arithmetic books and works on higher mathematics of the entire world before long. It required 73,000 hours to complete his tables, but the results of his work will probably be used for centuries to come."

Brother De Guerre is a member of Local 22, San Francisco. He has been in retirement for the last two and a half years.



Northwest Brothers Appeal to Brotherhood to Demand Union Label on Products and Aid Their Fight

Editor, The Carpenter:

Please find an article on the Union Label, written by the Label Committee of the Tacoma District Council, which we would like to have published in The Carpenter.

We are carrying on a campaign throughout the United States for the promotion of the Union Label of the Brotherhood on all wood products, and have written this article for the purpose of acquainting the entire membership of the Brotherhood, through The Carpenter, of the feelings of our membership on this very important matter.

Fraternally yours,

*Tacoma District Council,
J. C. Viancour, Secretary.*

The Union Label has long been the means of identification of products manufactured under fair labor conditions and at the prevailing union scale of wages. In the lumber regions of Washington and Oregon today we have many operations working under agreements with Local Unions and District Councils that are regarded as fair operations. But there is no label attached to the products of these operations, and our brothers throughout the United States have no way of knowing these products are fair, or that they have a large brother organization in the Northwest fighting the same battle they are fighting. The operators are reluctant to apply for our label to place on their products unless there is a positive demand for that label.

Canadian lumber products which are manufactured with cheap Oriental labor and shipped into this country make it more important to promote the label to identify American produced as well as Union produced lumber. If the Treasury Department were to enforce the Tariff Act of 1930, Canadian lumber could be distinguished from our own. A great deal of Canadian lumber is used by union men on jobs in fair operations who have no means of knowing the source of the lumber. However, if our union made products were stamped with our label there would be no necessity nor excuse for using lumber which does not have the label.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has a perfect set-up for a true Union from the stump to the finished product, and they have waged a courageous battle against union disrupting elements to keep this set-up. We feel that in this fight the Lumber and Sawmill Workers of the Northwest have won a permanent place in the American Federation of Labor, and we wish to further the cause of the labor movement and cooperate in building the greatest Union in the United States. The Lumber and Sawmill Workers who belong now to the Brotherhood are members of the loyal Locals who have fought dualism, company unions, and the importation of unfair lumber from Canada. We believe that the best way in which we can help at this time is to create a demand for the Union Label that will make our operators ask for application blanks to apply for our label on their products so that they can find a market for them. Since the policy of refusing to use dual union produced lumber has been effective, we feel sure that the demand for the Union Label on all products will likewise be effective.

Realizing the need for creating the demand for the Union Label, the Tacoma District Council in conjunction with the Washington-Oregon Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers is conducting a determined campaign for the promotion of the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on all wood products. Communications have been sent asking the aid of Building Trades Councils in every state in the nation. Response from these letters has been most gratifying. In almost every instance they have pledged their assistance in every way possible. District Councils of Carpenters have sent word that they too are

Open Letter to Northwest Brothers Regarding Canadian Lumber from Brotherhood Members in Canada

The article "Lumber Marking Law Not Enforced," and its accompanying resolution that appeared in the January issue of The Carpenter was received by members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners who reside in Canada, with surprise.

The resolution itself caused a varying degree of emotions, chiefly amusement. However we, the Sawmill Workers Union, Local 2558 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, at Fort Frances, Ont., feel that at least we should appeal to the good sense of our fellow workers in the United States and ask them to reserve their judgment of us until they have read this short letter.

Exception was taken to the report on the wages and working conditions in Canada, and we would like to contradict some of the statements made.

We have been organized only a few years, and although we are ready to admit that there are mills in the United States paying more wages than here, we believe that there are many that are not paying as much.

In 1934 the wages were 25 cents minimum, and the ten-hour day. Today we have a 43 cent minimum, and the eight-hour day with closed shop.

We call attention to the statement that the mills in Canada employ mostly Oriental labor. There are 42,000 workers in the lumber industry in the province of Ontario and you will not find one Oriental amongst them.

The Reciprocal Treaty at present in force between Canada and the United States, is one that provides for reciprocity. It was an agreement between the governments, and whereas the United States has allowed lumber to be shipped in from Canada, then Canada has allowed a proportionate import from the United States. Now we understand that demands are being made to have Canadian lumber stamped "Made in Canada." We do not object to having our products so labelled, and we are not ashamed of what is produced in Canada, but the proposition is that the lumber be stamped so as the carpenter in the United States may identify the lumber as Canadian and then boycott it! Is this reciprocity?

At this time we feel that it is up to us to make some helpful suggestion, and what we have in mind is an adjustable tariff. This would not only assist the Brothers in the United States, but would also assist us in Canada.

Where there is a mill operating under fair conditions as expressed in this letter, a low rate of tariff should be imposed, and where a mill is operating under unfair conditions, adjust the tariff to offset the difference in wages and cost of production.

This suggestion, we feel, is one that should appeal to all members of organized labor, and one that would bring about the most desirable changes in conditions.

Organized labor in Canada realizes that conditions are not what they should be, and we are making every effort to improve them, but we also feel that the resolution to which we answer is very broad and extreme.

Consideration should be made to members of organized labor irrespective of where they live, and adjustments should be made to suit all who are members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Geoffrey Thompson, Recording Secretary,
Sawmill Workers Union Local 2558,
Fort Frances, Ont., Can.

When Union Workers desire to "show off" they hold a Union Label Exhibition. If possible attend the Exhibition in Cincinnati, May 16 to 21 inclusive.

The Union Label Takes Precedent Over a Low Bidder; Oshkosh Mill Given Some Free but Profitable Advice.

The Foster-Morris Co., general contractors of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, apparently is not a firm that believes in wasting words.

This company recently asked for bids on mill work for a school. When the bids were opened it was found that the Oshkosh Mill Work Company was low bidder by a small margin.

Mr. Victor Morris of Foster-Morris, explained in the following letter to the Oshkosh company why it DID NOT receive the contract for the mill work and also adds some free and profitable advice for the Oshkosh company if that firm expects to obtain any mill work contracts in Milwaukee county.

Mr. Morris' letter to the Oshkosh Mill:

* * * * *

Charles I. Foster

Victor Morris

FOSTER-MORRIS CO.
General Contractors
2140 N. Oakland Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Oshkosh Mill Work Company,
Oshkosh, Wisconsin.
Gentlemen:

Re: Dewey School

We are somewhat disturbed about the mill work on the Dewey school. As you probably know, you were, by a small degree, the low bidder on this job. You also probably know that the Milwaukee union contractors have agreed not to buy any mill work which does not carry the union label, which necessarily puts you out of the running.

In view of the fact that practically all contractors in Milwaukee have this agreement with the union, we would suggest that it would be to your advantage to obtain the union label or else quit wasting your time figuring jobs in Milwaukee County.

Very Truly Yours,

Foster-Morris Company
By Victor Morris.

Northwest Brothers Appeal to Brotherhood

(Continued from Page 42)

bending every effort to further the use of the label, and we assure them our fullest cooperation.

The promotion of the Union Label is not a job of any one group, but the job of all organized labor. Every organization is a cog in the wheel of industry. To keep this wheel turning, every one must do his part. With organization spreading throughout the United States, there is a great opportunity and incentive to do this work. Fair employers, with a wish to remain fair to organized labor, will welcome the opportunity to identify their products as being fair.

And so, we are appealing through this magazine to all Brothers in all Locals and all District Councils to bend every effort to promote the use of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on all wood products, thus assuring the use of fair products on all jobs throughout the United States.

LABEL COMMITTEE,
Tacoma District Council of Lumber and
Sawmill Workers.

Meet Brother Tetrault, Hale and Hearty, at 83



Raymond Tetrault, retired member of the Brotherhood, will soon be 83. He was born in Middlebury, Vt., in 1852 and formerly lived in South Coventry, Conn., where he worked in a textile mill for a wage of one dollar a day. His hours were from 5:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Brother Tetrault left South Coventry in 1881, going to Holyoke, Mass., where he worked a year at the lathing trade, then decided to move to Springfield, Mass., to learn Carpentry.

The next fifty-five years of his life were spent as a carpenter. Brother Tetrault has been a member in good standing of Local Union 96, Springfield, Mass., since 1896. He worked on many prominent buildings erected during that time.

For thirteen years prior to his retirement, he did furniture repair work.

Brother Tetrault married Mary Brunette, of Burlington, Vt., in 1872 in South Cov-

entry. Since his wife's death in 1921, he has made his home with a daughter and son-in-law, William Terrell. Brother Tetrault has five grand children and seven great grand children.

Brother Tetrault enjoys excellent health as his picture (upper left) attests. He frequently walks to downtown Springfield, a distance of more than two miles from his home. Brother Tetrault attributes his robust health to life long hard work and good habits.

COLUMBUS, O., LOCAL 200 PRAISES ITS LADIES AUXILIARY

The Ladies Auxiliary of Columbus, O., has been making good use of the modern kitchen and dining hall belonging to Local Union 200. The Auxiliary has been active in serving meals to the members which the Local greatly appreciates.

The Auxiliary ladies were on the job night and day during the 1937 floods in the Ohio valley and sent quantities of food and clothing to the flood sufferers.

At Christmas the Auxiliary devoted time and money to helping needy families and also found time to be host at a party for members of the Local and their families, giving all presents. During January the Auxiliary clothed a needy family.

The members of the Local were surprised recently when a committee from the Auxiliary asked permission to be admitted to a meeting at which time they presented forty dollars to the Local toward its building fund.

Mrs. Charles Stotler is a very capable president of the Auxiliary. Mrs. Stotler and other members are working diligently to increase their membership.

Local 200 of Columbus also has an entertainment committee of which it is proud. The committee has been active in charity work and it recently also presented forty dollars to the Local for its building fund. The Local also has the committee to thank for a new flag.

Local 200 is very grateful of its Auxiliary and entertainment committee and wants the Brotherhood to know of its faithful work in the interest of the organization.

Members of Local 200.

T. E. Wallers, Recording Secretary.

Brother John Hirschak and Wife Honored On 25th Wedding Anniversary

Brother John Hirschak, a member of Local Union 65, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, for more than twenty-two years, and his wife were given a surprise party and turkey banquet Saturday night, February 5, on the occasion of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.

The affair was held in Holy Trinity school auditorium which was beautifully decorated.

The happy couple was presented with many gifts and several bouquets of flowers.

Messages, letters and telegrams were received wishing them many more years of health, joy and happiness.

Mr. Michael J. Slavic acted as toastmaster, and the Reverend Rura offered the invocation. There were addresses by Reverend John E. Rura, pastor of the Holy Trinity Church; assistant pastors Reverend L. J. Petrick and Reverend Joseph Tomko, Judge Matthew Melko, Mrs. Andrew Paculak, Vice-President of the Blue Bell Grove, No. 19 Woodmen Circle; Mrs. John Marshall of Winfield, Long Island; Mr. Michael Stofega, Sr., President of St. Matthew Society; Mrs. Daniel Dwyer, Financial Secretary of Blue Bell Grove, No. 19 Woodmen Circle; Mr. George Hydo, Financial Secretary of Slovanic Camp, No. 85, Woodmen of the World; Mr. Mathias Zserai, District Deputy of the Woodmen of the World; Mrs. Stanley Ankuta of Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. Louise Hulla, mother of Mrs. Hirschak; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Hirschak and Mrs. Michael Norko.

Miss Virginia Sotak gave a novelty tap dance and Mrs. John Mizenko sang "I love You Truly," accompanied at the piano by Edmund Koren. Michael J. Slavic sang "When Your Hair Has Turned to Silver."

Guests were present from Ramey, Pa.; Torrington, Conn.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Winfield, L. I.; West Brighton, S. I.; Woodbridge, N. J.; Sewaren, N. J.; Port Reading, N. J.; Maplewood, N. J.; Newark, N. J., and New York City.

Brother John Hirschak joined Local Union 102, Franklin, Mass., December 11, 1909. He later transferred to L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.; then to L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., then to L. U. 478, New York City, N. Y., then to L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J., in August, 1915 where he holds membership at the present time.

We congratulate Brother Hirschak and his good wife on their twenty-fifth anniversary and wish them luck and happiness in the years to come.

THANK YOU, BROTHER FOX

Editor, The Carpenter:

I desire to commend you on the splendid answers you gave Westbrook Pegler in the January issue of the The Carpenter. Personally, I have no patience with men of Pegler's makeup. The January issue of The Carpenter was very interesting.

Herbert H. A. Fox, Recording Secretary,
Local 747, Oswego, N. Y.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have read your reply to Westbrook Pegler in the January issue of The Carpenter and wish to congratulate you on the clear and factual answer.

Fraternally yours,

Charles H. Sand, Secretary,
D. C. Cook County, Ill.

WE BEG YOUR PARDON, BROTHER EDWARDS

In the February issue of The Carpenter, it was stated that Brother Charles Edwards of Local 1244 of Montreal, had been a member of the Brotherhood for fifty years. The Carpenter inadvertently erred. The article should have stated that Brother Edwards has been a member of the Brotherhood for sixty years. We are glad to make this correction.

Local 985, Gary, Ind., Celebrates Its Thirty-First Birthday

A warm brotherly spirit prevailed while chill blasts howled outside as Brothers of Local 985, Gary, Ind., celebrated their thirty-first birthday, January 27, in the Gary Labor Temple. Despite the cold and unfavorable weather, the assembly hall was well filled.

Visiting Brothers represented nearly all of the Locals of the District.

Brother C. A. Coombs, president of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters, opened the speaking on the program after which Ed Carlson, president of the Lake County District Council and W. M. Harris, secretary and treasurer gave short talks.

Visiting Brothers from the district were then introduced.

An interesting part of the program was supplied by some of the "early settlers" who recalled experiences in Gary during the construction days when the city was only sand wastes.

Among these were President John T. Hewitt who was one of the first Business Agents of the Local, holding that post until 1911; Brother O. R. Burch, Business Agent for the last twenty years and Brother James Farley, former president for sixteen years.

Brother W. Henry Carlson, the only charter member still with the Local, was unable to attend. Among those present, however, were C. G. McDowell, the first to come into the Local on a clearance card and Brother Henry Halck, the first apprentice to join Local 985. Also present were many members of Local 1117, of Tolleston which was absorbed by Local 985. They also reminisced on the early days of the city.

Refreshments followed the speaking and the Brothers went home expressing their thanks to the Local for a good time and the hope for many more happy birthdays for Local 985.

L. G. Cutler, Recording Secretary,
Local 985, Gary, Ind.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF BROTHERHOOD

Members coming to Alaska, are subject to transfer to the Local Unions of Alaska. And to live up to the Constitution and Laws of the Brotherhood, and local trade rules, offenders who come here and violate the Constitution and Laws, or Local trade rules will be duly reported to Headquarters, and action taken against any offenders.

Any Local Union, District Council, or State Council that contemplates an agreement with the Employers of Alaska, will first place such matters before the Unions having jurisdiction in Alaska, namely Local 1501 Ketchikan, Alaska, and Local 1944, Juneau, Alaska. These unions are at the present time negotiating for an agreement with the Cannery Operators of Alaska.

Leonard Dean, Recording Secretary,
Local Union 1944, Juneau, Alaska.

BUY AMERICAN MADE GLOVES

Gloversville, N. Y.

Editor, The Carpenter:

This city is the glove center of the nation and thousands of our people are now out of employment due to the influx of foreign made gloves now being sold throughout the country.

With no gloves being made here, everything is at a standstill as there is practically no other industry here.

Fraternally yours,

E. M. Nulty, Secretary,
Local 1107, Gloversville, N. Y.

Brother De Guerre Replies to Pegler

Editor, The Carpenter:

I enclose clipping from The San Francisco News, which has deleted some of my lines which would have put more teeth in the article:

Fraternally yours,

Frank De Guerre.

* * * * *

EDITOR: As a subscriber of The San Francisco News since its first publication, and as a member of Carpenters' Union No. 22, I respectfully submit the January issue of The Carpenter containing General Secretary Duffy's answers to Westbrook Pegler. I am aware that The News is not responsible for opinions expressed by writers and columnists, but when a regular ace-columnist (who has attained higher acclaim as a sportswriter) resorts to his pugnacious, combative and pernicious pen in his attempt to discredit unionism by means of vicious, untruthful slams at American Federation of Labor activities, it is incumbent on The News to publish the answer to these untruthful slams, especially when presented by such a high labor authority as Frank Duffy.—Frank De Guerre.

NOTE: Mr. Duffy's reply is too long to print in this column. It refers to Pegler's reference to a letter, written by an employe at the Brotherhood of Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Fla., complaining about low wages paid there, and the long hours worked. Mr. Duffy points out that neither the writer of the letter nor Mr. Pegler explained that some employes of the Home work only part time and others, working full time, are supplied with food and quarters free.

Mr. Duffy also objects to Pegler's reference to the "enormous initiation fees and dues which are extracted from nominally free American working men" by unions. He points out that the initiation fee of his union is \$10, and dues are not less than \$1 per month; also that death benefits paid by the union aggregate between \$40,000 and \$60,000 monthly. In addition, old-age pensions, running into hundreds of thousands of dollars, are paid to members, he says, all these benefits coming out of fees and dues paid by members.—The Editor.

STAY-AWAY NOTICES

* The District Council of New York City wishes to inform the Brotherhood that of its 20,000 membership in Greater New York alone, 40 to 50 per cent now are idle due to the fact that building construction is practically at a standstill.

The largely publicised "World's Fair" project is an inducement to lure carpenters to New York City. Work on this project will not open until April, 1939 and while the project is of large proportions and work will be spread over a long period of time, the work will absorb only a small percentage of local men at any one time.

An influx of carpenters will prove a sad disappointment to those who make the trip and will also increase the burden of the District Council to maintain working conditions which cost so much time and money.

Carpenters, other than those now seeking work in New York City, are not needed.

Charles W. Hanson, President.

New York District Council.

* * * * *

Notice to members from distant points contemplating work in Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Many members from distant points are coming to this county hoping to find work.

All the work is "let" in small units and the first to be employed are those who have been on relief in the past. After those workmen have been absorbed, only local county men who have not been on relief are to be employed. This is a

state ruling and not our own. We have plenty of members to take care of all the work planned and it will be a waste of any member's time, from out of the state to come here under the present state ruling.

Fraternally yours

Clifford A. Greenert, Recording Secretary
Local Union 500, Butler, Pa.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

Attention Brotherhood members—Stay away from Oswego, N. Y., as work is scarce and many of our men are idle.

Herbert H. A. Fox, Recording Secretary,
Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

An influx of carpenters to the Grand Coulee Dam will prove a sad disappointment to those who make the trip, as we have more than enough men to fill the jobs.

Fraternally yours,

J. Meade, Business Agent,
Local 1332, Grand Coulee, Wash.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

We seem to be in the spotlight as far as outside carpenters are concerned. We wish to call attention to Brothers that what work we now have in Bay City, Mich., is not any more than enough to keep some of our local members busy. At present only a very few of our members are working with no prospects for a great amount of work in the near future.

Fraternally yours,

Albert Popp, Secretary,
Local 116, Bay City, Mich.

* * * * *

Work in Fort Worth, Texas, is scarce at the present time. We have a large percentage of carpenters out of jobs. Carpenters are advised not to come to Fort Worth in the expectation of finding work.

John W. Oglesby, Business Representative,
Local 18, 22, Fort Worth, Texas.

* * * * *

Word comes from Carbondale, Pa., advising traveling Brothers to stay away as only local help will be employed on the new Fairview State Hospital and there is enough carpenters to fill the jobs.

* * * * *

Stillwater, Okla., writes that work is scarce there and a lot of carpenters are unemployed.

* * * * *

There is little work in La Crosse, Wis. A large percentage of our membership is without jobs and there is no chance for outside carpenters to obtain work.

John C. Riley, Recording Secretary,
Local 1143, La Crosse, Wis.

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CRAFT PROBLEMS HELPFUL

Editor, The Carpenter:

With reference to the Craft Problems in our official monthly journal, The Carpenter, please be advised that we, like many others of the Brotherhood, have secured much knowledge and information therefrom.

We wish to further advise that the new setup of The Carpenter on current matters and labor problems is very interesting.

Fraternally yours,

Richard Gohsler, Recording Secretary,
Local 261, Scranton, Pa.

Father and Son

The times have proved my judgment bad,
I've followed foolish hopes in vain.
And as you look upon your dad
You see him commonplace and plain.
No brilliant wisdom I enjoy;
The jests I tell have grown to bore you,
But remember this, my boy,
'Twas I who chose your mother for you!

Against the blunders I have made
And all the things I've failed to do
The weaknesses which I've displayed,
This fact remains forever true;
This still to my credit must stay
And don't forget, I implore you.
Whatever else you think or say:
'Twas I who chose your mother for you!

Chuckle at times behind my back
About the ties and hats I wear;
Sound judgment I am known to lack.
Smile at the ancient view I air,
Say if you will I'm often wrong.
But with my faults strewn out before you,
Remember this your whole life long:
'Twas I who chose your mother for you!

Your life from babyhood to now
Has known the sweetness of her care;
Her tender hand has smoothed your brow;
Her love gone with you everywhere,
Through every day and every night
You've had an angel to adore you;
So bear in mind I once was right;
'Twas I who chose your mother for you!

Craft Problems



Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON CXIII

Preparing material for frames, whether they are window frames, door frames, or some other kind of frames, must be systematized in order to reach the maximum efficiency. When the workman is cutting material he should cut as much as is needed of each kind. For example, if ten frames are to be made, let him cut material for ten sills, ten subsills, ten pairs of jambs, ten heads and so forth. Then when he goes to shape the material, he should finish each kind before starting on something else, as for instance, if he is working on sills, let him finish all the sills, or if he is on jambs let him finish them, and then the heads and the casings and so on until the stuff is all in shape for putting the frames together.

Assembling the frames can also be systematized,—putting all of the same size together before starting on another size and so on until they are all assembled.

In the previous lesson we progressed as far as the jambs, so we will begin the illustrations of this lesson with the screen stop.

Fig. 683 shows to the left an edge view and a face view of a screen stop drawn to a small scale. A square is shown applied to the edge view, giving the figures to be used in getting the bevel. This bevel is the same as the one we gave in the last lesson, that is, we are taking 5 on the tongue of the square and 24 on the body. The face view, the second from the left, gives the length of the screen stop as $55\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This allows for the necessary projection beyond the head jamb. The drawings to the right show details, in part, of the top and bottom ends of the screen stop. To the extreme right is shown a face view, giving the width in figures, and the second from the right is an edge view, showing the bevel and giving the thickness in figures.

It might be mentioned that a 1x6 board can be ripped so it will make a jamb and a screen stop, as we are showing in the illustration, Fig. 684. Here we are giving a small scale drawing of

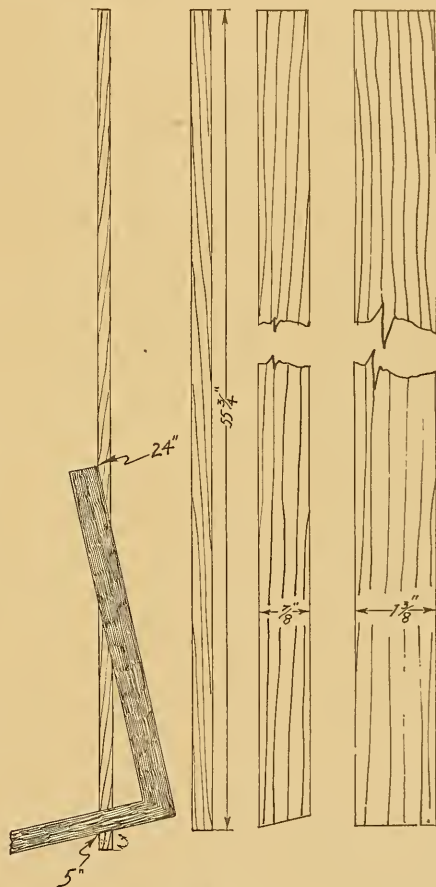


Fig. 683

a 1x6 at a, (upper drawing) indicating by dotted line how it must be ripped in order to make a head jamb and a screen stop. The length of the head is given in figures; also the length of the screen stop. The screen stop is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches shorter than the head jamb, because $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch is taken up by the housing of the jambs, and 1

inch by the side screen stops. At b is shown a parting bead for the head, which, as will be noticed, is as long as the head jamb. A detail, showing the parting bead in part and a section of it, is shown at A, (lower drawing). At B and C, respectively, we are showing sections and details in part, of the head and of the screen stop. By dotted lines we are indicating the plowing for the parting bead. A little

Fig. 687 shows, 1, an edge view of the parting bead for the jambs, and 2, a side view. The figures on the drawing give the width, thickness and length of the side parting beads. The shaded parts toward the top, indicate cross sections. To the right of this figure, 3 and 4, we are showing respectively, an edge view of a side casing and a face view. The figures on the drawings give the thickness, width and the length of

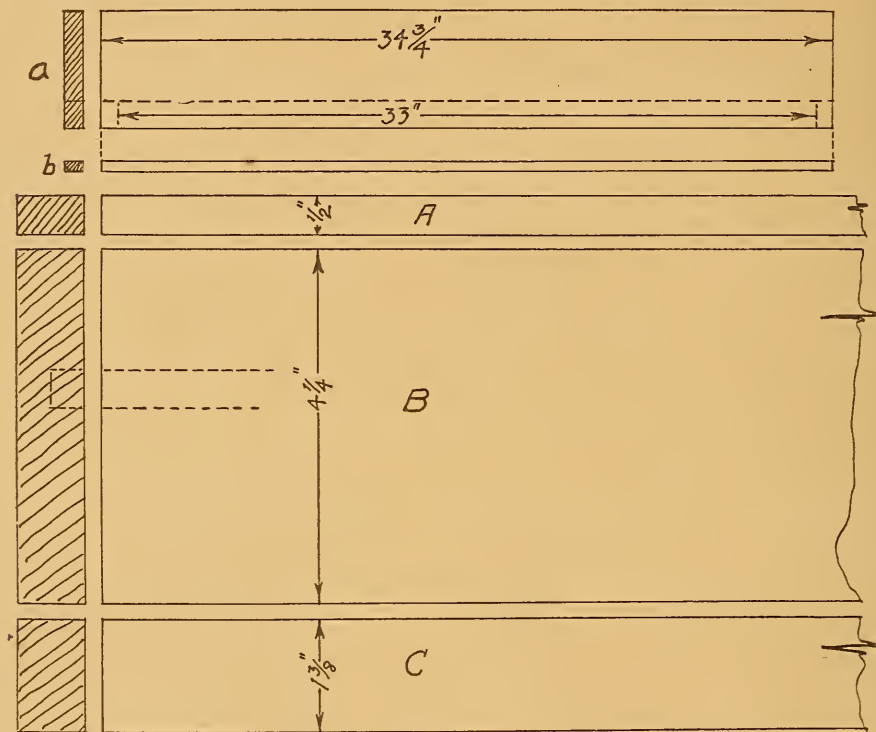


Fig. 684

study of the drawings in Fig. 684, will show how the head and the screen stop can be ripped from a 1x6, which is equally true of the jambs. This is further illustrated by Fig. 685, which needs no explanation, excepting that the dotted lines show from where the jamb was taken.

Fig. 686 shows how the bevel for the various pieces of a frame is transferred to a bevel square, which is then used in marking the bevels. The steel square is used for establishing the bevel, but for marking the bevel square is much more convenient.

the casings. The shaded parts toward the top represent cross sections.

We have just four more pieces left to complete the frame. These we are showing in Fig. 688, first, individually, and then put together.

Number 1, of Fig. 688 gives a top view of the water table or cap. The length is given in figures and also the width. The shaded part represents a cross section. A short distance from either end, we are pointing out saw kerfs that should be cut into the back of the cap, so that when the siding or shingling is done, it can be cut out,

and the outside finish can be slipped behind it. A face view of the cap is

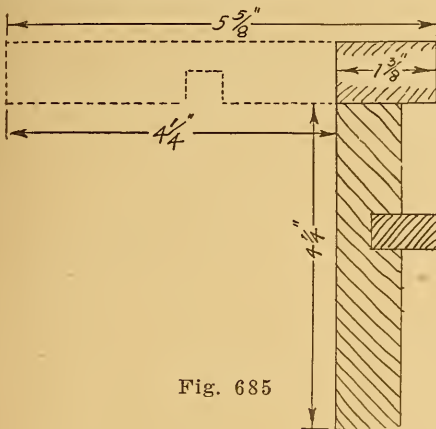


Fig. 685

shown at 2. At 3 is shown a face view of the moulding, also a section. Number 4 shows the head casing, giving the

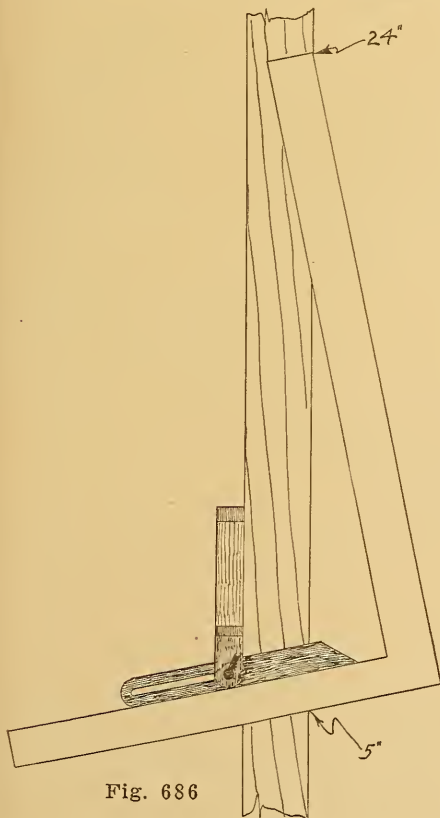


Fig. 686

width and length in figures. A cross section is also shown, shaded. Number

5 shows these pieces put together. To the right, we are showing how a short piece of moulding cut on either end to a 45-degree angle should be attached to the head casing, so when the siding is done, the workman can use it for the return mouldings. The figures shown on the drawings given in Fig.

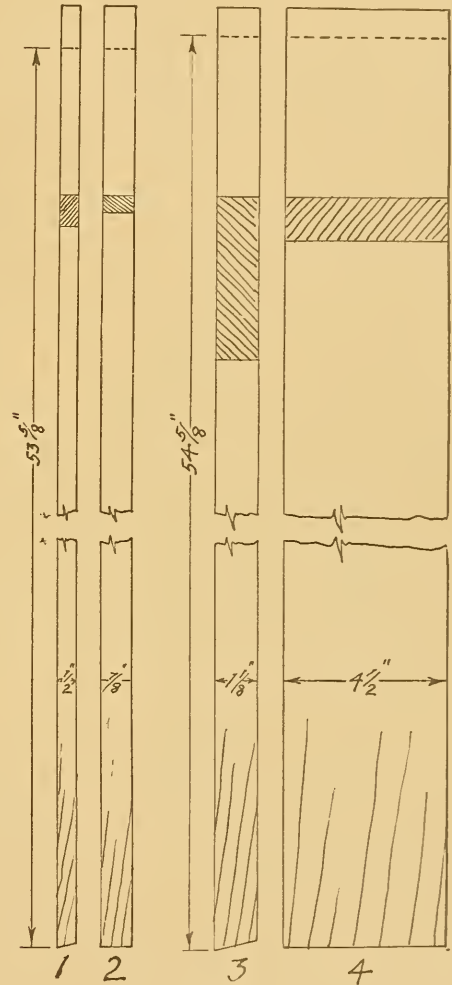


Fig. 687

688, are sufficient to complete the head casing of a window or door frame.

It should be remembered in studying these drawings, that we are still working on a window frame for a window 30" by 24", 2 lights, otherwise, some of the figures could not be properly understood.

For putting the frame together, 8d

box nails are perhaps the best for nailing the jamb, 6d box for nailing the screen stops and the cap, 6d finish for the moulding and 10d casing nails for the casings. The head parting bead is seldom nailed, and the sides are merely fastened enough to keep them in place,

and choose accordingly. The jambs are the principal trouble makers. If they are of hard, flat grained material, the nails will often either run out on the face or on the back.

The preservation of the wood should also be kept in mind, especially if the

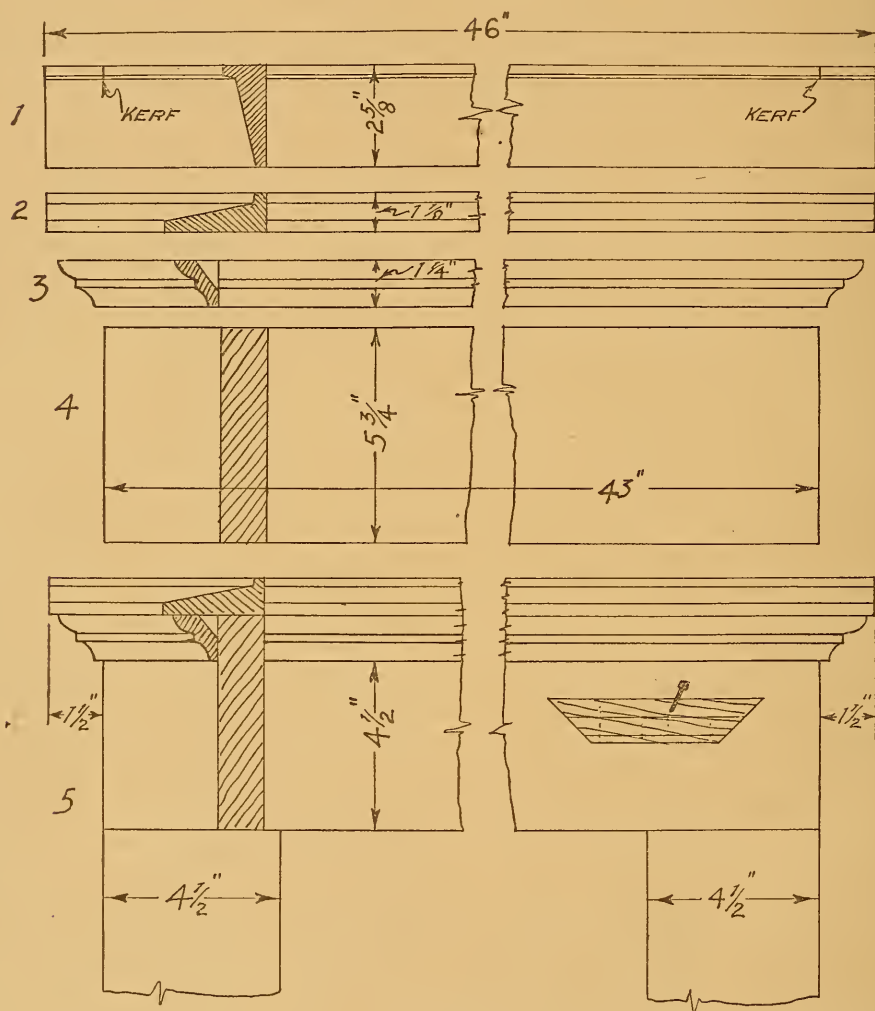


Fig. 688

say, with two one-inch brads. This is not a rule that cannot be changed. The important thing is to have the frames substantially fastened together. If soft material is used, heavier nails can be used. The choice of the material is not always left to the carpenter, but when it is, he should keep in mind the nailing

frame is for a permanent building. The joints of the frame should be painted before the frame is put together. In some instances, it is advisable to paint the backs of everything that goes into a frame. This is especially true for frames that are built into masonry or concrete.

Blue Print Reading And Estimating

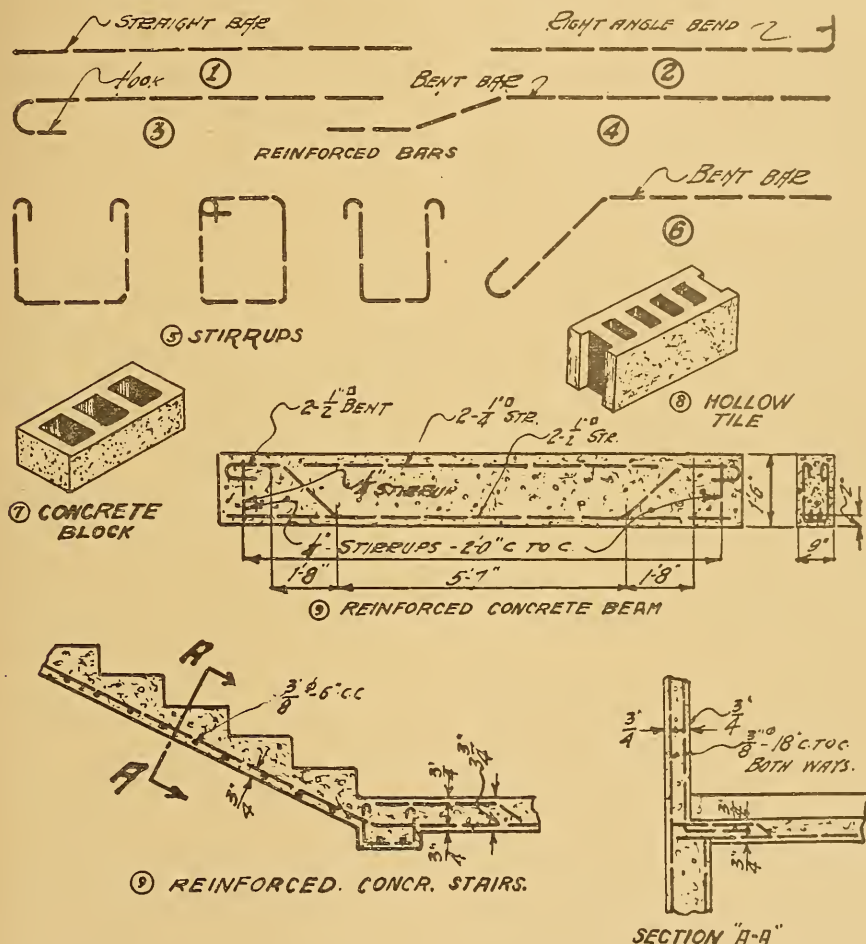
(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE REINFORCING STEEL

Concrete construction may be divided into three distinct parts: Concrete

Whenever the design calls for such, construction requires reinforcing steel and in many sections of the country the application of reinforcing steel to all masonry structures, brick, hollow tile or concrete block, is made mandatory by state and municipal regulations. California adheres to this practice.

Monolithic concrete was, in part, de-



REINFORCING STEEL DETAILS

blocks, Monolithic concrete and Reinforced concrete.

Concrete blocks are precast units. These units are quite frequently made up in forms on the building site and laid in mortar in the same manner as brick. Two common types of concrete block are shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

scribed in the previous chapters. As the name implies, it is poured in one piece such as foundations, sidewalks, driveways, garage floors and garages, and several other small structures. This kind of construction is sometimes termed as "mass concrete" and with the exception of a few cases, where the soil

conditions demand it, no reinforcing steel is used.

Reinforced concrete is the type of construction employed in the erection of monumental structures, bridges, viaducts, irrigation works, dams, harbor improvements. The method consists of building within wooden forms a skeleton of steel rods, bars, channels reinforcing fabric, etc. wired together and then pouring the liquid concrete over this frame. This makes, when completed a very strong and rigid form of construction.

The reinforcing steel which goes into this type of construction is very carefully calculated by the structural engineer. The sections, weights, lengths, shape and functions of all reinforcing members is established by using the general design of the structure supplied by the architect in the case of a building. In civil engineering projects the complete work is handled by the civil or structural engineers.

In the accompanying drawing the most common types of reinforcing rods are shown in Figs. 1 to 6. These may have any other shape, depending upon the nature of the structural members and the duty it is expected to perform.

Reinforcing steel usually consists of round or square bars of various diameter or cross sections. These bars are formed according to the nature and location of the portion of the building where it goes in.

Reinforcing mesh or steel wire fabric comes in rolls of various widths or sheets of designated length and width. The diameter of the wire and the aperture and shape of mesh depend upon the nature of the functions this material is to perform.

The general method of representation of reinforced concrete on drawings is shown in Fig. 9, (reinforced concrete beams and stairs). The outline of the finished concrete member is shown in solid lines of medium weight. Sometimes these lines are made fairly heavy. The reinforcing steel is shown in "heavy dash lines" and the characteristic of the material is described definitely, giving the cross section, shape, mark and spacing of each individual rod.

It is very imperative to mention that while materials of construction are symbolically shown when a cross section of an object is being represented, in

concrete work a departure is made from this general custom and "concrete" is indicated when a member is being represented either in elevation or cross section. Thus in Fig. 9 the beam is shown in elevation and to the right of it is an end view. The reinforcing steel is indicated in both views as if the beam was cut across as well as longitudinally. There are two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch square bars bent with hooks at both ends. These bars are being detailed on the same view. It will be noted that the figure on the second dimension line establishes the manner in which these bars are to be bent. The straight middle portion is 5'7" long and the offset equals to 1'8". The first dimension line refers to the stirrups and these are made of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch bars and are spaced 2'0" center to center. Only the two extreme stirrups are shown. The intermediate ones are omitted on the drawing. The two $\frac{1}{2}$ " straight bars in the bottom of the beam are shown in section on the view to the right. This view also shows the location of these bars from the bottom of the beam and also the depth and thickness of the beam.

It is suggested that the student diligently study the accompanying drawing, analyze every part and make sure that he understands it. It is quite helpful to copy some of the views shown and make some modifications by means of rough free hand sketches. This method has been found very effective in the matter of studying plan reading.

If the student should experience a difficulty in understanding some of our postulates, he is welcome to communicate with the writer who will be only too glad to make the matter clear.

Adapting Standard Moldings For Furniture Details

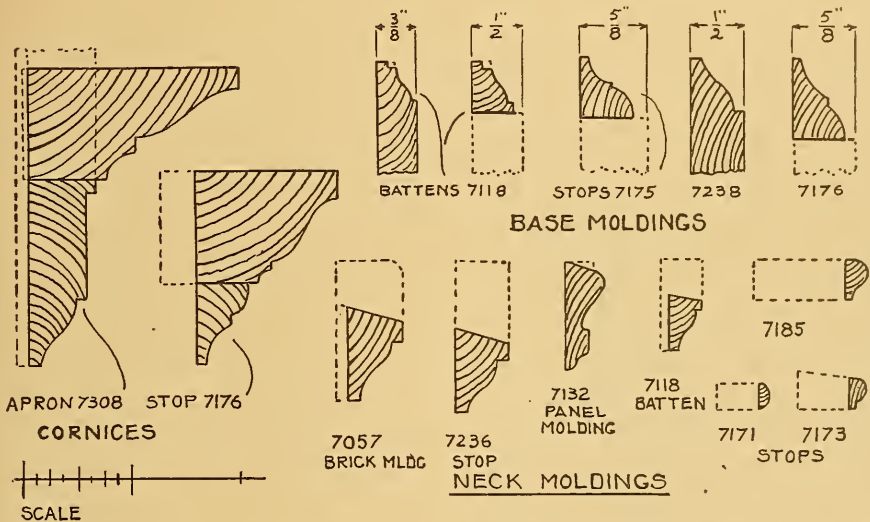
(By Charles A. King)

Often the trouble of securing suitable moldings and the expense of having a few feet made for a special purpose is a check upon the ambition of the homemaker and often a prohibitive factor in the work of the professional craftsman. However, many home shops and shops housing a modest business are equipped with light and efficient circular saws and other machinery and often molding perplexities may be solved by their use. These machines make possi-

ble the use of the resources of any well stocked lumber yard which carries the standard designs and sizes of moldings. These moldings have been expertly designed to suit certain purposes in finishing buildings; though the sizes of some of their details will be found difficult if not impossible to adapt to small details of fine cabinet work, many of them may be worked over or combined with others which permits a fairly wide range of quite acceptable moldings. We propose to suggest possibilities and methods for making these moldings suitable for use upon most common sizes of bookcases, tables, desks etc. and upon built-in furniture.

ings, and panel moldings with those of the sketch will make the method clear. While the results may not in all cases be highly ideal, few except the trained designer will either see or sense anything that is not as it should be and for nearly all but very meticulous custom work this method will be found satisfactory. Indeed for even that, many moldings may be worked out that will satisfy even the most discriminating.

Usually these moldings are stocked in pine, fir, whitewood and similar easily worked woods; if the completed work is to be stained or painted these moldings will give excellent results but if oak, mahogany or other wood of distinctive



A request to the central committee on Lumber Standards, Washington, D. C., will bring a set of designs of the 7000 Series American Standard Moldings. The sketch suggests methods by which the numbers of moldings, for example, Cap 7162 and Apron 7308 (referring to types and members of moldings as listed in the above pamphlet) may be worked over on a circular saw to adapt them for use as a cornice. The same method may be followed in adapting standard moldings for many special purposes. A wide range of designs is available and their possible combinations may easily be extended to cover the most essential needs of the shop of either the professional or the home craftsman. A comparison of the list numbers of battens, stops, brick mold-

grain or color is to be matched, sometimes the desired wood may be found in stock, if not, it may be necessary to have it struck to order if no suitable substitute can be found. This is expensive for it requires as much time to set up a machine for ten feet as for a thousand, not considering the time that must be spent in waiting unless the molder is already set up, which is unusual.

There is the alternative of using almost anything for moldings and, sad to say, this is a far more common custom than it should be. Though the chance observer may not be able to put his finger on the discordant note, he senses that the completed piece is commonplace, while if reasonable discrimination and care had been used by the craftsman the piece could easily have satisfied one of excellent taste.

Hinge-Mortise Router

The piece-worker, perhaps, will not agree with us—he might have a tool that will get bigger and better results,

but notwithstanding that fact, we are going to give a plan for a hand-made hinge-mortise router that will give good results for the average carpenter.

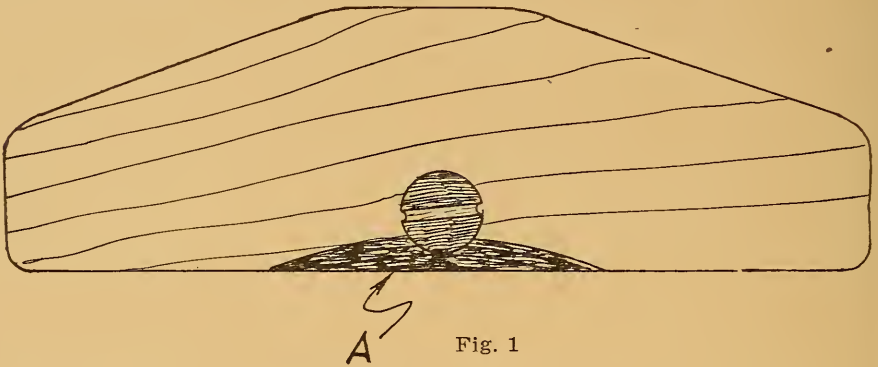


Fig. 1

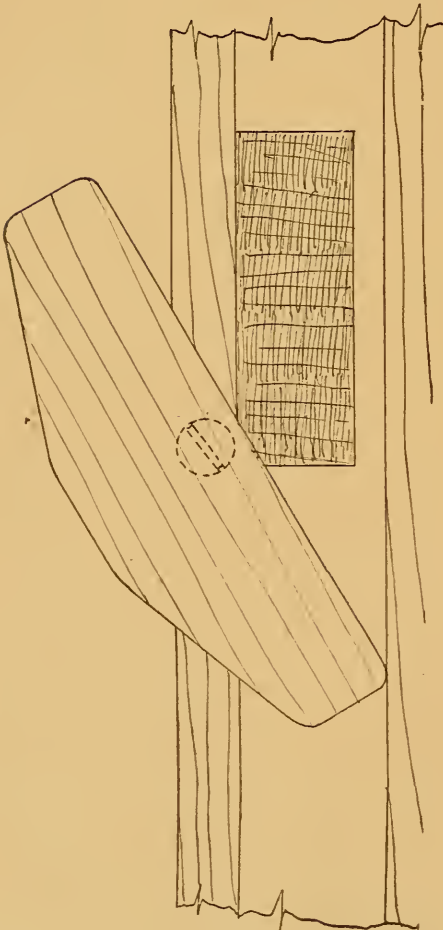


Fig. 2

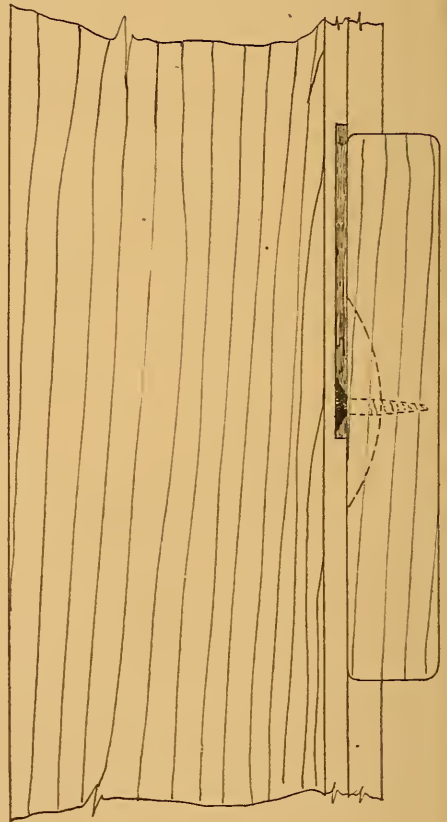


Fig. 3

Fig. 1 shows the bottom of the router. At A, we are showing shaded, a chamfer cut into the bottom corner of the

block of wood to make room for the chips to fall out. Fig. 2 is a face view of a hinge mortise chipped and ready for the router; that is to say, the heavy chips have been removed with a chisel, leaving for the router merely the smoothing of the mortise. The router is shown in a first working position in Fig. 2 drawing and the screw-head is indicated by dotted lines and circle. When operating the tool, it should be kept tight against the face of the jamb, as shown by Fig. 3. The dotted lines in this figure indicate the part of the screw that is inserted into the wood, and the form of the chip chamfer shown at A, Fig. 1.

Any kind of wood that will not split easily is suitable for the frame of the tool. The shape is our own idea, which can easily be changed to suit the tastes or the needs of those who want to experiment with it. The screw-head, if it needs it, can be sharpened on an oil-stone.

The bottom of the tool, especially for shallow mortises, should be hollowed out across the bottom much on the order shown by the dotted part-circle of Fig. 3, to prevent choking.—(H. H. Siegele)

Improper Framing Cause of Many Building Evils

Building a house, in the majority of instances, is the most important and biggest venture a man undertakes during his lifetime.

It would seem only reasonable that people who risk their savings and take additional obligations upon their future earnings should get an equivalent of their money's worth.

Yet how many thousands of people have been bitterly disappointed to find their houses, only a few years old, in need of numerous repairs, with sagging, squeaky floors, sprung doors, windows which cannot be opened, and when opened cannot be closed, leaky walls and roofs, plaster and stucco cracks and many other things which are the result of hidden weaknesses produced by poor construction.

The jerry-builder, of course, is mainly responsible for the major part of these evils. It is practically impossible for an individual not familiar with the technicalities of building construction to

detect the features of poor construction. The average man watching the erection of a house sees what appears to be a mass of lumber of various thicknesses, widths and lengths, cut and put together by men, he is confident, know what they are doing. To him "all is well" and he does not suspect that this may be a job run by one of those jerry-builders who have too long exacted from the building public the high toll of cheap construction.

Fortunately, however, this type of unscrupulous builder does not control the building industry. There are numerous honest and highly conscientious building contractors who are satisfied with a fair profit and are willing to deliver a well built job.

But it frequently happens that houses built by reliable builders display many of the defects enumerated and the most common troubles are plaster cracks, sticking doors and windows, opening of woodwork joints, etc.

Whenever such conditions are found, the cause is usually ascribed to faulty foundations. However, the fact of the matter is that seventy-five per cent or more of such destructive action is due to improper framing. By improper framing we mean that the construction throughout the entire building is out of balance with reference to horizontal members which expand and contract with temperature changes or are in the process of drying after being made a part of the entire structure.

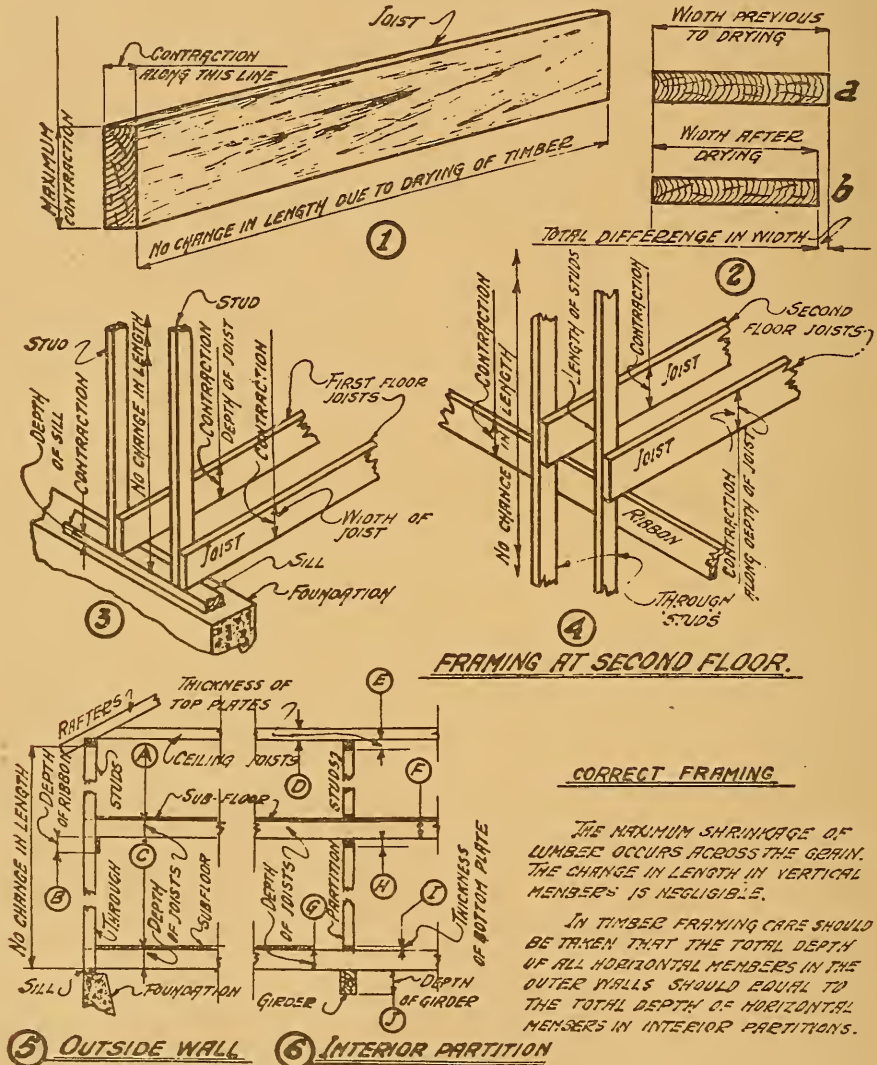
Lumber, the major material used for house building, with its minimum cost, flexibility and insulating qualities, has an outstanding defect which plays a very prominent part in sound construction. This defect is known as shrinkage, and is due to the presence of a certain amount of moisture in all framing lumber.

Formerly it was customary for lumber dealers to keep their yards well stocked with material to last over a period of several months. This practice afforded the possibility of large quantities of structural timber being subjected to what is known as "open air drying" and the builder in many instances could obtain lumber which was comparatively free from any excessive moisture content.

Nqw, with modern conditions of quick transportation, the lumber dealer

usually maintains a supply of material to last three or four weeks at the most and lumber goes more directly from the sawmill to the building site and air seasoning naturally is minimized. Then, too, there is always a chance that rainy

After the frame has been erected and the structure completed the process of drying is taking place. In drying the moisture contents are evaporated, the cells of the wood structure collapse and the volume of the section is being re-



periods will occur while the building is in the process of erection. Consequently it is almost impossible to obtain framing lumber which would be so dry as not to cause serious trouble after it has gone into the building.

What happens then when green lumber is by necessity used in construction?

duced in size, or as we say, the wood "shrinks."

This reduction in size is evidenced mainly across the grain. The length of the timber is not usually being affected. This condition is very clearly illustrated in Figs 1 and 2. The end of the joist at "a" represents the width of the tim-

ber before the process of drying took place, and at "b" the same timber after the moisture has evaporated. The difference in width is evident.

Fig. 3 represents the framing of the exterior wall of the first floor in what is known as the "Balloon frame." The studs in this type of construction usually extend from the first floor and up to the ceiling joists of the second floor. The second floor joists are being supported on a ribbon spiked to the studs, as shown in Fig. 4. The length of the studs will not change, but all the horizontal members such as the sill on top of the foundation, the first floor joist, the ribbon and the second floor joists will all be affected by temperature changes, which means if a joist was 10 inches deep during the process of erection its depth may be reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch or 1 inch after it has dried. Consequently everything, all parts of the structure resting on top of the joists or connected with same in some other way, will also change their original location and this is where the plaster cracks occur, floors sag and doors and windows stick.

While there is no hard and fast rule which may be laid down for various systems of framing, the fact should be kept in mind that the size of the structural members will change after a period of time has elapsed after completion and that conditions of this nature can and should be controlled, while the building is in the process of framing.

A general rule may be applied to all types of framing whether it be the "Balloon" type, the "Braced" or the "Western frame"—that is the total depth of horizontal members in the outer walls should be balanced as nearly as possible with the total depth of these members in the interior portion walls. Then when the sizes of these members change they will change uniformly throughout the whole structure. So whether the floor is going down or going up everything moves "with it."

The diagram in Fig. 5 shows the framing of the outside wall and the one in Fig. 6 the framing of an interior partition. The depths of the horizontal members in the outer wall which will be affected by temperature changes are the floor joists, the ribbon and the sill, and sub-floor, while the horizontal members in the partition walls are: the gird-

ers supporting the first floor joists, the joists of the first and second floors, the bottom plates, the top plates of the first floor and the sub-floors.

By adding up the depths of all the horizontal members in the outside wall and those in the partition wall, it may be ascertained what is liable to happen when these figures are not equalized.

Since no general rule can be worked out as to how these conditions may be controlled in each individual case, it is up to the individual who directs the operations to devise the proper method whereby these situations may be remedied.—(L. Perth)

WOOD FOR HEAVY CONSTRUCTION

Airplane hangars in Vermont, a great highway bridge in Ohio, an automobile carloading dock in Detroit, oil derricks and walking beams in Kansas, wood water pipe in Pittsburgh, piling and timbers for the construction of the New York World's Fair, earthquake-resistant school buildings in California, a ski jump in Soldiers' Field, Chicago—such are a few of the high-lights of the use of Pacific Northwest forest products throughout the country in 1937, according to Seattle officials of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

"Heavy construction," the statement said, "is especially dependent on the Douglas fir region for wood. In 1937 the development of designs in timber engineering increased the use of wood in heavy structures, replacing more costly materials. Metal ring connectors, adding tenfold to the strength of bolted timber joints, and new methods of laminating lumber in a variety of truss forms, have been the main factors of growing demand for West Coast timbers in heavy construction."

"This lamination principle has also been applied to large timbers, as for oil well walking beams," the statement continued. "Wood, because of its low rigidity, is preferred for the job of pumping oil from great depths. By uniting three timbers in a new design, we now have walking beams that safely support center dead weight of 90,000 pounds and more and have the flexible strength required for dependable pumping of oil from a mile below ground surface. Timber engineering has made the wood derrick the modern-type derrick of the oil industry."



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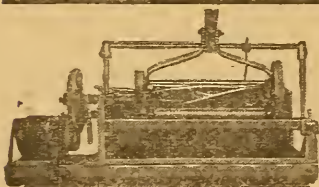
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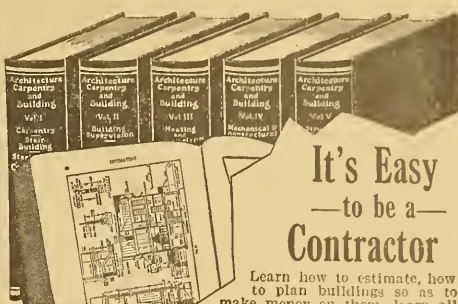


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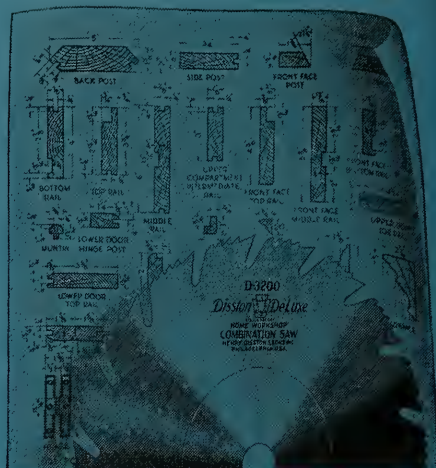
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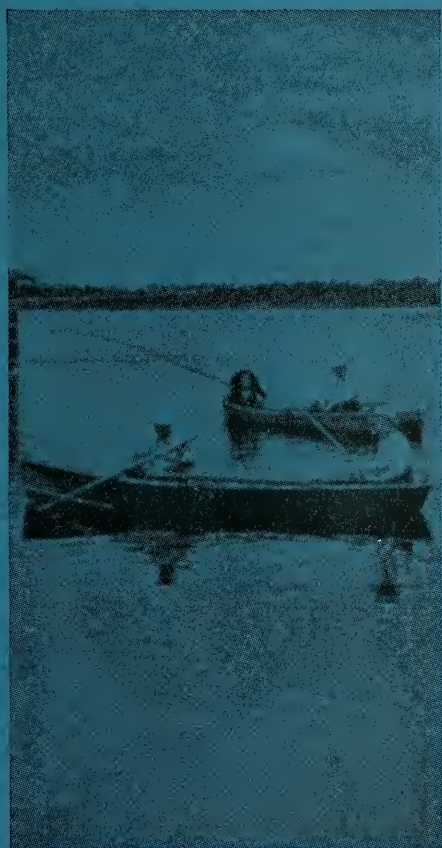
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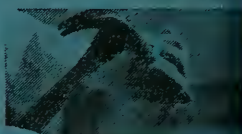
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Sawmill and Timber Workers, Furniture Workers, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

GOOD name, in man and woman,
dear my lord,

Is the immediate jewel of their souls;

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis
something, nothing;

'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave
to thousands;

But he, that filches from me my good
name,

Robs me of that which not enriches him,

And makes me poor indeed.

Shakespeare.

Brotherhood Loses Esteemed Official



Labor Pauses to Pay Lakey Tribute

TUESDAY morning, March 1st, 1938, First General Vice-President George H. Lakey passed away at the Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., where he had gone two weeks previously for a minor operation.

The news of his death flashed from city to city and caused much surprise to his legion of friends. In Chicago where he lived for many years, it caused a profound impression among his old friends and associates with whom he worked in the past.

Brother Lakey was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, October 23, 1872. He came to Chicago when a young man and served as an apprentice at the carpenter trade. He joined Local Union No. 336, LaSalle, Illinois. In August, 1901, he transferred to Local Union No. 58, Chicago, Illinois, where he held membership continuously until he died.

In his younger days he was sturdy, square shouldered and full of vim and vigor. He possessed an abundance of courage, a keen mind, and the ability to express himself. He was aggressive, alert and forceful, and eager to do what he could for the advancement of our cause. He was open-minded and outspoken and possessed an engaging personality. To use a common expression, he was a "good mixer," and those who knew him intimately found in him a truly loyal friend.

A thirteen month building trades lockout was in progress at the time he cleared into Local Union No. 58, Chicago. Brother Lakey needed no urging to find his place in that fight. He plunged immediately into the thick of battle with the determination for which he was noted. From that time on he took an active and leading part in our movement. He served five terms as recording secretary of Local Union No. 58, to which office he was first elected in 1903. He was also elected delegate to the Chicago District Council of Carpenters in 1903 and served continuously in that capacity until he became Second General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood in 1915. While a member of the District Council he served as a member of the Organization Committee and took an active part in organizing the "north shore" and became the first business agent of that district, in which capacity he served until he was appointed general organizer in 1910.

While a member of the Organization Committee of the Chicago District Council he was instrumental in bringing about the consolidation of the Amalgamated Wood Workers Union with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

He served as delegate from Local Union No. 58 to the general convention in Milwaukee in 1904 and each succeeding general convention up to and including the Washington D. C. convention in 1912.

In September, 1929, he became First General Vice-President and held that position until he died.

He served as delegate from the Brotherhood to the Annual Conventions of the Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. for several years. In 1936 he was a delegate to the Tampa Convention of the Building Trades Department. He also served in 1936 as delegate to the Tampa, Florida Convention of the A. F. of L. and was appointed a member of the Committee on Building Trades.

His last public function was when he acted as toastmaster at the banquet given by Local Union No. 60 at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Indiana on the night of January 6, 1938, in celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the founding of that union. He was at his best and everyone said so.



George H. Lakey

1872

1938

His oft expressed motto was "Do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you."

The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon, March 3, 1938. Burial was in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.

The active pallbearers were: Werner Johanson, John Renholm, John Sundberg, Chas. H. Sand, Otto Anderson and Gust Linquist, all members of Local Union No. 58, Chicago, Illinois.

The Honorary pallbearers were: William L. Hutcheson, General President; S. P. Meadows, Second General Vice-President; Frank Duffy, General Secretary; Thomas Neale, General Treasurer; T. M. Guerin, member of General Executive Board, First District; William J. Kelly, member of General Executive Board, Second District; Harry Schwarzer, member of General Executive Board, Third District and R. E. Roberts, member of the General Executive Board, Fifth District; John R. Stevenson, Ted Kenney, Arthur Palmgren, Dan Butler, George C. Ottens and Earl Oliver, all Chicago members of the Brotherhood.

The following prominent leaders of labor attended the funeral:

Frank Morrison, Secretary-Treasurer A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.

I. N. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Dept., Washington, D. C.

P. J. Morrin, President and J. H. Lyons, Treasurer International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, St. Louis, Mo.

L. P. Lindelof, President and Clarence E. Swick, Secretary-Treasurer Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Lafayette, Ind.

W. C. Birthright, President Journeyman Barbers International Union, Indianapolis, Ind.

Joe Etcheson, International Union of Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers, Quincy, Mass.

O. B. Soulie, International Union of Operating Engineers Washington, D. C.

Geo. W. Strom, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Washington, D. C.

Dan J. Tobin, President and Thomas L. Hughes, Secretary-Treasurer, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

Adolph Fritz, Secretary, Indiana State Federation of Labor, Indianapolis, Ind.

Charles A. Coombs, board member Indiana State Council of Carpenters.

G. H. Weyler, Secretary, Kentucky State Federation of Labor, Louisville, Ky.

Chas. J. Case, Secretary, Ohio Building Trades Council, Cincinnati, O.

Chas. W. Hanson, President, New York District Council.

John R. Stevenson, President Chicago District Council.

M. D. Cashdollar, Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa., District Council.

Al Fisher, Secretary and T. Murray, Business Agent, Cincinnati District Council.

Richard Adams and Joseph Klein, St. Louis District Council.

Walter Dunn, Milwaukee District Council.

Harold C. Hanover, Buffalo, New York District Council.

Ed Carlson, President, H. M. Harris, Secretary, and O. R. Burch, Lake County Indiana District Council.

F. E. Gastrow, President and Jay A. Hathaway, First Vice-President, Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, Madison, Wis.

Representatives were also present from Local Unions No. 1, 13, 58, 62, 80, 141, 199, 416, 419, 434, 504, 578, 643, 1367, 1784, 1786, 1922, Chicago, Ill.

Local Unions 11, 182, 1750, 1929, Cleveland, O.

Local Union 200, Columbus, O.

Local Unions 229, 712, 1602, Cincinnati, O.

Local Unions 599, 1110, Hammond, Ind.

Local Union 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Local Union 1527, Wheaton, Ill.
 Local Unions 142, 165, 211, 571, 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Local Union 333, New Kensington, Pa.
 Local Union 773, Braddock, Pa.
 Local Union 359, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Local Unions 337, 537, 919, 1513, 2104, Detroit, Mich.
 Local Unions 47, 602, 1596, St. Louis, Mo.
 Local Union 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Local Union 314, Madison, Wis.
 Local Union 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Local Union 1252, St. Paul, Minn.
 Local Union 678, Dubuque, Ia.
 Local Union 106, Des Moines, Ia.
 Local Union 64, Louisville, Ky.
 Local Union 101, Baltimore, Md.
 Local Union 51, Boston, Mass.

Beautiful floral pieces in great profusion were sent by officers and members of our Local Unions and District Councils and by International Unions from all parts of the country. In addition, telegrams, messages and resolutions were received tendering sympathy and condolence to the members of the family and to the Brotherhood of Carpenters in the great loss they had sustained.

* * * * *

Here are only a few of the hundreds of messages received expressing sorrow over the death of Brother Lakey and paying him tribute:

Resolution by Brotherhood Local 58, Chicago

Whereas, Brother George H. Lakey, First General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and member of Local No. 58 departed this life March 1st, 1938, and

Whereas, Brother Lakey was held in highest respect and esteem by all who knew him intimately, and throughout his many years of membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was noted for his loyalty and devotion to our cause, and

Whereas, during all the years of his membership extending over a period of thirty-eight years from 1899 to March 1st, 1938, he distinguished himself by outstanding active interest in the many problems that confronted our Organization and by his untiring efforts to do his utmost for realization of the aims and objects of our Organization, and

Whereas, his passing has severed from our chain of fraternal brotherhood one of its strongest links, thus leaving a void in our ranks which to us and to the entire United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is a great loss, and

Whereas, we sympathize most deeply with the bereaved wife and family, therefore

Be It Resolved, that we hereby wish to express to them our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement and deepest sorrow, and

Be It Further Resolved, that we cause our charter to be draped for a period of thirty days, and that in tribute to the memory of Brother George H. Lakey this resolution be inscribed on the permanent records of this meeting, and that an engrossed copy be sent to Mrs. Lakey, and that a copy be sent to our official journal "The Carpenter" for publication.

Charles H. Sand,
 Werner Johanson,
 John E. Renholm.

From New York District Council

Whereas— It has pleased the Almighty God in His Infinite Wisdom to remove from our midst, our dear friend and Brother, First Vice-President George H. Lakey, and

Whereas—Our departed Brother had been a tireless and faithful worker for the benefit and well-being of his Brother members and fellowmen in general, and

Whereas—He did during his active and busy life set an example for all true Trade Union members to follow,

Therefore Be It Resolved—That the officers and members of the District Council of New York City and vicinity in regular session assembled this Ninth Day of March, 1938, extend our deep and sincere sympathy and condolence to the family of our late departed Brother George H. Lakey, in this, their hour of bereavement and may the Lord have mercy on his soul.

Charles W. Hanson, President
Sidney J. Pearce, Secretary-Treasurer,
N. Y. District Council.

* * * * *

From the American Federation of Labor

I am exceedingly sorry to learn of the death of First Vice-President Lakey. Through his death the Brotherhood as well as all organized labor has sustained a very great loss. Brother Lakey was held in high regard and high esteem by all who knew him. I share with all his friends, his associate officers and those who knew him, the sorrow they feel over his untimely passing. Please convey to members of his family my sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement. I sincerely regret engagements which cannot be cancelled prevent me from attending funeral. Vice-President Duffy will represent me and Executive Council at the funeral.

William Green, President.

* * * * *

It is with deep regret that I received word of the death of First General Vice-President Lakey of your Brotherhood. The Brotherhood and the great labor movement have lost an able and true-blue trade unionist. Please extend to his family my sincere sympathy upon the passing of our good Brother Lakey.

Frank Morrison, Secretary-Treasurer.

* * * * *

From Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers

Your telegram bearing the sad and unexpected news of the death of First Vice-President Lakey, received upon my return from the South. How well I realize the great affliction suffered by your organization and those of his family left to mourn his loss. Brother Lakey was indeed a true and devoted friend and official and no higher eulogy can be pronounced upon any man. Kindly accept and convey to Brother Lakey's family feelings of deepest sympathy.

L. P. Lindelof, General President.

* * * * *

From Building Trades Employers Association, Cleveland

William L. Hutcheson, General President.

We learn with deep regret of the death of Vice-President Lakey. Cleveland Building Trades Employers Association wishes to convey deepest sympathy to Mrs. Lakey and family in their bereavement and to United Brotherhood of Carpenters in the loss it has sustained. I also wish to add my personal condolences.

W. P. Carroll, Executive Manager.

From Public Works Administration, Cleveland

I wish to express my sincere sympathy to you and your associates over the death of Vice-President Lakey. I considered George Lakey one of the best friends I had in the labor movement.

R. C. Kirkpatrick, Assistant of Labor Relations.
* * * * *

From Metal Door and Trim Co., La Porte, Ind.

Mr. William L. Hutcheson,
Indianapolis, Ind.

We just learned through a Chicago newspaper this forenoon of George Lakey's death and having called Mr. Stackhouse at Indianapolis found the funeral was this afternoon.

I have known George for a good many years and very greatly regret his passing. Mr. Lewis joins me in sending you and your associates our deepest sympathy, which also please convey to Mr. Lakey's family.

Respectfully yours,

George Hughes, Vice-President.
* * * * *

From Hornell Woodworking Corporation, Hornell, New York

Mr. William L. Hutcheson.

My dear Mr. Hutcheson:

May we extend to you our sincere sympathy, which we cannot express in words, in the loss of your worthy Vice-President, Mr. George H. Lakey. We express our sympathy at this time knowing how his passing must have affected you. With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Otto J. Zschoche, Secretary.
* * * * *

International Association of Machinists, Indianapolis, Ind.

Automotive Body Workers Local Lodge 1396, International Association of Machinists deeply regrets the death of your First Vice-President George H. Lakey.

May we extend to the Grand Lodge and all Local Lodges our sympathy and pause with you in reverence to such a faithful servant.

Fraternally yours,

A. G. Harding, Rec. Secretary, Lodge 1396.
* * * * *

From Louisville District Council

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our beloved George H. Lakey, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him;

Therefore Be It Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was worthy of our respect and regards.

Be It Further Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased and with the Brotherhood as a whole, the passing of our General Officer so well known and admired by those whom he served loyally for many years.

Many of us who came in personal contact with him learned to appreciate his mental ability, his cool judgment and his great worth to the Brother-

hood, and to us personally whose lot it fell to work, associate and cooperate with him officially.

Be It Finally Resolved, That this heartfelt expression of sympathy be forwarded to the family, our General Office and a copy spread upon our minutes.

R. F. Kirk, J. H. Grigsby, and G. R. Ralston, Committee.

* * * * *

From Brotherhood Local 106, Des Moines, Iowa

Whereas Local Union No. 106 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has just learned of the death of our beloved First General Vice-President George Lakey, and

Whereas it was the good fortune of Local Union No. 106 to have become well acquainted with the fine character and extraordinary ability of Brother Lakey through his work in this territory in years past, and

Whereas it is the desire of this Local Union to express to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their great loss, and

Whereas we wish to express our sympathy to the General Officers of the United Brotherhood in the loss of Brother Lakey's great ability in the solving of their problems,

Therefore Be It Resolved that these resolutions of condolence and sympathy be adopted by Local Union No. 106, and a copy be sent to the General President and Mrs. Lakey, and

Be It Further Resolved that the Business Agent be instructed to attend the funeral services of Brother Lakey in Indianapolis as an expression of the respect and esteem in which he was held by this Local Union.

Be It Further Resolved that the charter of Local Union No. 106 be draped for a period of ninety days in honor of the memory of Brother Lakey.

Adopted by Local Union No. 106, March 1, 1938.

James E. Howard, President.

R. C. Gabriel, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

From Henry W. Blumenberg, his expression of Brother Lakey

MEASURE OF A MAN

Not—How did he die?
But—How did he live?
Not—What did he gain?
But—What did he give?

These are the units
To measure the worth
Of a man as a man,
Regardless of birth.

Not—What was his station?
But—Had he a heart?
And—How did he play
His God-given part?

Was he ever ready
With a word of good cheer,
To bring back a smile,
To banish a tear?

Not—What was his church?
Nor—What was his creed?
But—had he befriended,
Those really in need?
Not—What did the sketch
In the newspaper say?
But—How many were sorry
When he passed away.

—Author Unknown.

To keep people guessing is the sure-fire technique to keep their interest in you.

* * * * *

The great issue of modern times really is human being versus regimentation by machinery, organizations and institutions. Any industrial order that makes money, but unmakes men, is a failure.—Rabbi B. R. Brickner, Cleveland.

Down The Road Apiece

Sometimes on summer évenin's,
When I'm kinder tuckered out,
I whistle to the puppy,
An' we start to roam about.
Then Ma lays down her sewin'
An' she says, "Where be you goin'?"
An' I look back an' tell her:
"Jest down the road apiece."

There I see the moon a-shinin'
From above the cypress trees;
There the mockin'-bird sings to me,
An' I feel the evenin' breeze;
An' my heart is filled with laughter
As Ma's voice comes trailin' after,
An' I halloo: "Come an' join me,
Jest down the road apiece."

Sometimes when shadows gather
In the evenin' time of life,
An' I'm feelin' kinder weary,
I shall leave the dear, old wife;
Then she'll lay aside her sewin'
An' will ask, "Where be you goin'?"
An' I'll answer from the shadows:
"Jest down the road apiece."

There I'll see the lights a-shinin'
In the New Jerusalem;
There I'll hear the angels singin',
An' I'll start to sing with them;
An' my heart will shout with laughter
As Ma's voice comes trailin' after,
An' I'll halloo: "Come an' join me,
Jest down the road apiece."

R. E. Lufsey

Clever, These Communists

S LOGANS, coined to attract the ear of the working class and to appeal to unsuspecting American workers who desire to see their lot in this life bettered, are the chief stock in trade of the communist organizers.

Members of organized labor are hearing a great deal these days about "labor unity" and the "People's Front."

Communist leaders and preachers of the Red gospel talk of the great benefits to be gained by labor from unity, (with the Reds) when in reality many units of organized labor who have listened to the glowing words of these Moscow educators have found out to their chagrin that "unity" in the communist interpretation means anything but that.

It is the communist strategy to worm their way into a growing and successful organization of workers and then spread discontent and confusion and replace responsible leaders with those selected by the Red believers.

The communists call such wrecking tactics "boring from within." The communist goal at present is the seizure of control of American labor unions and central bodies and bring them all under the banner of the CIO.

Such "boring from within" tactics are also used to gain a foothold in political organizations. A popular method of a few years back was the forming of a "united front" with other organizations for the accomplishment of certain objectives. The "united front" strategy soon disappeared when those organizations which had aligned with the Reds found themselves disrupted by the Red wreckers unless they cleaned house before the Moscovites gained their purpose.

Now we are hearing a lot about the "People's Front." This is a variant from the European "Popular Fronts" coined for Moscow's organizers in the United States. The "People's Front" is the same old Red bait designed as a political wedge intended to extend communist influence through "boring from within" tactics.

The Reds hope to build their "People's Front" catch phrase into a strong third party political organization. They believe that the opportunity is now present for a third party to step in successfully. They point to the split in the Democratic party and the over-whelming defeat of the Republican organization in 1936.

They are loud in calling attention to present business conditions and the millions of unemployed but also condemn any proposals which have been advanced by legitimate labor leaders and businessmen to lift the nation out of its most recent depression. The Red wreckers don't fare so well when business is good.

The communist strategy is to create business chaos wherever possible. Labor unrest, strikes, business recessions and poverty are the economic diseases on which the Stalinites thrive.

Thwarted in their repeated attempts to gain control and wreck the American Federation of Labor, the Reds saw their opportunity in the Committee for Industrial Organization or the CIO. Whether the CIO is a "brain child" of the communists or whether it was started as a labor move to organize the unorganized workers and was taken over by the Reds is of little portent.

The CIO is the communist concept of a union for the proletariat. It is Moscow's "One Big Union" idea renamed the Committee for Industrial Organization. The same "One Big Union" idea that blossomed briefly and met a sudden death in this country several years ago.

As it was said before, it makes no difference whether the CIO was Moscow fostered and launched in the United States. It is significant, however, that following the disastrous epidemic of strikes last year called by the Committee for Industrial Organization all over the country, that we find the semi-official newspaper *Trud* (Labor) published in Moscow endorsing the strikes called by Committee for Industrial Organization and heartily praising the "communists in the CIO for the past year's wave of labor unrest."

At the same time *Trud*, organ of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, bitterly condemned the American Federation of Labor.

"The CIO, plus the organizing role of the Communist Party, was successful in carrying out the wide striking movement, (in the United States,)" said *Trud*.

"The considerable membership of the CIO passed through a good school in their struggle against murderers of the steel and automobile trusts and the A. F. of L. strikebreakers."

Workers in the steel and automobile industry have taken note of the fact, according to the paper, "that communists were highly active and the most farsighted fighters in the numerous sit-down strikes in the rubber and automobile industry."

"The communist party is now making an heroic effort to add an organized character to these strikes."

In other words the communists, through the CIO, have as their goal a complete tieup of industry by "organized strikes!"

In the midst of this Red plot to destroy American industry and American labor organizations we find a man who might well be termed the Judas of the American labor movement.

A few years ago John Lewis was storming around the country breathing fire and brimstone and verbally lashing Stalin and his satellites for attempting to foster on the American workingman the Red concept of unionism, then known as the "One Big Union." American unionists acquainted with the labor movement in the United States will remember how Mr. Lewis led the campaign against the "One Big Union" idea. He did it in typical Lewis fashion, flailing the Reds with bitter and biting speeches.

A few years later the Committee for Industrial Organization appears. Communist influenced, communist endorsed and controlled by men in key positions with known communist records, again the "One Big Union," hiding carefully behind the CIO but withall unable to completely obliterate the shadow of Stalin, seeks to trap American labor into becoming a traitor to its American ideals. Mouthing "equality, unity and solidarity for labor," the Red influenced CIO is planning the complete destruction of American industry and the enslavement of American labor under the same sort of dictatorship which now grips all Russia. And at the head of this repugnant setup we find John Lewis!

A few years ago Red newspapers which are permitted in this country under our Constitution (imagine what would happen to Red publications and Red editors in Germany, and Italy and Japan or a newspaper advocating the American form of government in Russia!) were clubbing John Lewis over the head in their editorial columns because he was fighting Moscow's "One Big Union."

Today any utterance by Mr. Lewis is gospel in the "Daily Worker," New York publication of the Red regime advocates. Let Mr. Lewis speak out against the American Federation of Labor or any of its elected leaders and the Daily Worker plasters his words under headline type smack on its front pages with a picture of Mr. Lewis!

Maybe, as Mr. Lewis declares, he is not a communist. But he has their support and he has hired their ace Red party organizers to sing the praises of the CIO, he has hired their organizers who are making a desperate effort to wreck the American Federation of Labor, he has hired Red organizers schooled in Moscow's best "boring from within" tactics and sent them out, not to organize the unorganized, but to wreck every legitimate American union where they can find a place to drive their Red wedge!

These same organizers tried for years to gain entrance into legitimate and established old line labor organizations. Legitimate organizations wouldn't tolerate them. Labor's responsible leaders knew their background, knew what they had in mind, knew they were pledged to sow their Red filth.

Meeting flat failure from that method of disruption, the Stalinites saw another opportunity in the CIO. Proclaiming the CIO as an organization which would organize the unorganized, John Lewis either was influenced or was forced by his communist advisers and lieutenants to drop his original plan and launch systematic raids upon the membership of the American Federation of Labor. If Mr. Lewis doesn't condone the CIO's raiding of the American Federation of Labor membership, then the communists control the CIO and Mr. Lewis is its accepted leader in name only. If Mr. Lewis IS encouraging the CIO raids on American Federation of Labor membership and IS encouraging the attempts to wreck the

American Federation of Labor, then he has become a bedfellow of Stalin and his Red Wreckers, renounced his American birthright and is conspiring to destroy the American Federation of Labor first and ultimately the Government of the United States!

If there is any doubt about the intention of the CIO it might be well to call attention to a quotation from a "Draft Resolution of the State Committee of the Communist party in Minnesota," which, of course, is in line with the national policy of the Reds as dictated from Moscow by Stalin.

"It is necessary to transfer all American Federation of Labor Federal Locals into the CIO, as well as all Locals of the American Federation of Labor Internationals." * * * *

From the same document:

"The main problem which has to be solved in order to insure a further advance of the unions****is the firm establishment of trade union unity."

Another quotation:

"In particular is it necessary for the American Federation of Labor Building Trades and the Railroad Brotherhoods to fight for cooperation with the CIO, as the best means of defending their own interest, and to fight for the CIO principles of progressive unionism in their own Locals."

"The firm establishment of trade union unity." Therein is found your communist treachery. Therein is your old Red wrecker, one hand offering fellowship and the bond of brotherhood with a knife concealed in the other, the knife of communism ready to plunge into the heart of American unionism and split it asunder so that the Red wreckers can take over.

"In particular is it necessary for the American Federation of Labor Building Trades and Railroad Brotherhoods to fight for cooperation with the CIO."—Read those words carefully. The Reds encourage the Building Trades and Railroad Brotherhoods to fight for cooperation with the CIO "as the best means of defending their own interest." There's your concealed knife. The first step in Moscow's "boring from within." "Unity" to be obtained only through the CIO. Cooperate with the CIO, because therein lies your salvation and if you do or do not cooperate the knife strikes. While you have accepted the hand of fellowship in good faith, your Red wrecker has been busy undermining your organization, sowing discontent, even succeeded in gaining an important office.

Remember. "it is necessary to transfer all American Federation of Labor Federal Locals into the CIO as well as Locals of the American Federation of Labor Internationals."

Trade unionists everywhere, if they want to keep American Unions for Americans must beware of those proponents of "unity" who appear in their midst. It's the newest communist catch phrase for "boring from within" the American labor movement.

The "IWW," the "One Big Union," "Unity" the "People's Front" and, yes, the "CIO," all cleverly concealed instruments of Red Russia to wreck American unionism and democracy.

400 New York Industrial Insurance Agents Leave CIO and Join the A. F. of L.

Four hundred members of the Central Industrial and Ordinary Insurance Agents Union of America have severed their connections with the Committee for Industrial Organization and arranged for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor through the New York City Office.

In a statement made public by Mortimer L. Davis, president of the union, the reasons given for the change of affiliation was that the Insurance Agents Union of America did not desire to be affiliated with the white collar workers chartered by the Committee for Industrial Organization, because of the communistic tendency manifested by many of the leaders of this group.

Mr. Davis reported a potential membership of about five thousand in the New York area alone.

Union Label Exhibition in May

THE one absolutely sure method to raise America from the depression is to increase the purchasing power of the masses of our people and the way to do this is to broaden the market for commodities produced and services performed by men and women belonging to unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The words above were spoken by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Such sound reasoning leaves no openings for debate.

The Union Label Department of the A. F. of L., armed with proof of the benefits derived from the annual Union Label Goods Exhibits the past two years in Washington, is out to establish these benefits on a nation-wide scale. The place is Cincinnati's Music Hall. The date, May 16 to May 21.

Labor Unionists are always glad to cooperate with business men who recognize the workers' right to organize and live up to the law which establishes the right of collective bargaining. American Labor fully appreciates the support it receives from unionized industries and other business establishments that recognize the A. F. of L. type of Unionism. Members of organized labor and their friends desire to reciprocate with business that recognizes union principles by spending their union-earned money only with firms that have the right to display this trade-mark of American Labor—the Union Label.

These union label exhibits have been held in several other large cities throughout the country. Mayors and governors have issued proclamations for the union label weeks. So great has been the interest that a general demand came from consumers and manufacturers, alike, for one large National exhibition of union label and union-made products as well as unionized services.

During May 16 to May 21 the First Convention of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor also will convene in Cincinnati.

The delegates to this convention represent over two million members of Ladies' Auxiliaries that are affiliated with A. F. of L. and the Railway Labor Unions. These representative women will carry back home to their local members names of the brands that will be displayed in physical form, as well as the services that will be demonstrated at this gigantic show.

It is doubtful if some business men fully realize the vast amount of money spent by members of Labor Unions and Women's Auxiliaries.

Throughout the nation, there are five million union label-minded members of organized labor. Including the members of their families and friends, they form a mighty army of more than TWENTY-FIVE MILLION union label buyers with a total purchasing power of over six billion dollars.

It is generally conceded that the quickest way to get out of this depression is to increase the purchasing power of all consumers. Unless Americans learn that there will be more money in their own pocketbooks when they buy from "fair" manufacturers, there will be no appreciable progress toward better times.

Union manufacturers have proved by their willingness to cooperate with labor unions that they believe in higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions. The best means of increasing purchasing power is by establishing higher wages, and the only method of increasing employment is shorter hours.

With more people at work and with increased buying power for the masses of consumers, America can absorb mass production. It will be through the purchases of only union-made goods, which are always American-made, that our country will be returned to permanent prosperity.

It is the policy of the American Federation of Labor not only to increase the purchasing power of workers, but also to direct and deliver the collective buying power of American workers and the members of their families to unionized industries and manufacturers, so that they may have the sales benefits of their Union-earned money.

If the American and Union market does not receive the patronage of Americans, we shall sink into the depths of another depression, from which we can never recover.

States Delay Unemployment Benefits

AFTER weeks of overtaking efforts to make 22 unemployment insurance systems perform the function for which they were instituted—payment of benefits to unemployed workers—produced only a total of 617,886 checks in 20 states and the District of Columbia by the middle of February, according to the Federal Social Security Board. How many of the 2,500,000 unemployed workers registered in the various states obtained these benefits has not been revealed, as no segregation was made by the states between new allowances and second or third payments. The one state still missing from the report was California, where payments were scheduled to begin on February 7. Although Louisiana is included in the list, the 4,400 checks reported from that state are only for the partially unemployed, while those entirely out of work, whose benefits should also have started on the same date as California, did not receive any payments by February 12.

By that date the benefit-paying jurisdictions revealed that they had expended a total of \$6,277,802. The national average increased from \$9.84 per check paid in 19 of the states by February 3 to \$10.16 nine days later. The largest average benefit check was paid in Arizona, \$12.47, while the lowest—\$5.92—was recorded by North Carolina. Not much greater were the checks of Alabama, Tennessee, and Virginia, with averages respectively of \$6.79, \$7.01 and \$7.76.

Increases over the previous average were reported by seven states—Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia—while no less than 11 states—Alabama, Arizona, Louisiana, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont—showed decreases in the average checks. No comparative figures were available for Minnesota, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia.

It appears that not only were one-fourth of the states late in sending out any checks, but even after they started practically every one of the commonwealths lagged far behind their schedules. New York State, with 701,900, or 30 per cent of the total applications filed in the entire country, seems to have made the poorest record so far. Of the approximately 618,000 checks sent out by February 12, only 57,600, or 9 per cent, represented Empire State grants. Even after state officials made great efforts to speed up payments, the total checks mailed by February 17 increased to only 108,643, according to the New York Times. Up to that date, the state expended \$1,273,052 on its beneficiaries, making an average check of \$11.71.

While the other states seem so far to have made better records in comparison with New York, the Empire State had no monopoly on overdue payments. In Massachusetts, for example, 220,000 workers should have received payments at the end of the second benefit week but only 133,614 checks, many of them representing second payments, were sent out. Pennsylvania, where 432,000 unemployed filed claims by the end of January, distributed but 130,420 checks by the middle of February. Although 75,000 checks were due the unemployed of North Carolina, only 16,289 were mailed. The same lag in payments was repeated in most of the other states.

Pressure on the administrators to speed up their unwieldy systems was so great that 24-hour shifts as well as changes in procedure were instituted in many of the states. Plans for frequent personal reporting by the unemployed at the state offices in order to prove availability for work, indispensable to the efficient administration of unemployment insurance, were further postponed by several state administrators, including those of New York. In Maryland, where long, slow moving queues had been forming outside the employment offices, the officials decided on February 10 to permit renewal of claims by mail, a practice not previously allowed. On the same day the Cockade State administrators, who reported 25,640 checks mailed by February 12, augmented their staff in an effort to pay benefits to the 40,000 eligible unemployed. In order to reduce the enormous amount of work involved in processing checks, Connecticut officials resorted to the device of allowing the weekly partial benefits to accumulate and sending out monthly checks to the 38,000 partially unemployed whose claims were approved. In New

York State, filing of new claims by mail was continued, although originally it had been intended to discontinue this procedure on January 31.

Despite these various devices, however, resentment at the lagging payments and the innumerable errors uncovered flared up in many of the states. Charges of inefficiency and long overdue payments were hurled at the North Carolina administrators. Charges of general inefficiency were also made against the Massachusetts state commission. Officials of the Westinghouse Union of that state accused the commission of "gross" miscalculations and omissions in claims and joined in the general outcry that the state offices were in an "awful mess." They cited a typical case "where the commission's figures showed a girl had been paid \$34 for her year's work, while Westinghouse records showed the employee had been paid in excess of \$900." While the commission insisted that it was "positively in the right" and refused to discuss the situation on the ground that its transactions are confidential, innumerable other instances of irregularities and discrepancies were coming to light all over the state. According to the Springfield Union, "the percentage of erroneous figures for the amount of the forthcoming checks was reliably estimated as high as 90 per cent" in the city of Holyoke.

Many complaints were also pouring into the New York State offices. In addition to errors of recording charged in the appeals of workers, widespread complaints by unions led to a drive by the Unemployment Insurance Division and the State Attorney General against 4,000 to 5,000 employers of about 120,000 workers who, it was estimated, were not complying with the law. Especially extensive abuses were reported in the painting, decorating, building service, fur, and taxicab industries of the state.

Similar action against delinquent employers was taken by other states, as thousands of workers applying for benefits found that no payments or reports were made by their employers.

Added to the other difficulties was the unexpectedly large number of eligible workers who failed to follow up their original claims. The most flagrant example of this situation occurred in Massachusetts, where no less than 33,000 out of 90,000 applicants eligible for the first week's benefits did not return the cards required for the release of their checks. State officials are investigating the relief recipients in the belief that these workers prefer to continue on relief because of the larger and more extended help given by those agencies.

Overwhelmed and bewildered, the state administrators are frantically searching for minor changes in the laws in order to reduce the present mass of work required before a check is placed in the mails. It may be safely predicted however, that these efforts will be of little avail so long as our systems continue to make a separate wage category of every worker in order to pay the highest benefits to those most fortunate in their employment and wages and the lowest benefits to those who have suffered the greatest unemployment and earned the lowest wages. Moreover, resentment against the inadequacy of the system will not be abated unless some drastic action is taken to basically revise the systems. The time is now over-ripe for a serious consideration of the changes sought by the American Association for Social Security: (1) The setting up of flat rates for contributions and benefits; (2) the establishment of an integrated plan of protection which will provide adequate security to the unemployed as long as they are in need.

4,277,000 Jobs Lost During Recession

The extent to which jobs have suffered during the recession is disclosed by the National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' research organization.

Since last September, the board said, 4,277,000 persons had been added to the ranks of the jobless, bringing the total number of unemployed to 10,342,000. Between Christmas and the first of February, it was revealed, the job loss was just short of 1,500,000.

Don't forget the A. F. of L. UNION LABEL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION in Cincinnati, May 16 to 21, inclusive.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Politics Corrupts Social Security

LAST month the American Association for Social Security marked up two great victories against politics-dominated old age pension systems.

The political plunderers have been running rife since the advent of social security, political mogols building up steam-roller machines at the expense of human misery.

The American Association for Social Security has been fighting a battle against odds in an effort to eliminate these political octopi in social security which saw in this humane action only an opportunity to enlarge their evil hold on a helpless and needy public.

Oklahoma, probably the most flagrant violator of the basic aims sought through old age assistance, was served notice February 24, after a hearing before the Social Security Board at Washington that federal grants, which make up approximately one-half of the state's assistance expenditures, would be withdrawn. The first concrete results of a similar action taken by the Board in 1937 against Missouri were manifest last month in a substantial initial reduction of the State's swollen pension rolls.

The Board's action in stopping federal grants to Oklahoma all for the aged, the blind, and the dependent children is especially gratifying to the Association because for more than a year it was alone in focusing the country's attention on the outrageous pension situation of that state. In article after article, the last one appearing in the February issue of Social Security, the Association attacked the almost complete lack of investigation in the state and the shameless manipulation of the pension system for political purposes. Time and again the fact was brought out that Oklahoma, with a pension list of 68,440 in February, after less than two years of operation granted pensions to over 700 persons out of every 1,000 aged in the population listed in the 1930 census, a percentage three times as high as the national average and almost five times that of New York and New Jersey, where pensions have been paid for eight years. Recently it was discovered that 13 counties in the state had placed more people on pensions than those counties had residents over 65 at the time of the 1930 census. At the same time, average pensions in the state never exceeded \$14.90 a month.

Although the use of the word "politics" was scrupulously avoided, the notice of the hearing sent by the Social Security Board to Governor E. W. Marland and John Edelman, chairman of Oklahoma Public Welfare Commission, completely substantiated every charge made by the Association.

In vigorous, incisive language the Board drew a damning picture of the state situation, which was characterized recently by its regional director as a "national scandal." An investigation by its agents during last November and December, the Board told the Oklahoma officials, revealed a total disregard of the state law and of the regulations set up and a "failure of substantial compliance" with the Federal Social Security Act. "Awards have been made to persons not in need" while needy persons "have been deprived of the amount of assistance" to which the law entitles them. "Grants have been made without the application of a uniform policy as to the determination of need. Arbitrary changes have been made in grants without regard to individual need. Owing to the state's failure to carry out its regulation to review the cases of those receiving assistance, persons who have become ineligible after the grant was made continue on the assistance rolls and payments have been made over long periods of time to dead persons. Action on applications for assistance has been long delayed. The state and county records purporting to establish eligibility of recipients are not accurate and entries made in such are clearly at variance with the actual facts in a substantial number of cases. In other cases, information which the state has accepted as a basis for grants is obviously insufficient to establish eligibility in accordance with its own plans."

The Board also charged the state commission with failure to define its policies "clearly and consistently." The state administrators, moreover, "failed to take proper corrective action" against county officials who "refused to approve new applications, denials of grants, changes in grants, or cancelations." The federal agency revealed that some county boards required their staff workers "to carry

out orders in direct conflict with policies established by the state, again without "corrective action." In addition, the state commission was charged with disregarding the personnel policies it had established, which had received the approval of the federal officials, and with failure to appoint "sufficient and competent personnel to do effective work in the counties."

All these practices of the Oklahoma administrators, the Social Security Board concluded, have resulted in "hardship to the individual and the diversion of federal and state funds from the purpose for which they were granted."

Further substantiation of the Association's charges and the Board's findings was supplied by the state itself only two weeks before the announcement of the hearing by a sample investigation which disclosed that no less than one-third of the old age pensioners studied were not eligible for aid. Taking every tenth name on the pension lists of three counties "selected as representative," state commission investigators found that 26.8 per cent were ineligible in one county, 31.8 per cent in the second and no less than 37 per cent in the third county. About 37 per cent of the ineligible pensioners were not 65 years of age, the study revealed, and another 36 per cent had outside incomes of more than \$30 a month, the maximum allowed by law. The other ineligible pensioners either had excess assets or property or had transferred property for the purpose of becoming eligible for pensions. That about the same proportion of undeserving recipients will probably be found in the other counties was indicated by the estimate of state officials that they will have to refund about \$2,200,000 to the Federal Government for its share of the illegal payments. This sum represents approximately 25 per cent of the total pension grants made by the Social Security Board to the state.

By delaying action on abuses which the Association exposed over a year ago and thus allowing the situation to get into its present state, the Social Security Board will encounter great obstacles in any serious attempt to put an end to the scandalous Oklahoma situation. This is foreshadowed both by the astounding reaction of Governor Marland to the revelations of the state survey and the promises of larger pensions being made by the state politicians. Far from condemning the tremendously large pension rolls and the laxity of administration, the Governor, who happens to be a candidate for the United States Senate, ascribed the state's difficulties with the Social Security Board to stringent and "silly" rules of the state commission and demanded, of all things, more liberal regulations. "Unless the Oklahoma Public Welfare Commission liberalizes its rules," he stated. "we will have a new old age pension law and a new commission." He assailed the commission because its rules deny assistance to aged persons with relatives able to support them and to those who possess more than the stipulated maximum in property or other assets. The chief executive was reported to have insisted "that the rules must be relaxed so that the number of recipients may be increased."

Governor Marland is not the only candidate who is promising bigger and better pensions to the aged. Practically all the gubernatorial aspirants are carrying on their campaign on the theory that the one who offers the largest pensions will win. The Oklahoma City Oklahoman of February 3 in an editorial entitled "How Much Are We Offered?", aptly characterized the bid of one candidate for the Governor's office as purely "an electoral barter and sale." In a later issue, the newspaper stated editorially that "from the frantic efforts of divers candidates to line up the votes of the aged, one might easily reach the conclusion that the only voters in Oklahoma are the aged pensioners. Candidate after candidate is agitating the ether with his vehement promises of enlarged pensions and extended rolls. . . . To hear some of these energetic aspirants speak is almost to conclude that the only duty of public officials is to pay more and larger pensions and that 600,000 unpensioned votes have no place whatever in the political scheme of things."

Another newspaper, the Tulsa Tribune, spoke editorially of the "Oklahoma Purchase" now "on in full swing." Inauguration of the system in a Presidential election year, the editor declared, led to the adoption of a liberal policy by the pension administrators. "And then politics piled it on. It was a bonanza for the politicians" who "got out and organized the old people, who know not what they do. They merely know what they are promised."

Even the underworld of the state has caught the pension spirit, Gerald Griffin of the Baltimore Sun revealed in January. Mr. Griffin told the story of the confiscation during a raid on an Oklahoma City gambling establishment of what appeared to be the latest thing in dice boards. The board is labeled "Old Age Pension" and bears a picture of two elderly men, one saying "I got mine," the other responding "Me too." The object of the game, it was explained, was to win a "pension" by rolling a high score.

While the long delayed Federal Government attempt to clear up the Oklahoma mess is just beginning to take shape, tangible results of the concerted fight against political manipulation of the Missouri pension system, in which the state press, particularly the St. Louis Post Dispatch, has rendered valiant service, were finally reported during February. Almost 2,500 ineligible pensioners were dropped from the state rolls during January, the pension administrators announced, and further decreases were promised. Spurring on the state officials is the demand of the Social Security Board that the state refund the \$800,000 which represents the Federal Government's share of the sums paid out to some of the thousands of ineligible pensioners.

This first substantial purge of the Missouri rolls represents 3.3 per cent of the 76,160 pensioners aided at the beginning of this year. Only one-fourth of the Missouri pensioners were investigated up to the end of January, according to State Director George I. Haworth. Decreases were effected in all but six of the state's 116 counties. Large increases, however, were reported by the city of St. Louis and by Jackson County. But while the city's record is thoroughly justifiable because of the severe unemployment situation it is experiencing, the addition of 231 new pensioners in Jackson County, Political Boss Tom Pendergast's bailiwick, flies in the face of the aroused ire of the state against political influences in pensions. Despite the fact that St. Louis has twice the population plus an especially acute unemployment problem, the Jackson County rolls exceed those of St. Louis by almost 500.

As in Oklahoma, observers of the Missouri situation report great resistance on the part of politicians against purging of the rolls. According to Mr. Griffin of the Baltimore Sun, who wrote a series of articles on this subject, "the state government is learning that it is much easier to start making payments than to stop." Pointing out that old age pensions have become a "veritable gold mine for local politicians," he regrets that there are "so many votes and political ties affected that an almost irresistible momentum has been built up." Such a lucrative source of political power have pensions become, according to Mr. Griffin, that "in some counties, when the waiting line of applicants thinned out, the local (politically-selected) pension boards actually took to the streets and highways to extend invitations to one and all." He reported one observer as saying that practically everyone who "looked gray enough to be 70" was given a pension.

Resistance comes not only from the politicians but, naturally enough, also from the aged taken off the rolls. A veritable flood of court suits has been filed and a special form was prepared by the State Attorney-General, Roy McKittrick, to be used by former pensioners who wish to appeal the decisions. The Attorney-General placed the blame for the state pension situation squarely upon the administrators, whom he accused of "official negligence or refusal to enforce the law." Aged persons, he declared, were placed on the pension lists "without proper investigation."

Adding fuel to the popular resentment against the open-handed distribution of pension checks has been the grave and unrelieved suffering of the Missouri unemployed. A surplus of millions of dollars is expected in the pension fund, raised largely through sales taxes, while private relief officials of St. Louis are making frantic appeals for rent allowances to relief clients not supplied by the relief administrators. Fear of a dangerous reaction against the pension system because of the overburdened rolls is also keen because Missourians are to vote in November on a constitutional amendment to permit pensions at the age of 65. Refusal to approve such an amendment may not only jeopardize the federal grants to the state, since the national law stipulates the lower age minimum no later than January 1, 1940, but may seriously affect the entire system of aid to the aged.

A Swindle That Robs Us All

THE working man and woman to whom pennies are important, must ever be on the alert in their every day buying to keep from being swindled on a petty scale by either the butcher, baker or candlestick maker or all three.

Of course there are city tax kept agencies intended to halt such cheating against the consumer, but in every large city and oftentimes in your own neighborhood, short weight is a common occurrence which milches the unsuspecting public of thousands of dollars a year.

Robert Littell, writing in the March issue of the Reader's Digest, gives some of his experiences during a two-day investigation into the short-weight swindle. Mr. Littell accompanied a woman inspector of the New York City weights and measures bureau on a shopping tour. They visited meat, delicatessen and grocery stores all over the city. They even stopped curbside peddlers. It was in the slums, says Mr. Littell, where cheating against the housewife was found most frequent, but in the words of Mr. Littell, "it was a Park avenue butcher who asked, in a low voice, if we couldn't square this up."

About two out of every three stores visited yielded some evidence of short weight, according to Mr. Littell. Discrepancies were found in mushrooms, poultry, vegetables; in bags of sugar and potatoes which the grocer had weighed and put aside.

Scales were found skillfully barred from the customer's view by piles of produce; old fashioned spring scales with the needle an ounce ahead of the zero; expensive modern computing scales which a storekeeper of less than average height could not help but read to his own advantage.

"When a merchant was caught giving short weight the usual alibi was, 'I guess I made a mistake.' True the errors were small; in any one case it might have been a mistake. But the mistakes were almost always in the merchants' favor.

"This sort of 'mistake,' according to the Department of Weights and Measures of New York City, takes about ten cents a day from every housewife in New York. Which means more than half a million dollars a week in the pockets of the short-weight crooks," Mr. Littell declares.

"What of the rest of the country, which is on the whole less strictly policed than New York?" Mr. Littell asks. "According to government estimates each American housewife is overcharged on the average as high as \$54 a year by short weight crooks."

"In Pennsylvania, inspectors weighed 499,754 packages and found \$1,098 short. Shopping in 1691 stores, Federal Trade Commission investigators found 48.9 per cent of the purchases under weight. In Texas, a creamery made \$70 a day excess profits on butter, a bakery \$335 a week on bread. In San Antonio, three quarters of the city's large scales were condemned. In an eastern grocery store, all the pre-weighed packages were under par. Ranging over the map, one finds 40-pound bushels of potatoes which should have been 60, 'five-gallon' milk cans containing three gallons, nine and a half pound turkeys weighing eight and pounds of cheese weighing 13 ounces," Mr. Littell declares.

Continuing with his experiences during the two-day investigation, Mr. Littell tells of the weight inspector seizing a turkey into which a butcher had inserted three lead sinkers weighing one pound, ten ounces. Profits are increased, according to Mr. Littell, by strings tied to counter scales, by the weight of sausages glued underneath platforms, by putting a 25 pound face on a 20 pound scale, by placing scales near the helpful pressure of an electric fan.

Continuing his explanation of methods used to short weight the customer, Mr. Littell explains that some butchers cover the scales' platform with a wet rag or with several layers of heavy paper, or skillfully add weight with their thumbs. Most frequently of all, the needle takes about a three-quarter of an ounce start ahead of the customer.

"Even the finest computing scales can be 'rigged,' but even if they aren't, the customer, impressed by their splendor, doesn't notice how the merchant announces a price before the indicator comes to rest, or stands to one side for a more profit-

able reading. Aside from the few deliberately dishonest merchants, there are others who would not admit, even in their own souls, that they are cheating. The store is crowded, the type of the computing scales is fine, the margin of profit is narrow and they give themselves the benefit of the doubt. Such doubts, multiplied by thousands of hurried, careless storekeepers, are taking millions annually from American housewives," Mr. Littell points out.

Short weight or measure is reportedly found most frequently in retail foods, especially meat, and in coal and gasoline.

According to Mr. Littell's article, an official of a large chain told a government investigator: "It is very easy to overcharge a few cents in weighing meat. This is not a case of fundamental dishonesty, but the tradition in the meat business everywhere has been to take advantage of any discrepancies in favor of the meat man. It is done all the time."

How can such "traditions" be destroyed? Who is to blame?, Mr. Littell asks. He absolves the scale companies. Their machines when properly serviced, are above reproach.

Only the public, which ought to be more interested in its own protection and demand stricter enforcement of stricter laws, can cure this daily cheating on its purse, declares Mr. Littell.

Mr. Littell advises the buyer of the family to improve his or her buying habits. Buy in definite weights or quantities and verify the amount they received. Watch the scales. See that they start from zero, look for the inspector's seal, read the total for yourself, do your own arithmetic, don't be afraid to ask questions. And if you suspect anything to be wrong, protest, and complain to your bureau of weights and measures.

Efficiency Under the Six-Hour Day

THE Waverly Press, Baltimore, Md., has been experimenting with the six-hour day and its effect on efficiency. The utility of this work period was predicated on the elimination of the second warming-up period after lunch and on the reduction of fatigue by shorter hours of work.

Obviously, if production could be increased sufficiently a higher wage rate per hour could be paid and the workers' earnings could be as much or more than for the eight-hour day. In order to give incentive for this result a schedule of bonus payments was devised which would increase the basic rate of pay by as much as 36 per cent.

In the composing room, those engaged in repetitive work increased their production from 15 to 30 per cent under the six-hour day, while the records of some individuals having varied work dropped more than 30 per cent below normal. Furthermore, when the length of the day had to be extended because of production needs the whole tempo was disturbed. In numerous cases the individual's pace was slower throughout the day than normally. Apparently the anticipation of a longer work period influenced the rate at which each task was done. This increased the labor cost per task.

Among the monotype keyboard operators, whose work is subject to fewer variations, the six-hour day resulted in an average increase in efficiency over the longer period of nearly 20 per cent.

The immediate effect of the introduction of the six-hour day was to decrease production, and errors were practically doubled. However, adjustment eventually occurred and the attitude of the workers in the department is now so favorable to the six-hour day that it provides a sound motivation for greater efficiency.

To facilitate efficiency, rest periods at regular intervals were instituted, a new keyboard room was built with sound-absorbing Celotex, cubicles were constructed for further reduction of noise and elimination of distraction. Greater efficiency and fewer errors resulted.

The general result has been to emphasize the utility of the shorter work day under certain conditions, the importance of rest periods, and to establish a much more agreeable situation for the workers. Such experiments are important not only economically, but as aids in conserving human values.

Dangers in Medicines

FOR years manufacturers of drugs have gone their merry way, flooding the nation with their products, duping the public as to curative powers and sometimes using dangerous drugs in their patented medicines which have caused death and disease.

Many of these manufacturers are nationally known and spend thousands and thousands of dollars each year to advertise their products in widely circulated newspapers and magazines.

Recently Consumers Union of United States, Inc., launched a unique health campaign. Thousands of posters warning consumers against two types of medicines sold in drug stores were distributed to trade unions, women's clubs, fraternal societies and similar organizations. This is believed to be the first time in the history of American public health campaigns in which widely advertised and distributed remedies are the subject of a direct and open poster attack of this nature.

According to Mr. Arthur Kallet, co-author of "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs" and Director of Consumers Union, "the recent killing of over ninety persons by a sulfanilamide compound containing a poison may have shocked the American public, but it is even more shocking that another drug, aminopyrine, which is known to have caused the deaths of at least 500 persons every year during a three year period, is on sale in almost every drug store in the country!

"This drug, aminopyrine, is found in many widely advertised 'remedies' used by hundred of thousands for the treatment of colds, headaches and menstrual pain. Aminopyrine, in thousands of cases, causes a disease known as agranulocytosis, which is marked by a destruction of the white blood corpuscles.

"The danger is so acute, and protection by our laws is so completely lacking, that we feel impelled to issue a general public warning. This we are doing through our poster campaign, because nearly every publication of large circulation derives considerable income from the advertising of such 'remedies,' and will not print a line which might offend the advertisers. The public needs to be informed of the brand names of these products so that it can get the protection which the government fails to provide," Consumers Union writes.

The poster now being distributed lists the dangerous products by brand name and contains numerous quotations from medical literature to substantiate its warnings to the public. It points out that the manufacturers of medicaments containing aminopyrine must certainly be aware of the dangers of the products they manufacture, but that they are concerned only with sales and profits and not with hazards.

In addition to the warning against aminopyrine products, the poster also carries a warning against mineral oil nose drops. According to Consumers Union's medical consultants, these nose drops can cause lipoid pneumonia when administered to young children and they are responsible for many needless infant deaths. The exposure by Consumers Union of their dangerous effects caused the Board of Health of New York City to issue a press warning against their use. Unlike the Board of Health press statement, the poster not only warns against their use but also carries the brand names of the dangerous products.

Consumers Union is a non-profit membership corporation which has grown from 3,000 to 45,000 members in eighteen months. Membership is increasing at the rate of nearly 1,000 weekly at the present time. It maintains a staff of technicians who analyze and rate consumers goods in a monthly magazine, "Consumers Union Reports." Products analyzed are reported on by brand name as "Best Buys," "Also Acceptable," and "Not Acceptable." Consumers Union members, according to reports received by Consumers Union, save considerable sums annually through its completely disinterested and scientific buying guide service.

The organization has no connection with any manufacturer or distributor. Its income comes from small annual membership fees and it will not accept any advertising in its magazine. In addition to rating products by brand name under the above-mentioned classifications, Consumers Union publishes monthly "Labor Notes," describing the working conditions and the rates of pay in the factories where many of the products reported on are manufactured.

Mr. Kallet declares that "though the 'Labor Notes' do not, of course, affect the technical ratings of the products, they do indicate that Consumers Union is a progressive organization, which supports labor's struggle for improved working conditions and higher wages. Most consumers, after all, are also workers; and they can and do assist each other, as workers, by patronizing those manufacturers who cooperate with the trade unions. A considerable proportion of our membership is composed of groups of workers in many trade unions who are enabled to join at greatly reduced group fees."

The present health campaign indicates that Consumers Union not only assists the consumer by telling him what is best to buy, but also by warning him against spurious, adulterated and dangerous medicines, foods, cosmetics, etc. Hundreds of clubs, trade unions and other organizations are expected to cooperate in the display of the "Health Warning" poster. The first poster campaign will be followed by others as the need presents itself.

* * * * *

"100,000,000 Guinea Pigs" is on the shelf of your neighborhood library. The editor has read this book and believes that you will be amazed, as he was, at its contents.

A Field Day for Diogenes

IT WILL probably be a shock to some of our sated industrialists and money lenders who like to hold forth on the general unworthiness of a person forced to accept either relief or unemployment insurance to find these same "unworthy" individuals returning jobless insurance checks because they have found a job in the meantime.

Such instances, however, are, not rare, which is another victory for that school of thought which maintains that the average American working man does not desire charity and wants only a chance to earn his living. In case any of the gentry who do not subscribe to or have no use for that school of thought as mentioned above, want proof they can find plenty of instances in the files of the New York State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance.

Below is a letter received by the division:

"On January 13 I went to work for——. On January 17, I received a card to report to the State Employment Service office, so I reported that I had a temporary job. In case the check comes, I will return same. Yours respectfully."

This is a letter from a man who had been notified he was eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits of \$8.18 a week for not longer than 12 weeks if he remained totally unemployed.

And another:

"Received your statement of unemployment insurance benefits and I am sending it back to you and here is the reason why. I was unemployed for six months and was called back to work January 13, 1938 and the same day I notified the Employment Service office that I have returned to work. So will you please stop the money which I was to receive for being unemployed. I'm not entitled to it now and I thank you very kindly."

One applicant, returning the benefit rights notice informing him he was eligible to benefits of \$12.50 a week for not more than six weeks, scribbled a note on the margin: "Sir: I declare myself ineligible for insurance. I was fortunate enough to get placed during my waiting period."

Many of the stop orders sent through on payment of benefits after the check warrants had been drawn for eligible applicants were based on similar communications. Several hundred eligible applicants have taken this direct means of halting their benefit payments, although the matter is also handled in routine manner, through the State Employment Service offices as placements are reported.

Overgrown military establishments are under any form of government inauspicious to liberty, and are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty.—George Washington.

Department of Labor 25 Years Old

(The following is the address made by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor on the 25th anniversary of the Department of Labor, March 3.)

THE American Federation of Labor regards it a responsibility as well as a privilege to participate in the anniversary of the first quarter of a century of the Federal Department of Labor. Our interest in a governmental agency to provide factual material to measure and determine policies is long standing. Article 10 of the statement of purposes adopted by the first convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held almost sixty years ago, emphasized the wholesome work of the state bureaus of labor statistics and recommended a similar Federal Bureau supervised by a "person identified with the wage earners of the country." After such an agency had been created in 1883 and was well started in particular work, the 1896 convention of the American Federation of Labor directed the Executive Council to draft a bill to create a Federal Department of Labor with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet. The Federation believed then and now believes that peaceful progress for all of our citizens was of primary national concern, and that only by furnishing all groups of citizens with information needed to advance their standards of living could all groups share in social progress.

The immediate response to this legislative proposal was a bill proposing a Department of Commerce and Industries and in 1903 the enactment of basic legislation creating the Department of Commerce and Labor. The American Federation of Labor did not believe the statistical and other information developed merely as an activity in a Department organized for service to the owners of industries could with equal effectiveness provide service for wage earners employed by these owners. Even with the best of intentions information so collected and interpreted would be colored by the experience of those identified with employing interests. So the American Federation of Labor pressed its claim for a separate Department of Labor with a Secretary to represent the interests of Labor in the President's Cabinet. At the very end of President Taft's administration a bill providing for the creation of a Department of Labor passed both Houses of Congress and was signed as one of his final official acts. In the light of these historical facts it is most fitting and appropriate that the American Federation of Labor should participate in the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the establishment of the Department of Labor.

The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor have always regarded the Department of Labor as its sponsored creation. There can be no rival claim for this honorable achievement. For this special reason those associated with the American Federation of Labor have continuously maintained a deep interest in the maintenance and administration of the Department of Labor.

The appointment of Honorable William B. Wilson, the first Secretary of Labor, was peculiarly fitting. For years he had served as Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, and later as a union card member of the House of Representatives where he had been materially helpful in advancing labor legislation. Labor's non-partisan political policy was then beginning to bring positive results. But when the Department of Labor was an accepted public institution, the American Federation of Labor found it had a continuing responsibility for adequate appropriations, to defend the Department against proposals to curtail its activity by transferring its bureaus, and to advise the Department how it can best serve Labor.

The Department of Labor is the only Federal Department solely dedicated to the promotion of human welfare and betterment. In the preamble to the organic act creating the Department of Labor, its purpose is stated in these words:

"... to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

In endorsing and supporting this statement of the functions of the Department of Labor, the Federation interpreted these duties to mean the collection

and preparation of material and information for the promotion of wage earners' welfare; information on standards that will enable all to measure progress, and plan for betterment as workers and as citizens; information that will help better terms and conditions of work; information that will help develop and improve the instrumentalities and devices of collective bargaining; information on standards that make training for employment efficient and continuously useful, together with an adequate employment service; information on these standards to define and restrict eligibility for profitable employment so that individual and social well being shall be promoted. Such information developed as services to foster, promote and develop the welfare of wage earners by legislation and by collective bargaining through the representatives of the union of their own choosing is the basic work of the Department of Labor.

During the first twenty-five years of the peace-time activity of the Department of Labor a foundation has been laid upon which has been erected a fine superstructure for service. Labor has looked to the Department for service on Labor legislation and the administration of Federal Labor Laws such as child labor, immigration, Walsh-Healey, Wagner-Peyser, as well as for conciliation service in times of labor disputes.

Two laws have been enacted by Congress which represent a revolution in national thinking which should bring consequent changes in the services of the Department of Labor: the National Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Act. The National Labor Relations Act marked the end of one long struggle for Labor's rights. Collective bargaining cannot be carried on intelligently or constructively without facts on labor conditions, Labor's share in industrial progress, knowledge of the financial conditions of the firm, past performance in the industry together with the outlook for the future. There is before us an unprecedented opportunity to realize the constructive possibilities through collective bargaining. It is interesting to recall that when former president Taft signed the Act creating the Department of Labor, he vetoed the important Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill because it contained the proviso that none of the funds should be used to prosecute trade unions under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. * * *

That was the time when organized employers were trying to outlaw unions by injunctive writs and suits under the law designated to control trusts. The veto convinced Labor it would have to look to substantive legislation to establish and maintain its fundamental right to union membership for the purpose of collective bargaining. Milestones of progress along that road were the labor provisions of the Clayton Anti-Trust Law, the Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Act, Section 7A of the National Recovery Act, Executive Order of August 5, 1933, Public Resolution 44, and the National Labor Relations Act.

Now that the Federal Government has guaranteed to wage earners the right to membership in unions for the purpose of collective bargaining, more wage earners will look to the Department regularly for information for use in collective bargaining. * * *

The Social Security Act following a collapse of world economic institutions, reflects the conviction that when persons are denied opportunity to earn a living, society must make provision. Relief is no more a matter of charity where wage earners are concerned than when applied to industries, railroads, etc. It is a social responsibility for which provisions must be made and administered without the stigma of a means test or poor law. The development of this social security progress is only in its beginnings. Labor feels that its administration, touching so intimately the matter of wage earners' welfare, should be in the Department of Labor, for it is to that Department that Labor looks for understanding of workers' rights and problems. We are looking forward to the development of social security to provide against all of the hazards which interfere with gainful employment, including sickness. Labor has been considering all the increasing data and information showing that the main obstacles to adequate medical care necessary to good health are economic and that sickness is more frequent for those in the lower income families. That incomes of eighty per cent of all families are inadequate to meet the cost of needed medical care is a conservative estimate. We cannot, as a civilized nation, permit loss of health or life through withholding

adequate service merely because the persons have not the money to pay. We hope the Social Security Act can be expanded rapidly and effectively.

For the personnel of the Department of Labor, Labor has a real concern. It is because we feel that the Department of Labor is the result of our own legislative work and because its administration is so intimately bound up with our rights and welfare, that Labor has been so insistent that the staff of the Department of Labor should be composed of those who have intimate knowledge and experience with the problems of wage earners and their unions. We look to the Department of Labor as the place of all places where there is understanding and acceptance of unions as the representative agency of the wage earners of this country, where union functions will be understood and respected and where service will be available generously and intelligently.

During the administration of the Department of Labor by its first Secretary, Honorable William B. Wilson, a mediation and conciliation service was created upon such a sound and satisfactory basis as to inspire the universal approval and cooperation of working men and women everywhere.

During the administration of the second Secretary of Labor, Honorable James J. Davis, immigration legislation was enacted and its administration lodged with the Department of Labor. This legislative and administrative development was asked by and supported by the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor.

Now during the administration of Secretary of Labor Perkins the mediation and conciliation department has been strengthened, the statistical department enlarged and made more practical and vital and the administration of the Walsh-Healey Act pressed. Under her administration the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau have grown and assumed increased responsibilities.

A reference to these developments attracts our attention to the progress which has been made in the administration of the affairs of the Department of Labor since its foundation in 1903.

We anticipate with satisfaction the service that will come in the next twenty-five years of cooperation with the Department of Labor. We take pride in progress so far achieved but are impatient for expansion for wider and more effective service. We believe the welfare and progress of the Department of Labor are inseparable from that of the welfare and progress of the organized labor movement.

What the Figures Tell

Trade union reports for late January and early February show an upturn in employment for the first time since last July. The A. F. of L. weighted figure shows 15.6 per cent of the union membership unemployed in early February as compared to 16.2 per cent in January. This is encouraging news after a winter when 3,267,000 lost their jobs (September to January) and our estimate showed 10,973,000 unemployed in January, 1938.

The relatively high level of workers' buying power is one of the most encouraging factors in the present business situation. Due to wage increases last year, industrial payrolls in January were only 10 per cent below last year, although production of mines and factories had fallen 29 per cent below last year.

Union reports showed unemployment still increasing in building and metal trades, service industries, railroad and water transportation; but in several trades spring employment gains are beginning—clothing and textiles, amusements, food industries, building materials industries. While these gains are small, they show an encouraging change for the better.

The A. F. of L. unemployment estimate shows 1,732,000 more out of work in January this year than in January, 1937; but WPA jobs this January are fewer than last January by almost 200,000; relief rolls are above last January with 130,000 more families and individuals receiving relief. The figures for January, 1938, are as follows: Unemployed, 10,973,000; Works Program (January 29) 2,426,000; cases on relief, 1,800,000.

All Union Made products are American Made.

Wanted—A Fair Deal for All Bill Smiths

“**A**FTER thirty years of conscientious and capable work as an expert craftsman, Bill Smith, age 50, lost his job when his plant was taken over by a large corporation. Cold, impersonal and calculating, the new owners replaced Bill with a vigorous young man in his early thirties—a fellow who was no more skilled than he and no more trustworthy. The change was made simply because the new management, in all its far-flung operations, adheres to the policy of giving preference to younger workers.

“Bill Smith, married and the father of two dependent children, was shocked and amazed at this unexpected misfortune, but not discouraged. Certainly, he thought, a man with my record and ability will have no trouble in finding another place quickly. So he started making the rounds—and he continued to make them for many days and many weeks. To his utter amazement he discovered that where vacancies existed, employers considered him too old.

“One employer explained very frankly that while Bill was a skilled machinist, his employment would tend to increase the cost of their group life insurance to the company and to its workers.

“The employer then said, ‘Your period of work expectancy is about ten or fifteen years. After that you just won’t be much good. The chances also are that you will be sick more often in the next ten years than you have been in the past ten. A man of thirty, on the other hand, will be an efficient employe for a much longer period. I’m sorry, but it wouldn’t be good business for me to take you on.’

“Bill Smith returned to his home that afternoon weary and dejected and a little bit frightened. He told his wife of the fear which was beginning to grip him—and while she was sympathetic, he was human, too, and his mood of gloom became contagious.

“That was nearly a year ago. Today he is still unemployed and his small savings are nearly gone. In the very prime of life when he could be doing a fine job, he finds himself on the scrap heap. Is it any wonder he is losing his courage—that his character is weakening? He and his family must turn to the relief agencies for help.

“Smith is one of millions. His case is duplicated all across our nation. The unemployed middle-aged worker of ten or fifteen years competency is fast becoming a purely social problem—and apparently the only effective solution now in force is public or private charity.”

Where is the worker, who cannot get employment because he has reached middle age, to turn for protection?

Industrial Commissioner E. F. Andrews of New York told a state legislative committee investigating age discrimination in employment of the middle aged: “I believe that the most effective and practical protection for the middle aged worker is to be secured through organized labor. A state law such as that now operating in Massachusetts would no doubt materially aid labor in this endeavor.”

One of the worst evils at present, Commissioner Andrews declares, is state and municipal civil service requirements which place an age restriction on applicants. Such a restriction conspires to eliminate the man and woman of middle age.

Dictated by theorists following the trend of private business, this policy has established a precedent which private business may now cite in its own defense, Mr. Andrews points out.

Mr. Andrews is undoubtedly right when he says that the first action a state government should take in seeking a solution to this grave social problem is to put its own house in order by striking out discriminatory age limitations from its civil service requirements. Any legislation designed to remedy existing evils in age discrimination would be very much of a joke if enacted by a state which is as guilty of the same crime as private business.

Mr. Andrews points to the preponderance of capable, middle-aged and even elderly persons with union affiliations who have not been ousted from their jobs because of advancing age to support his contention that organization is at present the only effective method to combat age discrimination in industry today.

One of the most effective features of the Massachusetts plan to combat age discrimination in industry is the provision for an educational campaign to sell the older workers to the employer, says Mr. Andrews.

The New York industrial commissioner declares that there are many selling points which can be utilized in promoting the cause of the middle-aged worker. First is the fact that his years of practical experience makes him more capable and efficient. Next is the fact that the mature judgment which comes with mature years is likely to make him less flighty and more sober and dependable. At the same time it is probable that the middle-aged employe is just as careful a worker as the younger person.

Quoting Mr. Andrews:

"The proper approach to the 'old age' aspect of the safety problem is the humanitarian approach. We have steadily increased the span of life expectancy and have improved the health and physique of our population generally. This should mean that the working years of mankind increase—not decrease. We should direct our efforts to protecting and preserving as long as we can the physical fitness of the individual worker. And actual physical capability, skill, experience and discretion should be the measuring rod of the worker's safety and efficiency—not an arbitrary number of years.

"Some hard-headed and rather hard-hearted industrialists may still contend that his problem of discrimination against workers of middle age is purely social and cannot be solved by industry, but must continue indefinitely in the province of welfare agencies. Too often these dissenters are the very individuals who seek to speed up production by high-pressure exploitation of youth. There can be no skimming the cream of working years without results so severe and far-reaching that industry will suffer as well as the competent middle-aged workers it has deprived of a livelihood.

"This same school of employers will also suggest that old age pensions were provided under the Social Security Act to care for just this type of person. In most instances this defense is nothing more than half-hearted acceptance of what they consider an accomplished evil, because the type of person who cites it is not the type who approves of any social legislation of a progressive, liberal nature. At any rate, old age pensions are for elderly persons and do not solve the problem presented by the unemployed middle-aged person who must wait 10, 15 or 20 years before reaching the eligible age for a pension, while in the interim he is without an earned income from which his pension premiums may be deducted.

"Charity and old-age pensions are not what Bill Smith, and a million others like him, need and demand. They want honest gainful employment for which they are fitted. They wish a square deal. They want the right to keep off the scrap-heap even though past the age of 40 or 50.

"Let me emphasize again the belief that government can achieve a partial solution of this problem almost immediately by eliminating age restrictions from its Civil Service requirements, thereby setting a good example for private industry. Further, great good can be accomplished through an intensive educational program designed to prove the worth of the older worker. Beyond that the responsibility lies squarely on industry itself. If jobs are not made available for the man and woman of middle-life, industry will pay the bill in decreased sales and higher relief costs."

"DON'TS" PLENTIFUL FOR GIRL CYCLIST OF 1895

The girl bicyclist of 1895 had plenty of don'ts to worry about.

She was warned not to carry a flask and not to "travel on the assumption that because you are a woman streets cars and brewery wagons will turn out for you."

Some other "don'ts" from a list of rules, printed in the old New York World.

"Don't faint on the road."

"Don't say, 'Feel my muscle.'"

"Don't sit on your pocket oil can."

AFL Revokes Pennsylvania Charter

THE American Federation of Labor, through President William Green, has revoked the charter of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor because of the refusal of its officers to drop CIO unions from affiliation.

John A. Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania Federation, was ordered to turn over the charter, books, records and property of the state organization to Lewis G. Hines, A. F. of L. national director of organization.

Acting as President Green's personal representative, the state body will be reorganized by Mr. Hines with only loyal A. F. of L. Locals eligible to membership.

In an explanatory statement, President Green said:

"This action will serve notice that the policies of the 400,000 loyal members of the American Federation of Labor unions in Pennsylvania cannot be dictated by self-constituted labor leaders not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, nor can they be delivered by such leaders, ambitious for political power."

The history of the case and the detailed reasons for revocation of the charter are fully explained in President Green's letter to Phillips, which follows:

Pursuant to instructions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, I officially directed you and your associate officers of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor under date of December 16, 1937, to disassociate from membership in the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor local organizations chartered by international unions holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Both the order of the Executive Council and my official notification to you were based upon Article XI, Section 1 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

You replied to my letter on December 22nd. Later, on January 5, 1938, you and your associates conferred with me in Washington. You asked for and were granted an appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Your appeal was heard by the Executive Council at Miami, Florida, on January 25, 1938. Following consideration of your appeal, the Executive Council adopted a motion approving the action of the President, and directed "that the matter be left in the hands of the President."

Since this action was taken by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, highly important changes have taken place in the relationship of certain international unions to the American Federation of Labor, whose chartered Local Unions are in affiliation with the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. Under the provisions of Article XI, Section 1, these Local Unions referred to are not eligible to membership in and cannot be affiliated with the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

The revocation of the charters of the United Mine Workers of America, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the Federation of Flat Glass Workers makes clear the important change which has occurred since I wrote you on December 16, 1937. Furthermore, certain political developments which are of great interest to the American Federation of Labor have occurred in the State of Pennsylvania. These developments deeply concern and vitally affect the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor.

In view of all these facts, and because of the refusal of you and your associate officers of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor to carry out the instructions I submitted in the letter I sent you dated December 16, 1937, I hereby officially revoke the charter of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. This action becomes effective on February 24, 1938.

I am exercising authority as herein set forth to revoke the charter of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor in conformity with Article VI, Section 6 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

In conformity with this section of the Constitution and in accordance with the power conferred upon me by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at the meeting which was held in Miami,

Florida, from January 24th to February 8, 1938, I direct you and your associate officers to turn over to my personal representative, Mr. Lewis G. Hines, the charter, books, records and property, both tangible and intangible, acquired and or possessed by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

I sincerely regret it becomes necessary for me to take the action which I have herein set forth. The protection of the interests of the American Federation of Labor and the membership of its affiliated unions in the state of Pennsylvania calls for such procedure. The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor must be an American Federation of Labor unit, subject to the laws of the American Federation of Labor and representative of organizations which are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. We are determined that organizations in Pennsylvania loyal to the American Federation of Labor shall be adequately and properly protected.

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor must be the instrumentality through which these loyal American Federation of Labor unions,—and not dual organizations,—may express themselves upon economic, political, social and industrial questions.

The Right to Work

THAT forthright publication, The Yardstick, a weekly feature service of the National Catholic Welfare Conference edited by the Rev. Raymond McGowan, in a recent release made some pungent remarks concerning the program that has been promulgated by the National Association of Manufacturers. The statement, which is headed "The Right to Work," follows in part:

"The National Association of Manufacturers says that government should protect the right to strike, but that its first obligation is to protect 'the right to work.' Thereby it puts itself in a hole. What it means is that government's first obligation in a strike is to protect the people who want to work in a strike-bound plant and break the strike.

". . . It doesn't mean that government's first obligation is to see to it that the upwards of seven million workless get work. For, in another place, it says that production, and therefore work, depends on the investors' being able to anticipate a reasonable profit. And so governmental protection of a reasonable profit should in its opinion come first. And that is its real idea. . . .

"In a right state of things the owners and employes would peaceably sit down together and through their freely chosen representatives would figure out with governmental help the interest, profits, wages, salaries and prices that would protect the right to work. They would all do together what the Manufacturers Association says is government's first duty—protect the right to work.

"Failing their doing that, the closest approach to it is for employes to get organized and to try to force the owners to give in to those wages and salaries which will not be too far from the wages and salaries that will let them buy enough to do their part in keeping the wheels of industry going and thus protect their own and others' right to work."

In short, the Association, according to The Yardstick, "holds that government's first duty is to protect the right to work of those who do not want to protect the right to work. . . . Its trouble is that it is not at all interested in the right to work. It is interested instead in the right to get a reasonable profit and it hasn't yet learned that the only reasonable profit is a small one. It hasn't yet learned that God's law of working for the common good isn't obeyed by getting when the getting is good and getting all that is gettable."

Building Permits Rise 121 per cent over Last Year

The United States Department of Labor estimates that permits were issued in January for building construction to cost \$98,637,479, an increase of 53.4 per cent over December and of 121.1 per cent over January, 1937.

Draft Bill Enslaves Labor

PROBABLY never in the history of Congress has any legislation been so unreservedly condemned as the universal conscription bill which was reported to the House March 3rd, by the Military Affairs Committee and which was scheduled to be called up after the tax bill.

The report is an indication of the terrific battle the legislation faces in both the House and Senate. Its main support is coming from members of the American Legion, who have been urged by Washington representatives of the organization to bombard members of Congress with demands for prompt enactment. Progressives say that Legionnaires, who are responding, have been misled as to the vicious nature of the proposal.

"A positive danger to the liberty of every man, woman and child in the country"—that is the way the bill is regarded in a minority report.

"Full of pretense, a draft of human beings and a serious menace to democracy," are other indictments.

"It is dishonest because it does none of the things it says it does," the minority insisted. "It takes absolutely 'no profits out of war,' 'equalizes no burdens' and does not 'promote peace.' Yet in its title it claims to do all of these things."

While giving free rein to the greed of profiteers and "unbelievably complete powers" to the government and employers, the report declared, the bill permits whoever may be chosen to administer its provisions power to fix wages at will and to control or outlaw labor unions and farm organizations. Autocrats, it is contended, will "dominate every single phase and endeavor of American life."

"This is a draft of human labor," the report declared. "It empowers the president to fix by proclamation any and all transactions involving your money or your life—your food, pay, rent, value of your home or business."

"It is a blank check written in advance for an executive to conscript every person, man or woman, at will and wholly upon whatever rules and regulations he may proclaim."

The measure is much more deadly to liberty than any of the war control bills heretofore considered, it was asserted.

Authorship of the bill was attributed to Congressman Andrew J. May (Dem., Ky), chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, who, the report said, "has taken advantage of a war scare to revive the worst features of legislation which Congress has soundly defeated and repudiated."

"If anything should anger the American people," the report continued, "it is this bill." If there is such a thing as righteous wrath and indignation, the people should show it. This includes everybody—the veteran who will be betrayed and the worker who will be enslaved if the legislation is enacted.

"Should war come, Congress might as well let its halls be burned, go home and be prepared to occasionally be called for a speech in some opera house."

The report holds that sponsors of the proposal seek to prevent disclosure of its "terrible features" by offering a "legislative bribe" to the newspapers, which alone of all industrial activities are exempted from the licensing provisions. But even here, the dissenters contended, the committee was guilty of "further hypocrisy" by inserting language which "may be hedged around in such a way as to eliminate entirely freedom of the press."

Publications which offended a military autocracy, the report pointed out, could be put out of business by the simple expedient of denying them newsprint and other supplies.

"There is not a line or word in the measure that in any way curbs profiteering," Congress and the nation were told.

Boards that are to be created to enforce the act "will in all likelihood be composed of business men who are employers," the report said, and added:

"On the spur of huge orders, these boards will naturally make 'inducements' by way of more profits, rather than less. Labor wages will be fixed down."

"The bill," the report concluded, "is the stuff of which Hitlers are made and liberties of a free people lost."

Manufacturers' Association Unmasked

THE National Association of Manufacturers has been unmasked by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee as an organization run by a group of employers who maintain private arsenals for use against workers, spend millions of dollars for labor spies, and are heavy contributors to vigilante and other subversive movements.

This damning evidence was introduced shortly after the committee, headed by Senator Robert M. La Follette opened public hearings recently in its investigation of this notorious anti-labor association.

It was also disclosed that, since the passage of the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Act, in 1935, the N. A. M. has spent approximately \$1,350,000 to get its propaganda through newspapers, radio stations, motion pictures and schools. And it has met with a high degree of success.

Walter B. Weisenburger, executive vice president of the N. A. M., admitted at a recent hearing that 5,900 newspapers are using "news" and other "features" furnished by it.

It was also shown that the N. A. M. prepared instructions and distributed them to employers on how to establish and conduct "company unions."

Weisenburger and John C. Gall, the latter one of the N. A. M.'s battery of high-powered lawyers, objected strenuously against Robert Wohlforth, secretary of the Senate committee, submitting evidence to show how the N. A. M. is dominated by the "hard-boiled" anti-union element among employers.

This evidence, based mainly on records subpoenaed from N. A. M. files, disclosed that, although the organization is composed of 4,000 employers, with approximately 4,000,000 workers, it is under the dictatorship of 207 industrialists, such as the duPonts, Chrysler, Weir, Rand, Sloan, and the heads of other large corporations.

Sixty per cent of the tear gas purchased by all industrial firms in the United States for labor warfare between 1933 and October, 1937, was bought by these 207 companies, Wohlforth said a check-up of gas manufacturers' records disclosed.

Also, Wohlforth told the Senators, the books of industrial detective agencies showed that the employers in control of the N. A. M. have been generous users of labor spies. Fifty-five of the N. A. M.'s high command alone paid \$2,500,000 for stool pigeons in the years 1933 to 1937.

In addition to their heavy purchases of tear gas and labor spy service, the directors and officers of the 207 firms were financial angels for such vigilante agencies as the so-called Johnstown Citizens' Committee, Wohlforth's evidence revealed. They also made heavy contributions to the American Liberty League, The Crusaders, Sentinels of America, National Economy League and the so-called Farmers' Independence Council.

Records of the N. A. M., subpoenaed by the Senate committee show that the heaviest contributors to that association are the Big Business monopolies and anti-union industrialists.

Among them are the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company, General Motors, Standard Oil, Chrysler, Swift & Company, U. S. Steel, Weirton Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Westinghouse, Remington Rand, and the American Smelting & Refining Company. They and 195 others furnished more than 50 per cent of all the money spent by the N. A. M. during the past five years.

The N. A. M., it was shown at the hearing, is spending more today than at any time in its 43-year history for propaganda in schools and through newspapers. Prior to 1935 it had no special funds for this purpose, but in that year a group of industrialists contributed \$100,000 for "educational uses."

Last year they boosted this slush fund to \$750,000.

I know of no more contemptible thing than to talk politics to a poor man or woman seeking relief.—Mayor LaGuardia of New York.

The Carpenters' Home

(By Tom Moore)

(Tom Moore was a guest of the Carpenters' Home for more than six years. We say "was" because Tom Moore is dead now. Brother Tom Moore died the day before Christmas last year. We liked Brother Tom Moore's straight forward, concise and accurate description of the Home as he wrote it and as it appeared in the American Federationist.)

THE Home is located five miles north of the City of Lakeland, Florida, between Florida Avenue and the Providence Road. These roads are one mile apart, and the Home is situated half way between. The William L. Hutcheson Drive extends from one of these roads to the other on Home ground, and is lined with electric lights on concrete standards, making it a white-way at night. This drive has three markers, one at each entrance and one on an island opposite the Home. They are three feet by three feet and seven and a half feet high, made of concrete and having granite panels with "William L. Hutcheson Drive—1925"—carved on them. At each entrance there is an arch over the driveway with "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" written across it. There are two short drives connecting the Hutcheson Drive with the Home which sits back about four hundred feet. There are other short walks and drives around the building, all of which are made of concrete.

At the time of dedication on October 1st, 1928, we had invested in Florida \$2,250,000.00, and many improvements have been made since that time, but to what extent I am unable to say. The main building cost \$875,000.00. This building is of Spanish Mission design of architecture, is built of reinforced concrete and is fireproof. It is three stories high in front and four in the rear, 332 feet long by 227 feet wide. The shape is that of the letter "E," facing west, with accommodations for four hundred guests. The center section is the Auditorium, and on each side are corridors of rooms. Between the Auditorium, and the corridors there is a plaza with cherry hedges, shubbery and plants of various kinds along the building and two rows of palm trees. There are two trellises at the east end of the Auditorium; one runs to the south wing and the other to the north, each being covered with flame vine.

The main building is 600 feet south of Lake Gibson, which is one mile wide and three miles long, and a large part of this lake belongs to the Home. There is a pier that extends one hundred and fifty feet out into the lake, where we have some small boats to go fishing in, while some just stand on the pier and fish. The elevation of the Home is 227 feet above sea level, and 30 feet above the lake. There is another small lake about 700 feet northwest of the Home. On the east side of the building, which is the rear, is the location of the power house, laundry, and garage. In the power house there is a well 485 feet deep, from which we get our water supply. This water is stored in a tank in the water tower north of the main building. The tower is 125 feet high and the tank holds 36,000 gallons. At the top of the tower is an electric star, the Star of Bethlehem, which is lit only during the holidays. The lights in this star are red and blue. In front of the Home is a flag pole 90 feet high, on which the flag is raised and lowered each day. When there is a death at the Home the flag is flown at half mast.

We have 1886 acres of land, 900 acres in oranges and other citrus fruits. There is a large grove on the west side of the Providence road, from which we sell the fruit to help maintain the Home. (Part of the expense for the maintenance comes from a fund that is raised by taking 35 cents a month out of the dues of every union carpenter, except the guests of the Home; they have nothing to pay. This is the Home and Pension fund.) In the orange grove, there is a frame house, in which the caretaker lives. There he has his own water tank, and keeps the mules, tractors, and farm implements. There is a truck garden with overhead irrigation where vegetables are grown. Across the road on the east side are five cottages where some of the men live who work for the Home. On the east side of the Home there are a couple of small groves and the fruit from these groves are used by the Home. Just beyond these groves on the other side of the fairway, we have a hog pen and a slaughter house. This is about one-half mile from the Home. There is a grove of large trees in front of the Home; live oaks,

pine, and others. There are birds and squirrels that will take food from our hands. The mocking bird is heard the year round; they build their nests in the shrubbery around the Home.

At the east gate, through which most of the visitors enter, there is a watchman, as visiting hours are in the afternoon from two until four, except Sundays and holidays. Near this entrance is the Superintendent's home. It is a two-story wood structure, facing Florida Avenue. Also on this side is found the club house to our beautiful eighteen hole golf course. The Home furnishes a set of clubs for any of the guests who wish to play golf, and many do. We have also bowling on the green, roque, shuffle board, and horseshoe pitching. On the north lawn are the roque courts and east of the laundry is where we bowl on the green. There are clubs that come from the city of Lakeland and take part in the games.

The Home was opened on March 13, 1929, with only eighteen guests. In August, 1937, we had 350 guests; they are here from Canada and from most of the states. The building has five stairways and two ramps. The ramps enter from the front, and the stairways from different parts of the building, two on the north wing and two in the south. The kitchen and dining room take up all the first and second floors on the south wing because of the high ceiling. There are folding doors between part of the dining room and that part where the ceiling is not so high. This section is used only when the board of conventions is held here. On the south end of the big room is a cafeteria which is not used, as the food is put on the tables in family style. All the tables are made of glass tops. The men are allowed to remain in the dining room until they have had all they want. The help has little trucks on which the food is brought out and placed on the tables. The dining room has a capacity of 400, the same as the Home. The dining room was furnished by the New York Locals. The kitchen is on the east end of the south wing, being equipped with the latest improved implements. They use oil as fuel. In the basement under the kitchen and dining room are found supplies, refrigerators, ice plant, carpenter shop and paint shop. We have our own laundry, and they also do the cleaning and pressing. We make our own ice and electricity.

Women clean up the rooms and take care of them, so the carpenters have nothing to do, except to live and eat and sleep. No visitors are allowed to enter the kitchen, laundry, power house, garage, second or third floors, but Union Carpenters are admitted anytime to any part of the Home. The lounge was furnished by the Chicago Local, the dining room by the New York, the organ by St. Louis District Council and affiliated Local Unions. The hospital was furnished by the Texas State Council.

The main entrance to the lounge, which is fifty by one hundred and twenty feet, opens on the west side. The main entrance has three double doors, and there are two smaller doors farther down the porch. As you enter, on the left side is the office, where you register, and next to the office there is a beautiful clock. This clock is seven feet and eight inches high, and it was presented to the Home by Matt Roberts. It is a calendar clock and the moon appears on it as in the sky. There is a steel plate in the front with two globes on it, and when the moon is not visible it is behind the plate; as it rises it comes out from behind the right globe and moves around to the left. There is an arch of figures from one to twenty-nine showing the number of days it takes to go from one point to the other. It has six chimes and strikes every quarter of an hour. In the lounge is a checkered table 30 by 30 inches, which is inlaid with 15,700 pieces. This beautiful table was made by Dan Sprickman of Erie, Pennsylvania. All the floors in the lounge and dining room are made of *terreza*. There are three rugs 21 by 24 feet, six large center tables, four reading lamps, a fireplace, six radiators (as the Home is all heated with steam), sixteen large chandeliers with four large bulbs in each. The ceiling is of concrete painted a dark color to look like walnut. It is a beam ceiling; this is in the lounge and dining room. There is a radio in the lounge and one in the clerks' office. There are thirteen lounges for three, and eighteen lounge chairs with upholstered arms, and thirty-three with wood arms, all being covered with red leather. Eight small tables for dominoes and checkers, and seven books stands. Just beyond the clerks' office there is a drinking fountain from which there is always cool water ready to flow with the turn of the handle. On the left of the drinking fountain is the men's toilet, and to the right is the

stairway. As you enter the lounge looking straight ahead is the entrance to the Auditorium and to the right is the entrance to the dining room. As you turn to your left, passing the fountain, the first room on the right is the ladies' rest room, and on the left is the barber shop where each man is shaved three times a week. The men are assigned their days by their registration number, odd numbers one day and even the next. The barber goes to the hospital two afternoons a week, these being Tuesday and Friday. All other rooms except the last one on the right and the rooms straight ahead are bed rooms. The room on the right is one of the five bathrooms in the Home, each have four tubs and seven showers. All are made of marble with tile floors. The other room is the office of Mr. H. R. Allen, the Superintendent. This room was a reading room, but we now use the sun room at the east end of the hall, as this is only on the first floor. The bed rooms in the north and south hall on the first floor are not occupied. We have 22 quilts in these rooms made by the ladies' auxiliaries and given to the Home. These quilts were made in various places and are very nice. The bed rooms are all very neat. They are eleven feet and seven inches by fourteen feet. Each room has two beds, two closets, four chairs, one dresser and a radiator. There is a toilet and lavatory with hot and cold water for every four men. The halls all over the building are ten feet wide. On the end of the north wing is a freight elevator. There are two reading rooms and two bath rooms on each the second and third floors. All except the two bath rooms and reading rooms are bed rooms on the second floor. The third is the same, but half of it is taken up by the hospital. That is, the south end and the south wing. There are 206 bed rooms in all. The halls may be entered through two ramps or five stairways, two of which stop at the third floor and the other three extend on to the roof.

We have religious service in the auditorium by a different denomination every Sunday afternoon. The bus makes two trips to town on Sunday in the morning, one at 7:30 for the Catholics and the other at 9:30 for the Protestants. On week days except holidays it goes to town every afternoon at 1:30 and back at 4:00. We have three busses; one seats 20, one 12, and the other 7. Every Tuesday night at 7:30 there is a picture show for the guests and the employees of the Home. The Auditorium is entered from the lounge by a lobby. In this lobby is a stuffed alligator ten feet and two inches long; this gator was killed between Lake Gibson and Lake Parker. Just beyond the gator is a room on the right and one on the left. The room on the right is the Library and the one on the left is the Board Room. As you enter the Auditorium on either side you will see the shield of the Brotherhood; a compass and a rule with a plane in the center. The Home was built by Union carpenters and is maintained by them. We have never asked anything from anybody but Union men. On the right of the stage is a player piano and on the left a pipe organ which was given to the Home by the St. Louis Locals. Back stage is a fan to draw fresh air into the building and along the wall are ventilators to take the air out, creating a constant circulation of fresh air. On the ceiling there are eighteen chandeliers, composed of one large light surrounded by eight smaller ones. In the center of the proscenium arch is a shield of the United States, on the right is a picture of Shakespeare and on the left is Mozart. The Auditorium seats 956, and in here all religious services, funerals and entertainments are held.

When one of the brothers dies he is taken to town by the undertakers and prepared for burial. The brother's people are notified of his death so they can make any arrangements they wish for the funeral. Sometimes they have the body sent home; other times they come here, and if they do either it is at their own expense. If he is buried here the expense is borne by the Home. If the brother is a Protestant we get a minister from his own church; if he is a Catholic, the priest takes charge. We have an organist and a soloist who furnish music at all the funerals. There are ten honorary pallbearers and six men who work for the Home to carry the coffin. The coffin is placed on the truck at the south aisle, and here all the guests take their last look at the deceased, and then sit down on the south side of the Auditorium. Then the body is wheeled down the aisle to the player piano and here the service is conducted. The body is taken to the cemetery on the east side of the grounds. This cemetery is divided into three parts: the Jews, Catholics and Protestants. By August of 1937 there were one hundred and thirty Protestants, eighteen Catholics and no Jews. There are

no Jews at the Home to my knowledge and very few in the Brotherhood, but we show no discrimination against a brother's religion, politics or nationality. Any man who is a carpenter with a good reputation may join this order. After he has been in the Union for thirty years in good standing and is over sixty-five years of age he is eligible to be admitted to this Home. When he enters the Home he still has full right to all of the possessions that he owns.

There are lawn seats scattered around the grounds with room for three. The ends are made of two and a half inch concrete, with the Carpenters' emblem on them. The backs and seats are made of two-by-four lumber, and the names of the brothers who had taken active part in the order and have passed away are written on the backs. On the north lawn there is a drinking fountain, presented by the International Wood Workers and dedicated to the perpetuation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The hospital was furnished by the Texas Locals, and it takes all of the south wing and one-half of the rooms of the third floor hall going from north to south, as has been stated before. There is a dummy elevator that runs from the kitchen to the hospital on which the food is sent up. There is room for eighty beds; being composed of one ward with seven beds, and the balance in bed rooms with two beds in each. The hospital also consists of a dining room, operating room, a diet kitchen, drug-room, and a nice linen closet. There is also a large bath room with four tubs and seven showers; this is one of the five bath rooms mentioned in the fore part of the article, and one bath room with only one tub, a reading room, a sun room, a diathermy machine for the treatment of pneumonia and other cases such as arthritis, and the head nurse's room, who stays here night and day; the only woman who stays at the Home. The doctor comes in the morning about 9 o'clock, and if any patients are very ill he stays, if not he goes back to town, but if he is needed we call him. The doctor is Dr. J. D. Griffin, M.D., and the head nurse is Mrs. Madeline Wilson. This is a first class hospital, and all the help in the hospital and dining room wear white uniforms.

There is a veranda fourteen by one hundred and twenty feet for the occupants and one fourteen by twenty-four feet for ladies who visit the Home. In front of the veranada there are found eight large urns with plants in them. A row of palm trees is on the same side of the drive as the building and just inside of these trees is a sidewalk which goes all around the building.

There is a room in the north basement where there are billiard, pool and card tables. Also in this basement are the rooms where the men who work in the kitchen and dining room stay. There are also some rooms which are workshops for the carpenters who are occupants and want to work for themselves. The guests are not asked to do any work for the Home. There is a carpenter and a painter who do all the work for the Home. We have about one hundred people working about the Home, and about thirty-five in the groves to keep this a clean and comfortable Home. Our clothes, pipes, tobacco, writing material, stamps, and everything we need is furnished. The only thing that is asked of a man is to serve on the visitors' committee, behave, and keep clean. The committee is selected by Mr. Allen, the Superintendent of the Home, to show the visitors about the Home. If a man does not wish to serve he is excused and another is appointed. We are building up a dairy; there are 220 acres of fenced-in land on the west side along the Providence Road. This land is divided into three pastures. We have eighteen Holstein cows and are going to get more. There is a cow barn 36 x 80 feet and a feeding barn.

If we wish to go out on a visit we get a furlough for 30 days, and if we want to stay longer we can have it extended. There is an electric alarm that calls us at rising time and at meal times. We rise at 6:30, we have breakfast at 7:00, dinner at 12:30, supper at 5:30, and in our rooms at 10:00 p.m. We have good food, goods beds, and we are well cared for. Any Union carpenter can point to this Home with pride; it is a clean, comfortable Home and hard to beat.

* * * * *

Brother Tom Moore was initiated into Local 257, St. Louis, Mo., May 12, 1899. He was born August 15, 1859. At the time of his death he was a member of Local 185 of St. Louis. Brother Moore was admitted to the Home November 9, 1931. He died December 24, 1937.

A. F. of L. Union Methods in Settling Labor Disputes

Constructive policies in adjusting labor disputes without resort to either strikes or lockouts are outstanding features in agreements negotiated with employers by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

A recent agreement of this type is the one signed by the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Union of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, with The Charles Shutrump and Sons Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, providing union wages and work conditions and setting up provisions for the settlement of industrial disputes in the erection of the new Post Office building at Johnstown.

Under the heading "Arbitration," the agreement includes the following stipulation:

"In the matter of dispute which may arise during the life of this agreement involving members of any Local Union affiliated with the Building Trades Council, the representative of the member involved and the representative of the company agree to discuss the difference within forty-eight hours. In the event they are unable to reach a satisfactory adjustment, it shall be referred to the business agent of the Building Trades Council and the company, and they shall attempt to adjust the matter. In the event a satisfactory adjustment cannot be reached within two days, both parties shall agree to submit the adjustment of same to an uninterested party. In the event the business agent of the Building Trades Council and the company cannot agree upon the third party, the United States Department of Labor Conciliation Service shall act as the arbitrator, and their decision shall be final and binding upon both parties."

Turning to the question of differences between unions with regard to the performance of any work, the agreement provides that "in the event of any jurisdictional dispute involving two Local Unions or more, the matters shall be referred to the National Building Trades Council (Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor), and they, in turn, shall call on the officials of the international unions, and they shall render their decision."

Taking up the question of cessation of work either by order of the unions who are parties to the agreement or by the company the agreement declares:

"There shall be no strike on the part of the unions nor shall there be a lock-out or cessation of work on the part of the employer pending the final decision of any provisions set up and provided herein. The Building Trades Council agrees that its members and officers shall cooperate in every way possible with the company to promote harmony during the life of this agreement."

It is appropriate to point out that these provisions of the Johnstown agreement for the erection of the Johnstown Post Office are typical of many agreements sponsored by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They illustrate the reasonable and constructive approach to stable and equitable industrial conditions based on collective bargaining advocated and applied by the A. F. of L. throughout its entire jurisdiction.

Brains Superfluous if You Want a Million!

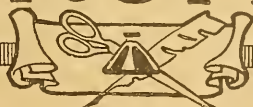
To make a million dollars is almost as simple as rolling off a log. All that is necessary is to have the thinking centers of the brain removed. At least, that is what Dr. Ward C. Halsted, a famous neurologist, who claims credit for the discovery, told the meeting of the American Medical Association, at Atlantic City, recently.

Dr. Halsted recited in detail his experiment with a stockbroker who, before a brain operation, was a simpleton, if not actually insane. He had been a failure at everything he attempted.

After several ounces of the frontal lobe of the brain—the part which is presumed to be the seat of intelligence—had been removed, the stockbroker talked himself into a job as a salesman for a line of goods of which he knew little or nothing, and did so well he was made an officer of the company and soon thereafter had cleaned up his first million.

Several other similar cases were reported, the moral being that if you want a million you don't need the ordinary amount of brains—especially that part that has to do with conscience.

Editorial



FRANK DUFFY, Editor

George H. Lakey

IT was with sorrow and regret that we learned on the morning of March 1, 1938, of the death of First General Vice-President, George H. Lakey, our co-worker, co-officer, friend, advisor and counsellor for many years.

While he had not been in the best of health for some time, his passing came to us as a surprise and a shock. We expected him back from the hospital in a short time as he underwent only a minor operation, but our expectations did not materialize.

He was buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Indiana, Thursday afternoon, March 3rd. Many oldtime friends, officers and members of our Local Unions and District Councils were present. A fuller account of the funeral is given elsewhere in this journal.

George H. Lakey was a good fellow, a real man, a steadfast friend, a noble character, a staunch fighter for the workers, and above and beyond everything else a loyal, true and faithful Trade Unionist.

— This was the man we loved—are loving yet,
And still shall love while longing eyes are wet
With selfish tears that well were brushed away,
Remembering his smile of yesterday.

For, even as we knew him, smiling still,
Somewhere beyond all earthly ache or ill,
He waits with the old welcome—just as when
We met him smiling, we shall meet again.

He was a practical and sincere fellow in all his undertakings. He was not a man of many words. When he said "Yes" he meant it, and when he said "No" he also meant it. You could always depend on him for a straightforward answer. His passing is a severe loss to us. We will miss him in the time to come. We can, however, follow his example and do our best to make this world better than we found it in our fight for justice, right, freedom and the establishing of better working and living conditions for those who have to toil by the sweat of their brow.

The minister who conducted the funeral services quoted "Our Kind of a Man" from the great Hoosier Poet, James Whitcomb Riley, as being applicable to George Lakey while living.

The kind of a man for you and me!
He faces the world unflinchingly,
And smites as long as the wrong resists,
With a knuckled faith and force like fists:
He lives the life he is preaching of,
And loves where most is the need of love;
His voice is clear to the deaf man's ears
And his face sublime through the blind man's tears:
The light shines out where the clouds were dim,
And the widow's prayer goes up for him;
The latch is clicked at the hovel door
And the sick man sees the sun once more,
And out o'er the barren fields he sees

Springing blossoms and waving trees,
 Feeling as only the dying may,
 That God's own servant has come that way,
 Smoothing the path as it still winds on
 Through the golden gate where his loved have gone.

The kind of a man for me and you!
 However little of worth we do
 He credits full, and abides in trust
 That time will teach us how more is just.
 He walks abroad, and he meets all kinds
 Of querulous and uneasy minds,
 And, sympathizing, he shares the pain
 Of the doubts that rack us, heart and brain;
 And, knowing this, as we grasp his hand,
 We are surely coming to understand!
 He looks on sin with pitying eyes—
 E'en as the Lord, since Paradise,—
 Else, should we read, Though our sins should glow
 As scarlet, they shall be white as snow?—
 And, feeling still, with a grief half glad,
 That the bad are as good as the good are bad,
 He strikes straight out for the Right—and he
 Is the kind of a man for you and me!

WILL CONGRESS HEED?

“SOME representatives of industry, as well as expert economists, allege that the present (business) situation is largely psychological and is due to a lack of confidence.

“As a step toward the restoration of public confidence... The A. F. of L. suggests that Congress repeal or modify the individual profits and capital gains taxes....

“The executive council makes this suggestion in the interests of labor. It firmly believes that all must pull together—labor, industry and the government—in order to break down and overcome a most serious and threatening unemployment situation.”

It is only too evident that what hurts business hurts the workers. Labor is fully aware of such a truth. That is the reason the American Federation of Labor has called on Congress to take some direct action that will encourage capital as the first and most important step in lifting this nation out of the present economic quagmire.

If the present slump in business is due to a lack of confidence which business has in present government policies, then it is up to Congress to restore that confidence by at least making some effort toward removing the shackles that business and economic leaders claim is hampering industry.

If business feels that modification of the individual profits and capital gains tax will help it to go ahead with new investments and expansion of old enterprises, then it is up to Congress to at least cooperate with business to that extent. Barnstormers, braintrusters, handy men and other crackpots have had their day in the present administration, so what's wrong with trying out a theory business believes will help put the present 10,000,000 idle men and women to work?

Capital has said time and again that it wants relief from uncertainties and distrusts governmental economic experiments. Whatever any person's attitude toward capital, a fair-minded observer can see that capital has a point there.

What is needed immediately is restoration of capital's confidence and only the present administration through Congress can do this.

Business, the American Federation of Labor and the nation's newspapers are supporting the move to repeal or modify the individual profits and capital gains tax. Only Communist supported publications and Communist influenced organizations are against any such revision.

COLDS AND WORTHLESS MEDICINES

THE common cold is responsible for an annual waste of two billion dollars, according to Time magazine. No small percentage of this waste can be attributed to the huge sums spent each year on medicines advertised and sold as cold preventives or cures.

Time was when the mustard plaster or the hot foot-bath was the regular household remedy, but that day is long past. Now, if one is to believe the advertisers, one may either prevent or cure colds by means of pills, nosedrops, inhalants, gargles, ointments, alkalizers, vitamin preparations, laxatives, ultra-violet rays, and even soap!

Though it is true that the actual cause of colds is not yet known, it has become possible for science to determine which among the advertised preparations can relieve a cold and which are manufactured simply for profit motives. To remedy the lack of dependable information, Consumers Union has just published a pamphlet, "Coughs and Colds," which analyzes, in the frankest of terms, the competing claims of advertised preparations by brand name, and provides the consumer with the real facts about the products he is urged to buy. Prepared under the direction of the medical consultants of Consumers Union, the pamphlet presents an unbiased, popular and educational study of the best positive advice that medical science can provide for the prevention and treatment of colds.

In addition to being a medical problem, the common cold is a social problem. It has been amply proven by the most recent report of the U. S. Public Health Service that all forms of illness, including colds, are more prevalent among the lower income and relief brackets (which comprise the majority of our population) than among the comparatively well-to-do. Unemployment, low wages, inadequate diet, slum housing, and harsh working conditions underlie the high prevalence of respiratory diseases in the low income brackets. The ultimate solution of the prevention and treatment of the common cold is not solely a matter of medical care but also of social organization. People in the low income brackets suffer additionally from maltreatment of colds and coughs because, lacking the funds to obtain proper medical care, they are compelled to resort to advertised drug preparations in an effort to cure themselves or their families.

To make possible the mass distribution of this pamphlet it has been published at the low price of 5c for single copies and correspondingly reduced prices for quantity orders from trade unions, women's clubs, schools, etc. Properly distributed it will aid thousands of consumers to save not only the sums now wasted on worthless medicines but, in addition, may prevent much serious illness and needless loss of work. Copies may be ordered from Consumers Union, 55 Vandam St., N. Y. C.

Charleston Unions Add 2,000 New Members

More than 2,000 members have been added to the rolls of the American Federation of Labor unions in Charleston, reports submitted to the secretary of the South Carolina State Federation of Labor show.

President Al. Flynn of the Federation is enthusiastic over progress being made and, incidentally, has commended Mayor Maybank as a friend of labor.

The latest charter is that to a new Local Union of city employees, who affiliated with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Other recent organizational gains include a new Local of barbers and one of laundry workers.

Granite cutters and quarry workers' unions were recently formed at Rion and Winnsboro.

State employees, working in the Department of Labor, have a new Local.

Beauticians of Columbia have a new Local starting out with 21 members.

A new Carpenters' Local at Parris Island bids fair to accomplish much for the membership.

Don't forget the A. F. of L. UNION LABEL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION in Cincinnati, May 16 to 21, inclusive.

Official Information



General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.
Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.
Fourth District

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas
Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.
Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.
WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1938, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded to the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2138 Silver City, N. Mex.
2896 Booth, Ore.
2139 Tallahassee, Fla.
2140 Mt. Vernon, Wash.
2141 Scottsbluff, Nebr.
2897 Cross City, Fla.
2898 Cross City, Fla.
2899 Spokane, Wash.
2900 Carlton, Ore.
2142 Reno, Nev.
2143 Fort Bragg, Calif.
2144 Los Angeles, Calif.

2145 Monroe, La.
2146 Monahans, Tex.
2147 Elizabethton, Tenn.
2148 Gridley, Calif.
2889 Tinsman, Ark.
2888 Hoquiam, Wash.
2887 Deming, Wash.
2149 Williamstown, Ky.
2886 South Bend, Wash.
2778 Raymond, Wash.
2150 Superior, Wis.

Special Circular from the General Executive Board

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

Acting on instructions of our Twenty-third General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in December, 1936, a Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board visited the lumber and sawmill operations in the Northwest. While there, meetings were held with representatives of our District Councils of the Western States, as well as operators who employ our members. The Committee endeavored to get first hand information as to the best manner of handling the organization of this branch of our industry, so as to secure the best possible results for the men working in the woodworking industry, both in wages and working conditions, and the proper relationship of these men in our organization.

The Committee found that there were Communistic and adverse influences boring from within for the purpose of trying to destroy the activities of the United Brotherhood, and the building up of a dual International Union of Woodworkers, opposed to the Brotherhood, but before the Sub-Committee could report its findings and recommendations to the General Executive Board, the CIO had already issued a charter, or certificate of affiliation, dated July 20, 1937, to a dual organization called, "International Woodworkers of America."

This dual organization has already been trying to induce our Local Unions and members to secede from the United Brotherhood, and so to combat this dual movement it becomes necessary to notify all our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the Brotherhood that our members must not handle any lumber or mill work manufactured by any operator who employs CIO or those who hold membership in an organization dual to our Brotherhood.

Do not be mislead by any newspaper articles that the entire lumber and sawmill industry has gone CIO. Just the opposite is the truth. We have thousands and thousands of loyal members in the Northwest who are battling for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and they will continue to do so, but it is absolutely necessary for all our members to give them their support by refusing to handle material coming from CIO operations.

The CIO has challenged us, and we must meet that challenge without hesitation. Therefore, you are instructed to appoint a committee to inform your employers and the lumber dealers that our members will refuse to handle any dual or CIO products.

A list of operations using this class of labor will be sent to you from time to time as the situation may develop, but appoint your committees at once so that our employers will be informed in plenty of time to protect themselves before placing their orders for any lumber or millwork.

Kindly comply with these instructions at once and inform the General President of the names and addresses of your Committee so that the proper information can be sent direct to them as well as to you, in order to secure quick action.

Let your watchword be "No CIO lumber or millwork in your district" and let them know you mean it.

Fraternally yours,

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD;

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Minutes of Regular Meeting of the General Executive Board, 1938

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

November 15, 1937.

Laramie, Wyo., L. U. 1432.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective March 1, 1938. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Redding, Cal., L. U. 1599.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per hour, effective December 23, 1937. Official sanction granted.

November 17.

Chanute, Kan., L. U. 1936.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective January 8, 1938. Official sanction granted.

November 19.

Rochester, N. Y., L. U. 231 (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1938. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

November 23.

Sydney, N. S., L. U. 1588.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective January 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

November 26.

Meridian, Conn., L. U. 920.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective February 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

December 6.

Plainfield, N. J., L. U. 155.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.06¼ to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Havana, Ill., L. U. 1972.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective February 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

December 20.

Bastrop, La., L. U. 2032.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to \$1.00 per hour and the 40-hour week, effective January 1, 1938. Movement could not be considered by the Board as the Local had not been affiliated for one year.

December 21.

Greenville, Ill., L. U. 990.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.25 per hour, effective January 18, 1938. Official sanction granted.

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Carpenters' Home,
Lakeland, Florida.

January 10, 1938.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida. All members present.

Accounting of the appropriation made to Local Union 437, Portsmouth, Ohio, for relief of the flood sufferers, was received, checked and filed.

Accounting of the appropriation made to L. U. 90, Evansville, Indiana for relief of its members who suffered from the effects of the flood was received, checked and filed.

Accounting of the appropriation made to Local Union 669, Harrisburg, Ill., for relief of those who suffered from the effects of the flood was received, checked and filed.

Accounting of the appropriation made to L. U. 559, Paducah, Kentucky, for relief of its members who suffered from the effects of the flood was received, checked and filed.

More than twenty years ago the General Executive Board in accordance with the provisions of Section 59 of our General Laws governing "General Strikes and Lockouts" ruled;

1. The General Executive Board will not sanction a trade movement unless 55 per cent of the members of the Local Union or District Council involved, vote in favor of the demands.

2. The schedule of inquiries must be filled out in detail and filed with the General Secretary sixty days before the trade movement goes into effect.

3. The District Council must endorse the trade movement of any Local Union affiliated with it before the General Executive Board considers the movement.

4. The General Executive Board cannot approve a trade movement of any Local Union not organized one year.

5. The General Executive Board has decided that in all trade movements, Local Unions and District Councils must not call their members out on strike until the General President, either personally or by representative, has an opportunity to bring about a settlement.

Local Union No. 72, Rochester, N. Y., takes exception to the Fifth ruling on the grounds that it takes away the authority of a Local Union or a District Council when dealing with strikes. The General Executive Board calls attention to the fact that this ruling only affects a general trade movement for an increase in wages or a reduction in working hours and does not affect job or shop strikes for other causes. The rulings of the General Executive Board on this matter are in accord with the provisions of Section 59 of our General Laws.

The General President reported that on November 29, 1937 he notified Locals 554, 1149 and 2559 and at a later date notified Local Union 34, all in the San Francisco area, to disassociate themselves from the Maritime Council because of the activities of that Council in supporting the CIO movement. The General President's action was approved by the General Executive Board.

The General President reported that Local 34, San Francisco, California, refused to comply with his instructions to sever their affiliation with the Maritime Council and he, the General President, recommended that the Local Union be suspended. Said recommendation was concurred in by the General Executive Board.

* * * * *

Millwrights Local Union 548, St. Paul, Minn., requests the General Executive Board to call at its next quarterly meeting a representative of each Millwrights' Local Union to consider and discuss jurisdiction claims of millwrights. After careful consideration of same the Board calls attention to the provisions of Paragraph A and B, Section 7 of our General Constitution under the caption—Trade Autonomy—which among other things specifies the jurisdictional claims of millwrights. These claims have always been upheld by the General Executive Board and will be. However, if Local Union 548 has any suggestions to make to the Board on this matter, they will be carefully and seriously considered.

* * * * *

January 11.

The General Executive Board had before it for consideration a resolution sent out by Local Union 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., wherein it was requested that the General Executive Board declare questions 10 and 12 of the last proposed amendments to the General Constitution null and void and to expunge same from the General Constitution and Ritual.

The General Executive Board has no authority to expunge or set aside any provisions of the General Constitution. The result of the vote on the amendments to the General Constitution submitted to a referendum vote in February, 1937, was made by the Tabulating Committee, but the General Executive Board has nothing

whatever to do with tabulating or compiling of the result of the vote, as above referred to, and has no authority or right to eliminate from the General Constitution or Ritual. The only manner in which same could be changed would be by a referendum vote of the membership. Therefore the request of the Local Union is denied.

* * * * *

The General Executive Board unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved: That the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in regular meeting assembled do hereby authorize the Wyoming Bank and Trust Company, and the former bank, known as the Olney Bank and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa. to pay over to the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, all monies, accounts and acquittances now on deposit in either one or both of said depositories, the said sum being deposited in said banks in the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and to send such said sums to General Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

* * * * *

Letter received from President Green of the American Federation of Labor, notifying all National and International Unions that the conference held by the Committees of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization to reach an agreement or understanding ended in complete failure.

The CIO is a dual movement of the A. F. of L., and to the organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L.

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Brazil, Indiana, L. U. 431.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Lincoln, Ill., L. U. 568.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 per hour to \$1.25 per hour, effective February 15, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Richmond, Calif., L. U. 642.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective March 15, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Annapolis, Md., L. U. 1126.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Lexington, Ky., L. U. 1650.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.10 per hour, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

January 12.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home commenced and continued the balance of the day.

January 13.

The General Executive Board authorized the General President to appoint a sub-committee of the Board to appear before the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at its next meeting at Miami, Florida, on January 24, 1938 in defense of the protest of the General Executive Board against the formation of Local set-ups to settle jurisdictional disputes.

The General President appointed Brothers Kelly and Duffy.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

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January 15.

Lansing, Michigan, L. U. 1449.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Indiana, Pa., L. U. 1891.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour to take effect March 6, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Woodward, Okla., L. U. 1894.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1938. Official sanction granted. Next movement must be for the shorter work week.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

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January 17.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Local Union 437.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted without financial aid,

Lacon, Illinois, L. U. 2063.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

* * * * *

Appeal of John Love, a member of L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., from the decision of the General President in the case of John Love versus the Essex County New Jersey District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Max Klein et al. Local Union 1204, Brooklyn, N. Y. from the decision of the General President in the case of Max Klein, Philip Sokoloff and Edel Bender of Local 1204 vs., the New York D. C. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of W. H. Makela, L. U. 2419, Astoria, Oregon, from the decision of the General President in the case of W. H. Makela vs., L. U. 2419. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla., from the decision of the General Executive Board to the next general convention in the case of Brother Alfred L. Walker, a member of Local 696, Tampa, Fla., vs., L. U. 1765, Orlando, Fla. The General Executive Board directs that Local Union 1765 must comply with the orders of the General President and return the fine imposed on Brother Walker to Local Union 696, Tampa, Fla., within 30 days from date. Failure to do so, L. U. 1765 stands suspended.

Local Union 2627, Cottage Grove, Oregon, requests assistance in present difficulties, endorsed by the Willamette Valley D. C. Referred to the General President.

Local Union 1592, Chattanooga, Tenn., request for continued assistance. The General Executive Board cannot see its way clear to make any further appropriations at this time.

Local Union 1554, Livermore, Ky., request for assistance in present strike. Referred to the General President.

Appeal of L. U. 36, Oakland, Calif., from the decision of the General President in disapproving the pension claim of L. F. Roberts, and after careful consideration of same the decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Washington-Oregon District Council of Furniture Workers requests the General Office to stop the use of the Painters Union Label on wood furniture. Referred to the General President.

Washington-Oregon D. C. of Furniture Workers requests the General Office to appoint a man to work and cooperate with the General Executive Board on all matters pertaining to the Furniture Working Industry. Referred to the General President.

Local Union 1561, Los Angeles, Cal., requests the setting up of a Furniture Workers Department in the Brotherhood, with a representative of the Furniture Workers on the General Executive Board. The Board, at its last meeting, pointed out that the setting up of a department in one branch of the trade would mean

the setting up of departments in all other branches of the trade and this is not practicable. Therefore, the Board cannot comply with the requests of Local Union 1561.

Local Union 2770, Coquille, Oregon, request for financial assistance referred to the General President.

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January 19.

Report of delegates to the Label Trades department convention held in Denver, Colorado, in October, 1937, was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Appeal of Local Union 1911, Beckley, W. Va., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of W. F. Starks on the grounds that the claim was not filed within six months from date of death, as our laws provide. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

* * * * *

January 20.

Victoria, B. C., L. U. 1598.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective March 1, 1938. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

There being no further business to come before the Board the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

A Quiz With A Moral

A worker in social research recently asked 100 Washington newspaper correspondents a series of questions. Here is the way they answered:

"Eighty-six per cent of the correspondents believe that 'comparatively few papers give significant accounts of our basic economic conflicts' while 11 per cent believe that the papers do give such accounts. Eighty per cent of the correspondents believe that 'some form of government regulation over big business has become imperative' and 17 per cent do not agree that such regulation is necessary. Forty-eight per cent do not believe that 'in general news columns are equally fair to big business and labor' and 43 per cent of the correspondents do believe that there is equal fairness. Sixty-three per cent of the correspondents believe that 'the publisher's cry of freedom of the press in citing the NRA code was a ruse' while 24 per cent disagree with this statement. Fifty-five per cent of the correspondents agree that, in their own experience, they have had their own stories played down, cut or killed for policy reasons while 41 per cent said that they had not had such experiences. Sixty per cent of the correspondents said 'my orders are to be objective but I know how my paper wants stories played' while 34 per cent did not claim such knowledge."

Moral: Labor needs its own press representation in Washington.

Free Speech for Unemployed in Iowa

The significance of having a group of citizens who are alert in counteracting efforts to infringe upon civil liberties is indicated by the fact that as a result of a protest by the Iowa Committee of the Civil Liberties Union the supervisors of Dickinson County recently rescinded their order to cut off relief from any recipient who made any complaint.

When Union Workers desire to "show off" they hold a Union Label Exhibition. If possible attend the Exhibition in Cincinnati, May 16 to 21 inclusive.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

ALFRED CHEESMAN, LOCAL 27, TORONTO

The late respected Brother Alfred J. Cheesman, former Deputy Reeve of East York Township, came to Toronto thirty-two years ago from Bermondsey, London, England, where he learned carpentry. On his arrival in Toronto he went to the Labor Temple and deposited his clearance card from the Bermondsey Branch of the Amalgamated Society of the Carpenters and Joiners and became attached to the Toronto 4th Branch of that Union. He immediately became active in the union and served in many official capacities during his long years of membership. He also represented his branch at many conventions.

Brother Cheesman, realizing the necessity for social legislation to improve the conditions of wage earners, was always in the van with those who sought to obtain such legislation as Workmen's Compensation, Mothers' Allowance and Old Age Pensions and State Unemployment and Health Insurance Laws.

The records of the York County Council and the East York Township Council clearly demonstrate that Brother Cheesman, while a member of these bodies, always had the interest of the workers at heart through the social legislation he advocated and sponsored while serving as the Deputy Reeve of East York.

At the time of Brother Cheesman's demise he was president of Local No. 27 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The large number of trade unionists in attendance at the funeral service indicated the high respect and esteem in which their late Brother, Alfred Cheesman, was held by the trade unionists in Toronto.

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RODERICK R. GALLIE, LOCAL 1991, BEDFORD, O.

Local Union 1991 of Bedford, Ohio, is saddened by the passing of Brother Roderick R. Gallie, who died February 12, 1938. He was 62 years old.

Brother Gallie had served as Recording Secretary for a number of years. Careful and exacting in the performance of his duties, wise and constructive with his counsel, strong and fearless in defense of Unionism, absolutely honest and straightforward in all his dealings, he commanded the highest respect, not only from those most closely associated with him, but with the community at large. A charter member of 1911, he was a consistent worker for the betterment of the Local since its institution.

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W. E. MADDEN, LOCAL 564, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Brother W. E. Madden, who died February 14, had been an active and loyal member of Local 564 since 1915. For many years he held the office of Financial Secretary and delegate to the District Council, until illness compelled him to resign. Brother Madden was esteemed by his fellow members for his genial personality and willingness to help his brother members.

* * * * *

PIERCE J. BOYLE, LOCAL 482, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Local 482 lost its oldest member when Brother Pierce J. Boyle died February 14. He was 82 years old. Brother Boyle joined the old United Order of Carpenters in 1882, which merged with the Brotherhood in 1888.

Brother Boyle was widely known and liked by all union men in Hudson County.

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HOWARD E. ANDREWS, LOCAL 136, NEWARK, O.

The Brotherhood lost a loyal and staunch supporter when Howard E. Andrews passed away February 18.

He was a charter member of Local 136 of Newark, Ohio.

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Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

PEGLER'S INDICTMENT MISPLACED

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have read the article about Westbrook Pegler in our February Journal, not only once, but several times, and the more I read it, the more it burns me up, especially the part where he says—"My guess is that most of the so-called Carpenters, Electricians, Masons, and all who work on the building of a home, just don't know their stuff" That sure is some rap, and it hurts. What hurts still more, is that he criticizes the workmanship on houses, and the fact that they fall apart long before the mortgages are paid. And, this is true on very many jobs. Why? Because it is not how good one can do this work (as it was some years ago) but how fast one can do it. This is what counts and nothing more.

The contractor is to blame for the condition of these houses that Pegler talks about (only Pegler would rather pick on organized labor) for the carpenters are not given the time to do a good job. The contractor wants the house finished in a hurry, the faster the better for him. It's slam-bang and get the heck out of the house.

Here is what goes on in some of the houses and flat buildings: finished flooring nailed every other board, and even less than that; baseboards nailed at each end and once in the middle; three-to-one asphalt shingle nailed only twice, and roofboards and sub-floors stagger nailed, and etc.

It is a shame to do this kind of work. That is not carpenter work, but orders are orders and that is the kind of work carpenters are given time for nowadays. They are thereby made the goat when the building does not stand up, but Pegler says we do not know our stuff.

When I learned my trade, I was taught how good to do my work, and the contractor who turned out the best work got the most jobs; now it is the contractor who can do it the cheapest. He drives the carpenters (or has some one to do it for him) to come out on top. Think of the apprentice who gets his start today. What a whirl he gets, and how will he start the next generation?

Let's get away from this slam-bang way of doing things and get some working rules (strict ones) telling us that our work must be done so and so, or else. The sooner we do this, the better it will be for all concerned, for we are not independent enough to say which way our work should be done. Let's do our work the right way, whether we work for a contractor or a subcontractor. This is the way the latter may be wiped out or he will have to figure his jobs with the understanding that carpenters will not slam-bang any more.

Fraternally,

J. S. Krishack, F. S.,
Local 558, Elmhurst, Ill.

CHANGES IN JOURNAL PRAISED

I have heard lots of praise for the new cover of The Carpenter also its enlargement to 64 pages, and think I speak the sentiments of our members when I say the journal is well received by the members and that it is a credit to the Brotherhood.

Fraternally,

Charles Henderson, F. S.,
Local Union 198, Dallas, Tex.

YOU GET ONLY WHAT YOU PAY FOR, MR. PEGLER

Editor, The Carpenter:

I read your reply to Westbrook Pegler who seems to be more or less rabid for some reason, and will say that he (and you failed to remind him) overlooked the important fact that he is the sort who would order a house built Monday morning and want to move in Saturday, expecting first-class material and workmanship. I have worked at the trade for thirty years. It used to be that good work was desired and you got time to do your job well. Now they do not ask you what part of the work you can do or the quality, but how much can you do. That is true out here more so than it is back east.

If Pegler is willing to give his mechanics the time and first-class material he can still get the quality of work he wants. If he wanted a good chisel he wouldn't go to a Five and Ten Cent store.

And that reminds us of the attitude of the American manufacturer. His policy seems to be to make an article as cheap and shoddy as he can, and then charge all he can for it. He gets no sympathy from me when Orientals send articles over here just as good and get one-tenth the price.

Of course the foreign countries aim to fleece us, which is natural, but the American manufacturer is out to fleece his own fellow countrymen, but he can sure yell and talk patriotism when he is being chased. When I treat the other fellow square I think I have a right to expect the same treatment from him. Constant dripping of water will wear away any stone.

Fraternally yours,

J. William Swick,
The Dalles, Oregon.

STAY-AWAY NOTICES

The migration of carpenters to the Pacific Coast is much larger this year in the San Francisco district, due to our extensively advertised coming Exposition.

We say "coming Exposition" advisedly, for it will not be opened until 1939. It is not expected that any additional men will be employed on the exposition site before the termination of the rainy season, next Spring. Nearly all of the work now under construction is paid for in part by Federal money with the stipulation that residents and registered voters of San Francisco shall be given preference in employment.

If you must come to San Francisco to look for work, come to our headquarters and we will do the best we can for you, but understand we have our own unemployed to take care of.

Fraternally yours,

The Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.

D. H. Ryan, Secretary.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have been authorized by the members of our Local to have you publish in The Carpenter that work is not plentiful in this section regardless of what carpenters in other parts may have read or heard.

Many of our own members are idle.

Fraternally yours,

H. M. Head, Recording Secretary
Carpenters Local No. 1049.
Poplar Bluff, Mo., Gen. Del.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

Many members from distant points are coming to Armstrong county, Pa., hoping to find work. The Crooked Creek dam contract will prove a sad disappointment to those who make a trip to seek employment. The first to be employed are those who have been on relief and have a case number.

After those workmen have been absorbed, only local county men who have not been on relief are to be employed and we have more than enough men to fill jobs. We have many carpenters unemployed.

O. C. Rairigh, Recording Secretary,
Local 1129, Kittanning, Pa.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

Attention of Brotherhood members is called to the fact that Laredo, Texas, does not have enough work for its members.

Claudio G. Guardiola, Recording Secretary,
Local 1845, Laredo, Texas.

BROTHER BLACKMON MARKS 38th YEAR IN BROTHERHOOD

On March 26, John T. Blackmon, well known in the Miami, Fla., labor movement and a former president of the old Miami city council, celebrated the 38th anniversary of his membership in the Carpenters' union labor ranks in Florida, during which time he has participated in thirty-seven Labor Day parades and has always been in good standing with his union.

Brother Blackmon joined Carpenters' Local Union No. 696 in Tampa on March 26, 1900, carrying his card in that organization until he removed to Miami in 1910, when he united with Carpenters' Local Union No. 993, of which he has been an active member ever since.

Brother Blackmon was granted a pension by the Brotherhood April 24, 1930. Brother Blackmon is 77 years old.

"THE NATIONAL INSECURITY PENSION"

Editor, The Carpenter:

Is it a fact that because a man labors with his hands he has not the intelligence of other classes of humanity? Should a man past useful age limits merely be provided for as you would a dog because he is old? Why should the craftsmen of America contribute a percentage of their earnings between now and 1949 to create a federal reserve of \$47,000,000,000 by 1980 which can be used for any other indebtedness of this country at the will of the government?

Thirty dollars per month is insufficient to keep any aged person in anything like respectable circumstances. Aged men and women are subject to diseases that require medical skill, and thirty dollars a month will not even pay a nurse for one week. How are they to meet the balance of their expenses?

Men who have built this nation and made it possible to provide for every human being in this country do not want scant charity, but respectable support from the government for what they have conferred on the following generations. Your article "Progress of Old-Age Pensions" is like flirting a red rag before an angry bull. There are some who know enough not to accept a poverty pension, although it is handed out by a so-called benevolent government. As long as this country is making millionaires, it is direct evidence that labor is not getting its just due in the wages that are reluctantly handed out. The pension that should be given to the aged should be sufficient to feed and dress them respectably, and provide a comfortable home in declining years.

Why should our craftsmen be bound to an "insecure" pension, when a plan is instituted that will give adequate assistance to all who arrive at 60 years of age. This plan will not cost one penny of the wealth that is already accumulated by individuals, nor will it take one cent from the government treasury, and it will not permit foreign goods to be bought—nothing except American-made goods can be purchased with this money. The Transaction Tax is not a sales tax nor is it acquired as a sale tax. The seller in every instance pays this tax and it is absorbed in the same manner as business men absorb the expense of advertising their wares. An ample pension required to be spent within 30 days will double, triple and

possibly quadruple the circulating medium of our country—this money spent for American-made goods will require the reproduction of those articles to such an extent that it will absorb all of the unemployed labor of our country. The "Insecurity" Pension takes the circulation out of the hands of labor, and the other proposed plan forces circulation into the hands of labor to be spent monthly.

Every man in America knows that when there is sufficient money in circulation times are good. Is our memories so short that we cannot remember what the conditions were during the past few years when money circulation was retarded.

The above referred plan is now before Congress in the form of a bill, (H. R. 4199) and it should have the support of every honest craftsman who knows the difference between a poverty pension and a pension that will give credit to the intelligence of working men.

C. A. Poore, Miami, Fla.

P. S. I have been a member of the Carpenters' Union for 28 years, and a member of Local 993 for nearly 26 years.

* * * * *

Editor's Note: The editor thanks Brother Poore for his letter explaining his views and criticisms of social security. The editor wholeheartedly agrees with Brother Poore that present pensions under social security are too low. However, it is a progressive step. The article in *The Carpenter*, "Progress of Old Age Pensions," was published with the idea of giving information thus far on this much discussed (pro and con) legislation. As Brother Poore knows, any constructive legislation must be tested by the trial and error method. The editor is fully aware of the many pitfalls under the present social security setup, but as editor of *The Carpenter*, he must keep an unbiased mental attitude at all times concerning controversial matters as they pertain to the political beliefs of the general Brotherhood.

AUXILIARY MARKS 14TH ANNIVERSARY

Editor, *The Carpenter*:

Ladies' Auxiliary 122, Kansas City, Mo., has been organized for fourteen years. It celebrated its fourteenth anniversary with a dinner January 3rd. Members and their families were present to enjoy the dinner and mark the occasion. Approximately 150 attended.

The committee in charge of the dinner included Mrs. Ed Reddington, Mrs. James Anderson, Sr., Mrs. Ed Griswald, Mrs. Frank Squires and Mrs. H. Wiseman.

In charge of table decorations were Mrs. Frank DeWeese and Mrs. J. W. McMillan.

The Auxiliary is experiencing another profitable and enjoyable year. The following officers are striving to make 1938 the most successful thus far for the Auxiliary:

Mrs. Joe Huffman, president; Mrs. O. L. Spencer, vice-president; Mrs. John Randolph, secretary; Mrs. Herman Behnke, recording secretary; Mrs. Fred Audiegy, treasurer; Mrs. Frank De Weese, Mrs. John Milholland and Mrs. Peter Martin, trustees; Mrs. Frank Lauchner, conductress; Mrs. Frank Squires assistant conductress; Mrs. Dan Macimis, warden; Mrs. O. C. McCoy, drill team captain; Mrs. Bernie Livingston, pianist; Mrs. Ed Griswald, installing officer and Mrs. J. W. McMillan, scribe.

The sewing circle, organization, ways and means and illness committees are working faithfully.

The sewing circle meets every Wednesday. Average attendance is 25. A birthday luncheon is held the last Wednesday of each month. Useful kitchen articles are given those who birthdays have fallen during that period.

Ladies Auxiliary 122 wishes every carpenters' union and auxiliary a more successful year in 1938.

Mrs. J. W. McMillan, Scribe,
Auxiliary 122, Kansas City, Mo.

AUXILIARY 147, DULUTH, MINN.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies' Auxiliary 147 of Carpenters' Union 361 of Duluth, Minn., is glad to see so many articles in The Carpenter from other Auxiliaries and thought we would like to have a brief message from our group, appear in the journal.

We have been organized since September, 1925.

Our President, Mrs. Elmer Schaffer, has put forth her sincere efforts in trying to increase our membership and has been very successful. She has the full cooperation of every member in our Auxiliary.

Our activities vary. Last November we held an entertainment, including a "Union Label Skit" which was a complete success. On April 23, 1938, we are going to have another entertainment and dance and a "Style Show" will be our feature. The cast will be members of our Auxiliary and our Local Union. We hold a Christmas party annually for our members and their families.

Our meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, one business and one social meeting. If at any time any members of other auxiliaries are visiting in this locality, we invite them to attend our meetings.

After the last convention of the Minnesota State Federation we are convinced that the work of women in organized labor is of great importance. Lets keep up the good work, attend meetings regularly and lend a helping hand and heart.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. O. H. Tarun, Recording Secretary.

AUXILIARY 237, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 237, Parkersburg, W. Va., sends greetings to all sister Auxiliaries.

We are happy to say our membership is increasing slowly. We have initiated five new members and have two more in waiting at this time.

During the Christmas season we filled and delivered two Christmas baskets. We also had a Christmas party and tree for the children of the Auxiliary.

We meet in the I. O. O. F. Hall on Fifth St., the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month. The first Tuesday night is a business meeting and the third is a social time. We shall be glad to hear through the columns of The Carpenter from other Auxiliaries and learn of the work they are doing. Visitors are always welcome.

Mrs. C. W. Stephens, R. S.,
Parkersburg, W. Va.

NEW AUXILIARY MAKING PROGRESS

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies' Auxiliary 302 of Hibbing, Minnesota, was organized September 8, 1937 and we are happy to say our progress is steadily on the up-grade.

Our members are anxious for the continuance of our Auxiliary and we are going to try and make our meetings interesting for all and hope to increase the membership right along.

Mrs. Alice Amundson, Recording Secretary.

AUXILIARY 291, KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies' Auxiliary 291, Klamath Falls, Oregon, was organized May 18, 1937. We now have twenty-five members and are making a concerted drive for more. We meet at the Labor Temple the second and fourth Wednesday each month. Once a month a social is held to which members of Local Union 190 are invited.

Fraternally yours,

Eva Burkhardt, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON CXIV

It is said by those who have made it a study, that all of the power that men have harnessed and are using

ever, that the most beneficial element (if it can be called an element) the earth is blessed with, is sunshine. Without sunshine there would be no life.

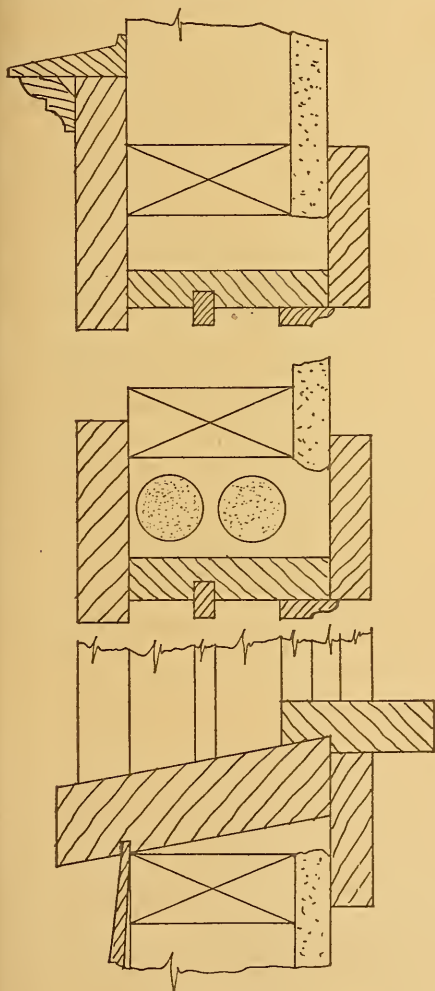


Fig. 689

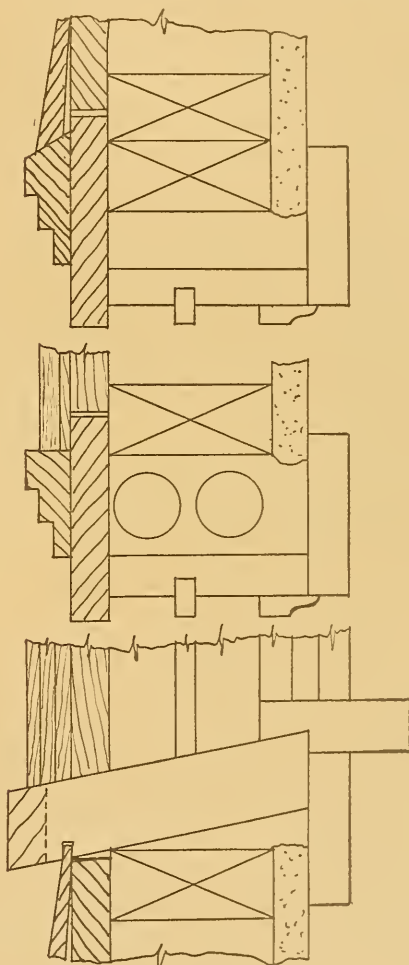


Fig. 690

comes from the sun. Whether this can be proved to the satisfaction of all is problematical. One thing is sure, how-

The first and most practical benefit that comes to us from the sun, is light. Light is the thing that every architect must take into consideration when he designs a building. It is his business to see to it that every part of a building is provided with the proper means for

not only admitting light, but of admitting the right amount and in the right way. In cases where light can not be admitted, it must be provided by artificial means. While sunlight is the best and cheapest light, artificial light is

portable if it works properly. Skylights and the old-fashioned light and air shafts are obsolete. With the absence of these inconveniences the architect can obtain not only more satisfactory arrangements of rooms but more substantial building constructions. Artificial lighting and air-conditioning will soon become the universal rule, especially for business building in large cities. We are coupling air-conditioning with artificial lighting in this discourse, because the two are inseparable.

It should not be assumed from what we have just said that the time will ever come when windows will be completely discarded, although, it has been predicted by some prophetic writers. Residences will always have windows. This brings us to our illustrations.

We have been dealing with window and door frames in a number of the

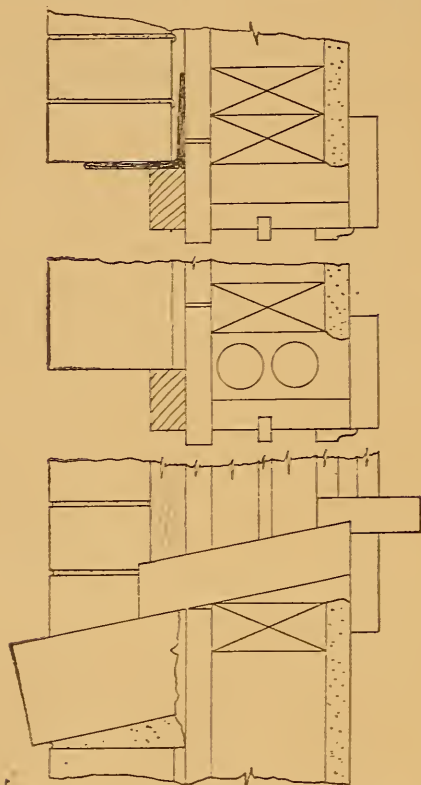


Fig. 691

used in many instances, not as a substitute for sunlight, but instead of it. This modern method of lighting interiors is eliminating, especially in large buildings, the use of skylights, light shafts and windows where they are not practical or hamper good planning. Air-conditioning together with the means of artificial lighting has made this possible; and there are many advantages that can be ascribed to these modern conveniences.

By eliminating windows and using artificial light we find two major benefits. First, the light can be scientifically adjusted and second, the absence of windows provides additional wall space. To this must be added the benefits of air-conditioning. This means of ventilation is more wholesome and more com-

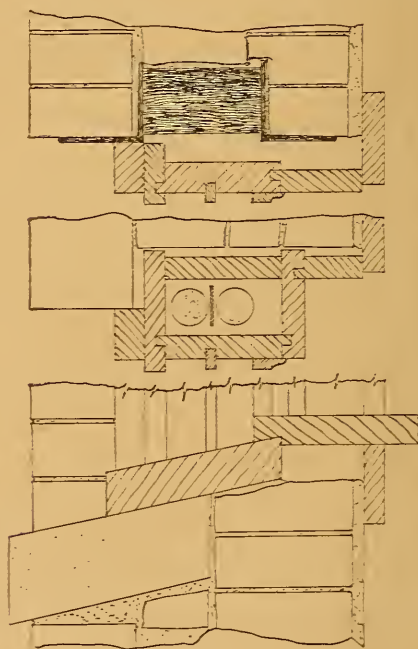


Fig. 692

previous lessons. In the last two lessons we took up more particularly the making of window frames. The design we used for an example was one that is commonly used by carpenters when the frames are made on the job. In this lesson we are giving different designs for window frames, assuming that the reader knows how to make them.

Fig. 689 shows a design for a frame to be used in a building without the walls boxed. This design is suitable for cheap buildings and for buildings located in mild climates. No provisions are made for screens, although such frames

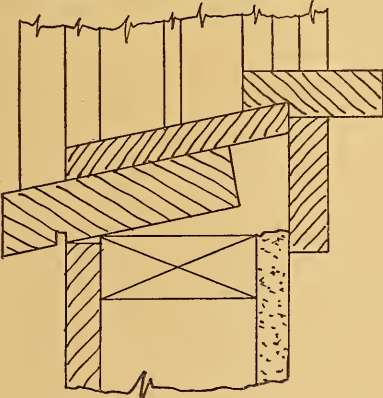
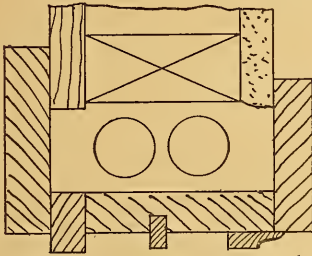
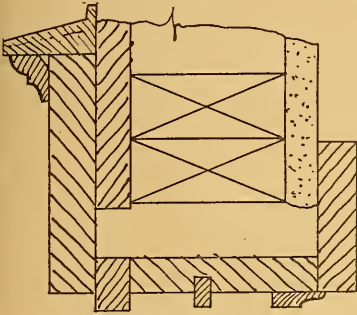


Fig. 693

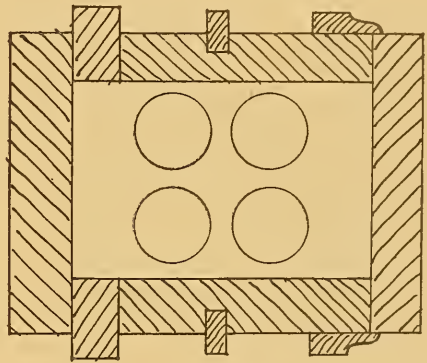
can easily be provided with screens. The same kind of design is shown in Fig. 690, where the frame is used in a building that is boxed. The shaded parts indicate the parts of the frame that are different from the one shown in the previous figure. A moulding is shown which receives the outside wall finishing. This design can be used with shingles, siding or stucco. The siding lapping over the joint between the boxing and the blind casing, as shown, makes a

wind-proof joint, especially if building paper is used.

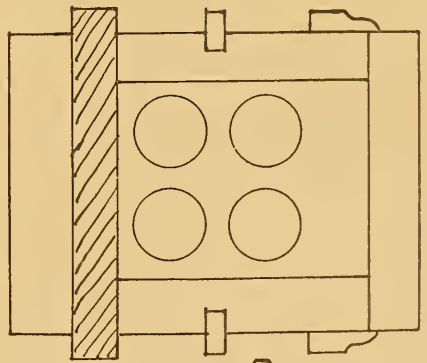
Another modified form of this design is shown by Fig. 691, where the frame is used in a building with brick-veneered walls. The change is indicated by shading.

In these illustrations we are showing a detail of the sill construction at the bottom, a detail of the side at the center and a detail of the head at the top.

Details of what is known as a box frame are shown by Fig. 692. Box frames are usually housed, as we are showing, and the joints as well as the backs of the various members should be well painted, since the frames are used in all kinds of masonry and in concrete structures. The circles shown in



A



B

Fig. 694

the center detail indicates the window weights. Frequently, especially if the windows are large, the window weights are separated by a thin strip of wood, as we are showing in this detail between

the circles. This prevents the weights from striking each other when the sash are operated and eliminates the noise. We are using the simplest forms in these illustrations because they are more easily understood. When moulded members are desired, they can easily be substituted for the plain ones.

Fig. 693 shows the head, the side and the sill constructions of the most com-

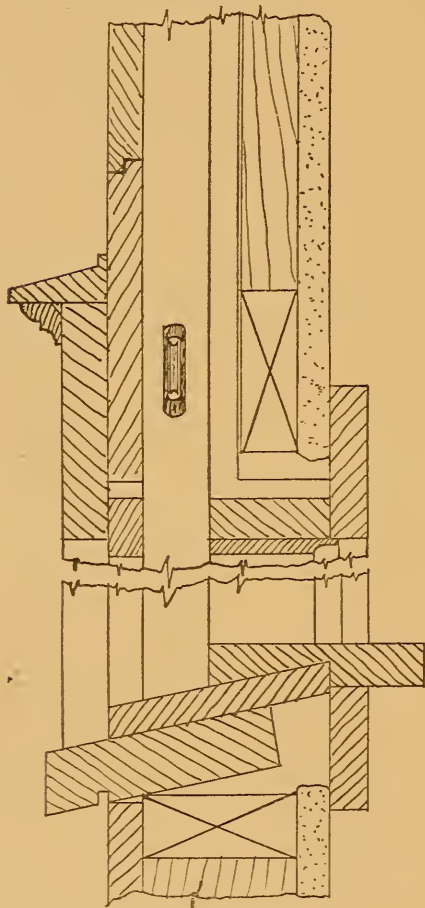


Fig. 695

monly used design for job-made window frames.

Two mullion designs are shown by Fig. 694. The one at A has the outside casing nailed onto the screen stops, while the one at B has the outside casing nailed onto a blind casing. The blind casing is shaded to emphasize the difference. Mullions should always conform with the sides of the frame. In fact, mullions are doubled sides.

Fig. 695 shows the sill construction and the head construction of a jib-head window frame. The frame is made for a single sash, which is hung in such a manner that it slips up into a pocket provided for it. The bottom of the sash comes flush with the head stop when it is up. We are showing wide stops, which eliminates the use of parting beads. Sometimes parting beads are used, in which case the stops conform with those used on the double-hung windows.

Blue Print Reading and Estimating

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR Reinforced Concrete Schedules

The drawings prepared by the structural engineer always have as the basis the architect's drawings. However, the reinforced concrete drawings differ considerably from those of the architect since the purpose of these drawings is to show the structural frame work only. Therefore the principal dimensions, overall lengths, widths and heights, spacing of partitions and location and sizes of openings must correspond with those contained in the architectural set.

Whenever the architect engages the services of a structural engineer as in the case of large projects, the latter prepares a separate set of drawings which bear the same title and description but distinctly marked "STRUCTURAL." This set consequently is used for the erection of the structural frame only and is for the guidance of the force consisting of form carpenters, concrete men, reinforcing steel and sometimes structural steel men.

These building mechanics must be proficient in the reading of reinforced concrete drawings and must understand how to find such information which sometimes is seemingly missing from the drawings.

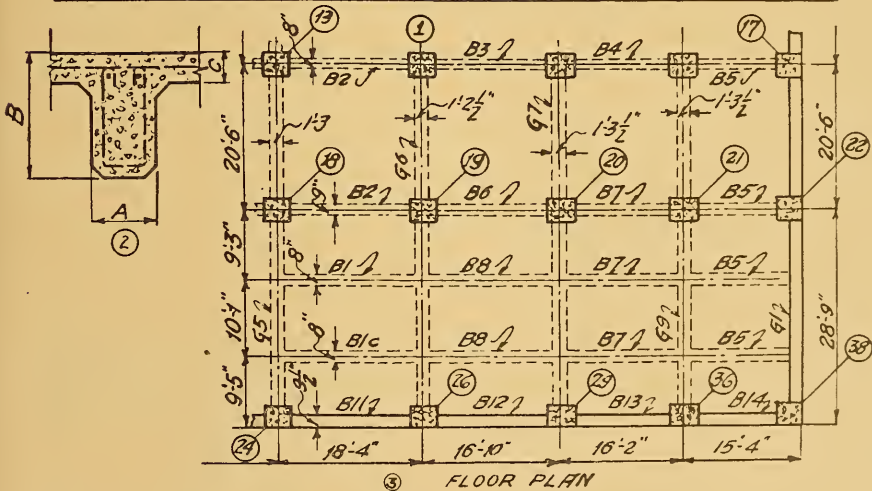
It must be kept in mind that drawings always contain all the necessary information for the successful and rapid procedure with the building operations.

The engineers and draftsmen delegated to perform the work are usually men of excellent training and long years of experience. They know the theoretic-

cal as well as the practical part of the job, and are well qualified for their profession. Therefore the workmen must understand that if a set of drawings is sent out on the job this set must contain everything which is necessary to know for each and every one of the members of the erection crew. More-

ever some engineers have developed the practice of showing all the reinforcing steel on the exterior views only and use sections in only extreme cases. The method of indicating reinforcing steel and the principal shapes were shown in the previous chapters, i. e. all reinforcing steel bars irrespective of their cross

BEAM AND GIRDER SCHEDULE									
No.	PART	PROPORTIONS			REINFORCING STEEL			LOCATION NEAR	REMARKS
		A	B	C	T.S.	B.S.	STRAIGHT STRIPS		
10	B1	8"	2'-2"	4½"	2-¾"	3-1"	10-5/8"	Dr 2411	COL. 18 SEE SECTION 7
7	B1c	8"	1'-10"	4"	2-½"	2-1"	12-½"	" "	" 24
11	B2	9"	2'-0"	4½"	2-¾"	2-9/8"	8-½"	" "	" 19
12	B5	8"	2'-2"	4½"	2-¾"	3-¾"	10-3/8"	" "	" 22
8	B7	8"	1'-7"	4"	2-½"	3-1"	12-3/8"	Dr 2408	" 20
4	G9	13½"	2'-8"	5½"	4-3/8"	3-15/8"	16-3/8"	" "	- -
6	B8	8"	1'-8"	4"	2-3/8"	2-1"	8-½"	" "	" 20
3	G5	1'-3"	2'-10"	5"	4-1"	4-1"	18-3/8"	" "	- -
12	B10	10"	2'-2"	5½"	4-1"	4-5/8"	14-3/8"	Dr 2411	" 43
12	B17	10"	2'-0"	5"	4-1"	4-3/8"	12-½"	" "	" 45



over, all drawings are carefully verified and, consequently, there is a very small possibility of error.

Having thus settled in our mind that the drawings are complete the task is to find what we want.

One of the most important features of reinforced concrete is the placing of reinforcing steel. The location of the various bars is shown on the plans, front and side elevations and sectional views of the various members. How-

section and size are shown in heavy dash lines.

This method of representation may be confusing at first. Since the reinforcing steel is contained inside of a girder or beam it should have been shown in dotted lines on the plans or elevations. It has been stated in the "Alphabet of Lines" that hidden objects are represented by dotted lines.

This is one of the peculiarities of reinforced concrete drawings and one of

the many features which make the method of reading structural drawings rather different from that of the general architectural drawings.

It must be remembered that reinforcing steel is always shown in this manner, i. e. by means of a "heavy dash" whether the view is a plan, elevation or section.

Another generally adopted method in the preparation of structural drawings is the system of "SCHEDULES."

It was found very impractical and in many cases quite impossible to list all the reinforcing material on the graphical views proper without making numerous additional exterior views and sections of the members under consideration.

Thus on the partial floor plan in Fig. 3 it would be impossible to indicate and note all the reinforcing steel which goes into the beams, girders floor slabs and columns. Moreover in going to the task of making all these additional views it would rather complicate the job of the estimator who would have to take off the various items from a multitude of views, with the probability of duplicating or missing an item.

The system of "Schedules" eliminates all these inconveniences. Instead of numerous graphical representations one view which is more of the nature of an erection diagram is used as shown in Fig. 3. All the members are indicated on this floor plan with their respective locations. They are identified by assigning each member a "MARK" consisting of letter or numerals, or both. Thus girders are marked: G1, G9, etc. Beams have marks B1, B2, B1c, etc. Columns are located by number in circles as 18, 19, 29, 36. In addition to this a cross section of the beam or girder is added. With these few graphical views and the "Beam and girder schedule" shown in Fig. 1, the reinforcing steel may be handled in the most efficient way.

By referring to this schedule it will be noted that the various column headings read: "No." which is the total number of pieces. "Mark" which is self explanatory; "Proportions" with a sub-heading "A, B, C," representing the principal dimensions of the beam shown in Fig. 2. The next main heading in the Schedule is "Reinforcing steel" which is sub-divided into: T.S., B.S. Straight and

Stirrups. T.S. and B.S. are "Top steel" and "Bottom steel."

Now if we should take for instance "B1" on the floor plan and refer to the "Schedule" we may find that there are 10 beams required, the dimensions A, B and C are 8", 2'2" and 4½ respectively. The reinforcing in the upper part of the beam consists of 2¾" square bars, etc.

It must be remembered that these schedules must always be studied in connection with a location diagram of some sort and a section similar to the one shown in Fig. 2.

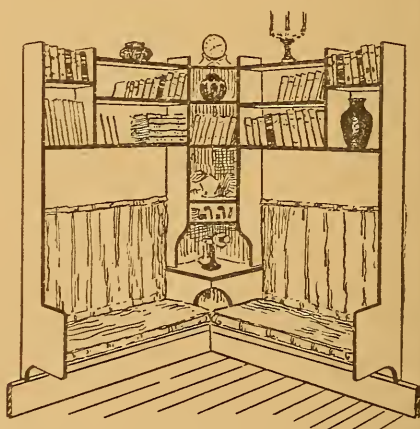
If there is something that does not appear quite clear on the general drawings, if there are some features which are not noted, the student should look elsewhere on the same sheet and he invariably will find a reference note telling him where to find the information he is seeking.

In reading blue prints the ability to find things which seem to be left out is just as essential as to understand the intricacies of the entire graphical language of drawing.

Comfort Corner

(By Charles A. King)

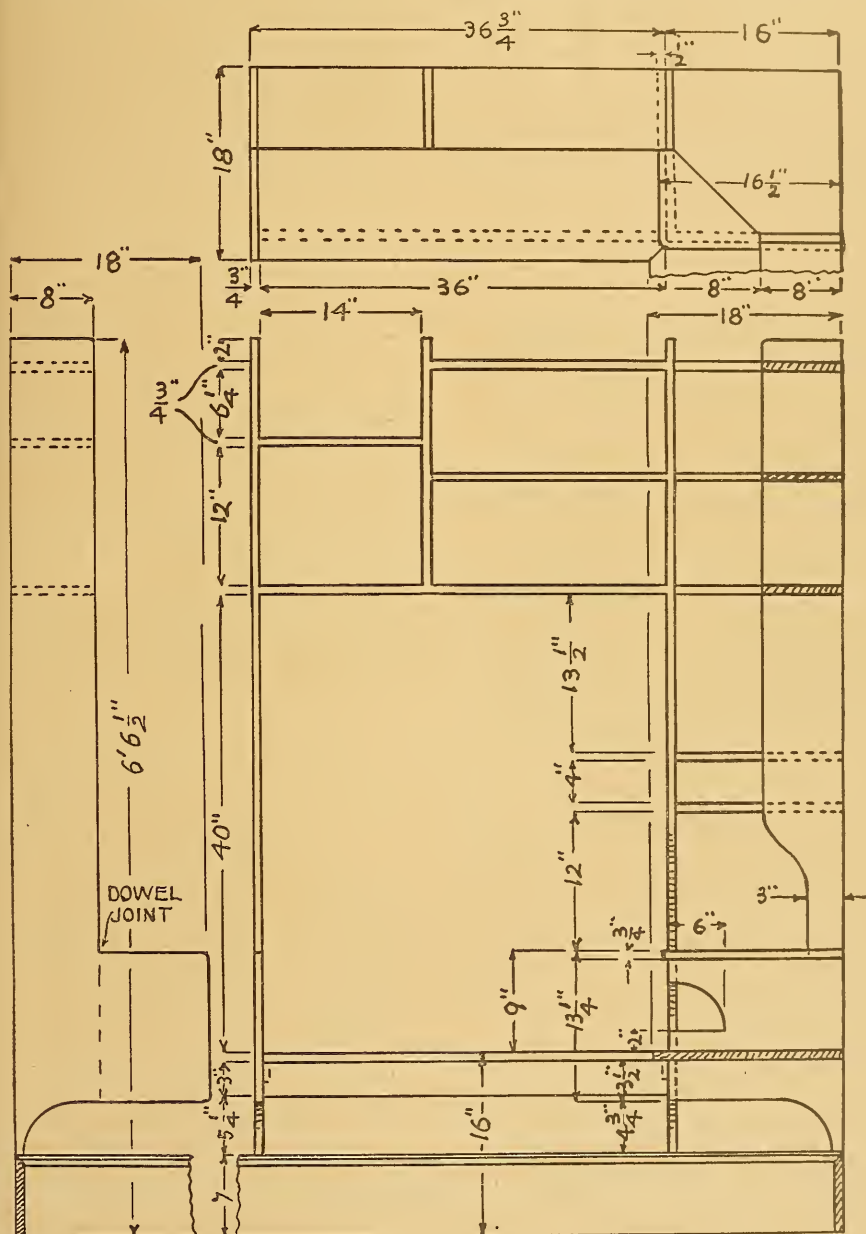
I venture to assert that during dull times many of my brother craftsmen would, like myself, welcome a suggestion or a sketch that would give an idea



for some piece of built-in furniture that he could either build for his own home or would give him a few day's work in building it for someone else. Many people would be glad to have such a

comfort corner in their living room and if it were brought to their attention, would have it built.

ed, the shelves may be made one-half inch longer and a one-quarter inch groove made in the ends for each shelf.



This design may be built of machine planed boards with square or miter cuts and assembled by nailing the shelves in place. If better construction is desired and the boards are smoothed and sand-

The first thought in this design was for such simplicity of form and construction and the resulting economy that an attractive estimate could be submitted to a prospective customer. If

built of good pine and painted, with neither the cushion nor the arras included, the stock should cost around \$10. Four or five times the cost of the stock added for the craftsman's labor will make the completed comfort corner cost from \$50 to \$60 which should give him fairly good pay for a well built piece of work. Of course this total would vary in different localities depending upon the cost of stock and the usual pay for craftsmen, in this case estimated at around a dollar an hour.

The elimination of sharp corners will do much to prevent splinters and bruises. The shelf for the telephone, the space below it in which odd bits of sewing may be quickly thrust out of sight, the shelf for smoker's articles and the storage space above for books and tastefully placed photos, vases, etc. will make this a convenient addition to any living room.

The shelves were purposely designed so there would be no legs to interfere with sweeping and to take the place of two or more chairs, thus aiding in the solution of spatial perplexities so often encountered in restricted modern homes. The over-all dimensions of either or both sides may be easily changed and the seat made suitable for a couch by making the seat and shelves longer. The four ends may be made of three-fourths by eight inch boards; (nine inch boards if full eight inch width is desired for they will work out about one-half inch narrower) each end will require one piece 5 feet, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and for the outer ends two pieces 10 inches wide and $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; for the inner ends two pieces 10 inches x $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; all short pieces should be placed $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the bottom. Make the curves upon each piece and glue the short arm pieces on with dowel joints as suggested.

The seats should be 18 inches wide and 36 inches long and the shelves 8 inches wide. Cut the lower shelves the same length as the seat and the other pieces to fit. The grain of the shelves in the corner cupboard should be parallel with the front edges, the telephone shelf may be fitted in square to avoid short grain on the outer corner and $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " pieces to continue the one-half inch projection back to the wall..

Assemble with 6d finish nails; place a piece 3 inches wide under the front edge of the seat for additional support.

Where shelves already in place make straight nailing impossible, the nails may be driven slantingly from the upper or the lower side of the shelf. The case may be stained, painted or lacquered as desired and fastened to the walls with angle irons so placed as to insure a good hold for the screws, unless the shelves are actually built in.

A cushion not more than 2 inches thick will allow anyone to either sit down or stand without bumping his head.

Building the Stairway

(By L. Perth)

Working out a stairway is one of the most complicated problems the carpenter has to deal with. It not only requires the skill of the craftsman but involves mathematical problems as well. It is the purpose of this article to lay down the elementary principles of stair building so that the average carpenter and builder may be able to handle the problem independently.

In stair building there are several factors to be taken into consideration. First of all it should be remembered that stairs are designed to allow comfortable walking from one floor to the

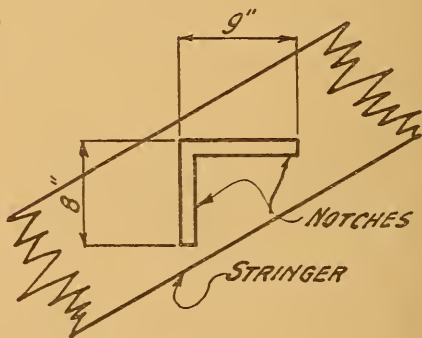


FIG. 1.

next. It should also be kept in mind that furniture must be moved in and out of the house and up and down the stairs. The height from floor to floor, the width, the angle of inclination, the proportions of risers and treads, the headroom, are all very important features to be taken into consideration.

The dimensions of the stairway depend upon the size of the house and upon the importance of the stairway

itself. The usual width of the stairway in the ordinary small house is from 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet. A basement stair, or a back stair, may be 2 feet 6 inches wide.

The main function of a stairway is to provide communication between different levels and for that reason making the walking up and down the stairs comfortable is the main goal when laying out the work.

The usual stairway has steps about 8 inches high and 9 inches on the top, that is, the top would be 9 inches if we cut off the little projection or "nosing" at the front of each step. This means the "horses" are notched 8 inches by 9 inches, Fig. 1. This, however, is too steep. It will do for a man's stride, not for a woman's.

Whenever an architect designs a stairway he invariably makes his rough stairway dimensions about 7 inches rise and exactly $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches tread. This makes an easy stairs for anyone to climb. By rough stairway dimensions is meant that the rough notches on the horse should be 7 by $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The rise may vary slightly depending upon the distance between the two floors which the stairway is to connect and it may be $6\frac{3}{4}$ or $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, but the tread must not vary.

The first thing to do in laying out a stairway is to determine the exact height from floor to floor. This height is the distance from the first floor to the ceiling plus the distance between the ceiling and the second floor.

A common mistake is made by considering only ceiling heights but to this must be added the depth of the second floor joists and the thickness of the floor and ceiling finish. This latter item accounts for 2 inches of the distance between the ceiling of the first floor and the floor line of the second. This dimension must be very accurate in order to enable us to determine the number of steps required, Fig. 2.

Each step consists of two principal parts, the riser and the tread. The riser is the vertical portion of the step, the tread is the horizontal part, the part we tread on. The height of the riser and the width of the tread vary greatly. Stairways in monumental buildings have broad treads and low risers. A cellar stairway or back stairs may have the riser higher than the

tread is wide. Neither of these are comfortable to climb. The most comfortable arrangement for the average stair climbing individual is a riser from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

There is a certain relation between the riser and the tread. The lower the riser the wider the tread must be, and the higher the riser the narrower the tread in order to accommodate the average person's stride. This relation is expressed in the following formula:

$2 R$ plus T equals 25 inches which means: "Twice the height of the riser

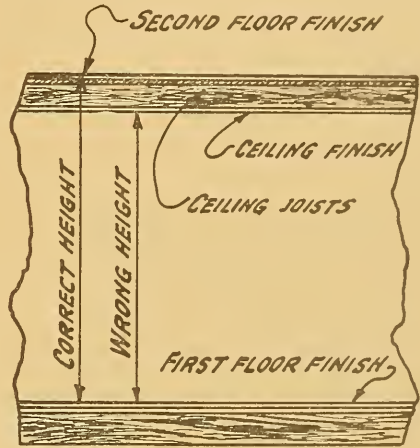


FIG. 2

plus the width of the tread should equal 25 inches.

In order to determine the number of risers needed, reduce the distance between the first and second floor lines to inches, and divide this number by seven. This will give you the number of seven inch risers required to get to the second floor. This number usually is a whole number and a fraction. Since we do not want a part of riser we divide the total number of inches between the two floors by the whole number or the whole number plus one, the number of risers we shall use, and this will give us the height of each riser in inches.

Let us suppose the height from floor to ceiling is 9 feet 6 inches. The thickness of the second floor is 14 inches. The total height of the stairway then will be 9 feet 6 inches plus 14 inches or 128 inches to get up. Now, dividing

128 by 7 gives us eighteen and two-fifths, or the number of seven inch risers we would need. But since we do not want a fractional riser," we will use a whole number by dropping the two-fifths. This number will be 18. To get the height of the riser we divide 128 inches by 18 which gives us seven and one-ninth inches, the riser height.

Now to obtain the proper width of the tread we use our formula: $2 R$ plus T equals 25 inches.

" T " equals 25" minus $2 R$, which in this case is 25" minus $(7 \frac{1}{9} \times 2)$ or 25 minus $14 \frac{2}{9}$ " which equals $10 \frac{7}{9}$ ", which we may call 10 and $\frac{2}{3}$ inches, the width of the tread.

The tread is the horizontal distance between two risers, therefore we always

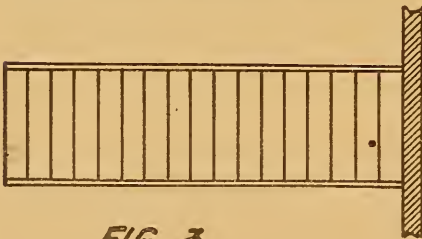
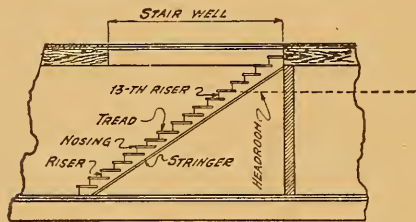


FIG. 3.

shall have one tread less than the number of risers. In this case we have 18 risers and 17 treads.

In order to determine the horizontal distance the stairway is to occupy we multiply 17 treads by 10 and two-third inches which equals 181 and one-third inches which is the distance we will have to travel in going from one floor to the next. Fig. 3.

A very important feature to remember in laying out stairways is at what point can we get under the run of stairs or where will the risers have reached the height which gives us head room underneath them.

Allowing for the height of a person 6 feet 6 inches plus 14 inches for the thickness of the stair, which usually is measured perpendicularly down from the front edge of the tread, we evidently must have 7 feet 8 inches for head room beneath the stair.

Since the height of our risers is seven and one-ninth inches, this will make 13 risers. That means that under the tread following the 13th riser we will have enough clearance to walk under. With higher risers and steeper stairs we would have head room under the twelfth or eleventh riser.

It is not always necessary to allow 14 inches for the distance below the landing floor to the ceiling under the landing. Eight inches will usually be enough.

The reason for that is the thickness of the landing is less than the distance between a tread and the surface under it when this distance is measured perpendicularly from the front edge of the tread.

A similar condition should be considered in going up stairs. We can go up a few stairs with the ceiling over our heads but there comes a point where we would bump our heads against the ceiling if there were no opening provided in the floor above us. This opening is called the stair well, or the well hole. What should be the size of this stair well?

We have already determined the number of steps up necessary to provide enough clearance under the stairway for safe walking.

Therefore we know that the same number of steps down from the second floor will carry us to the point where we will have head room under the first floor ceiling. The opening in the second floor must extend at least over this number of risers counting from the top step.

It is advisable to make the well even larger than this on account of moving furniture and trunks up and down stairs.

It is also a well known fact that we have the tendency to throw ourselves forward when coming down stairs, and for that reason the well hole may be extended one step over.

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Starting at point A, Fig. 1, hook the steel tape on a nail in such a manner that the end will intersect with the

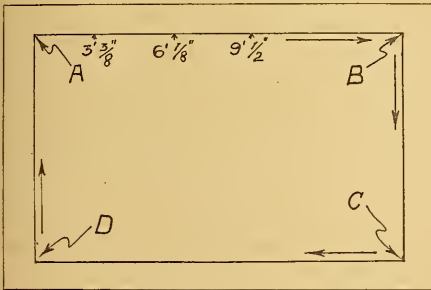


Fig. 1

finish-plaster line, and work from A to B. The center of the first plug, as shown by figures, is 3 feet, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from point A, the second plug is 6 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from point A and the third plug is 9 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from A, and so on to point B. Then, as the arrows indicate, the plugs from B to C are located, and from C to D, also from D to A, which completes the room.

Fig. 2 shows what the pencil sketch will be like after it is finished. The name of the room, what the plugging is for and the starting point should be written on the sketch somewhat as shown.

Two persons, one handling the tape and reading the figures, and the other

with a scratch pad, putting them down, can do this work in a systematic way. When the plastering is done, the man with the pad reads the figures, and the

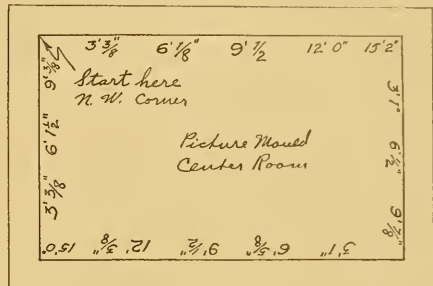


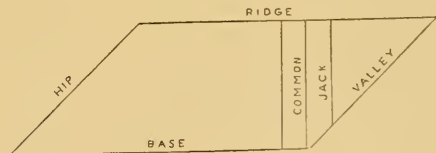
Fig. 2

man with the tape marks the location of the plugs on the wall. This done, the picture moulding, baseboard or whatever it is, can be nailed to the wall.

As a matter of precaution, a carbon copy of such sketches can be made at practically no additional expense.—H. H. Siegle.

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A simplified way of framing hips, valleys and jacks. Just make a model of parting stops to scale, and elevate



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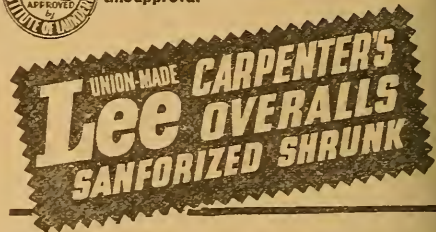
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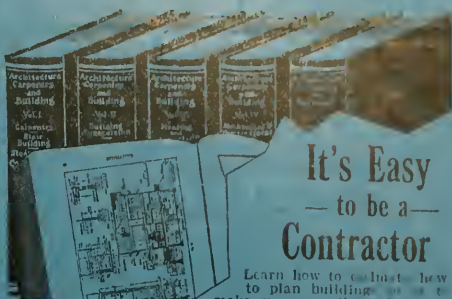


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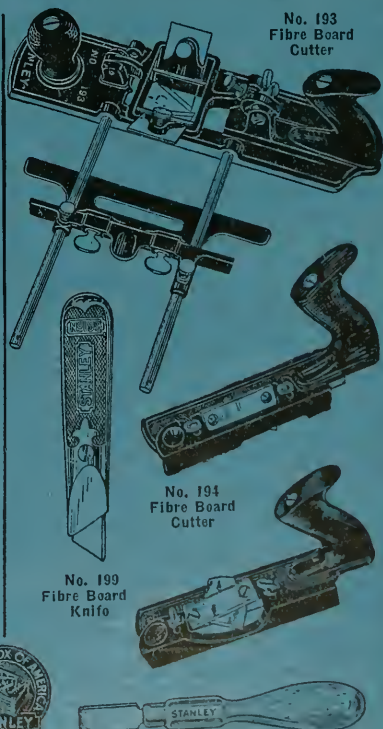
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May
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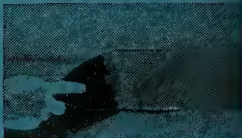
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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1938

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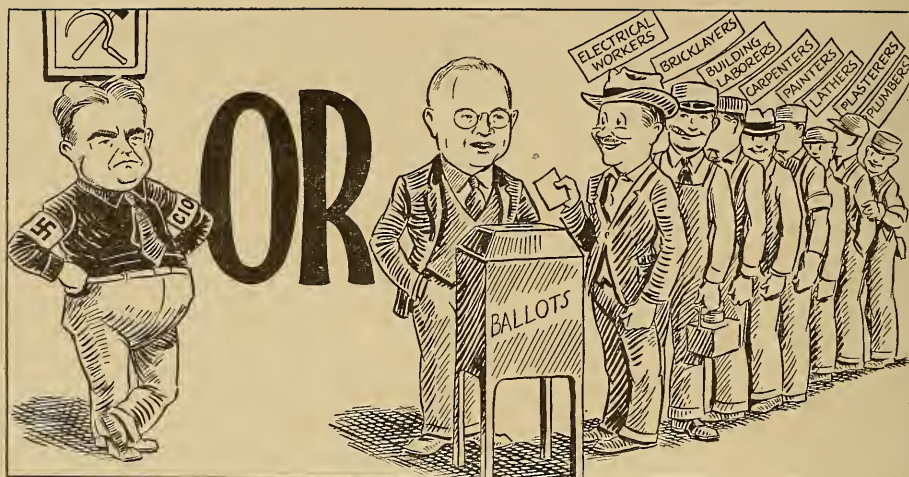
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Wrecker or Builder

I watched them tearing a building down
A gang of men in a busy town.
With a ho-heave-ho and a lusty yell,
They swung a beam and a sidewall fell.
I asked the foreman, "Are these men skilled,
As the men you'd hire if you had to build?"
He gave a laugh and said, "No, indeed;
Just common labor is all I need.
I can easily wreck in a day or two
What builders have taken a year to do."
And I thought to myself as I went my way,
Which of these two roles have I tried to play?
Am I a builder who works with care
Measuring life by the rule and square?
Am I shaping my deeds by a well-made plan,
Patiently doing the best I can?
Or am I a wrecker who walks the town
Content with the labor of tearing down?

Clarence E. Allerton,
Local Union 349, Orange, N. J.



Editor's Note: In its March 9, 1938, issue the Washington (D. C.) Daily News published a statement by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, with the heading "Democracy Sole Issue in Feud—Green." In an explanatory note the News said: "Recently the News and other Scripps-Howard newspapers published two series of labor articles—'Inside the CIO,' by Benjamin Stolberg, and 'Inside the A. F. of L.,' by Herbert Little. At the conclusion of the Stolberg articles, John L. Lewis was invited to make a statement regarding the CIO's position. Lewis did not accept our invitation. At the conclusion of the Little articles, William Green was invited to make a statement regarding the A. F. of L.'s position. Green accepted. His statement follows." (Mr. Green's statement is republished by courtesy of the Washington Daily News.)

By William Green

(President, American Federation of Labor)

IN THE world epidemic of hate and despotism our country today is striving to save peace and democracy. We fear that the red and black plagues of oppression, which have stricken so many other nations, may be transmitted to us.

A few years ago we were inclined to scoff at such fears. We felt "It can't happen here." But we are beginning to realize that official justice, communal tolerance, our individual liberty—things we took for granted yet based our whole lives upon—now may be swept from under us. And we are beginning to understand that the first field in which the sowers of hate already have begun to plant the seeds of class warfare in this country is labor.

The American Federation of Labor is determined that it must not happen here.

In the fight to maintain democracy in American labor, the American Federation of Labor stands in the same position as does the United States in the world struggle for the same cause in government. The four million members of the A. F. of L.—hard-working, decent, loyal American citizens—stand arrayed together as the shock troops against the perverters of labor, the enemies of freedom.

During the past two years much has been written about labor's hopes and trials, its past and future. Dramatic material was provided in the secession of the unions now with the CIO. Many well-meaning liberals and enthusiasts, attracted by the sensationalism of CIO tactics, blinded by

spectacular promises, deluded by empty claims, poured into print abuse of the A. F. of L. and praise of the CIO. Time has rectified and will cure most of these false impressions. And we are indebted to the Scripps-Howard newspapers, to the sense of fairness of their editors, for this opportunity to relate a few facts.

First, let us emphasize that the sole issue between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization is democracy.

Refusal of a minority group in the A. F. of L. to abide by the organization's democratic processes and by the will of the majority brought about the formation of the CIO and the present division in labor in the first instance. The leaders of the CIO have shown since by their works what contempt they have for democracy.

A word here about the structure of the American Federation of Labor. It is closely patterned after that of the United States Government. The national and international unions are the states. They banded together 57 years ago in a federation to which they granted certain powers, reserving the rest to themselves. Only in this way could central dictatorship be avoided and local democratic control over union affairs preserved.

The national and international unions elect delegates to the Federation's annual conventions. The votes of these delegates are based upon the numerical strength of the unions. The ratio is one convention vote for each 100 union members. The conventions make all the Federation's laws and elect all its officers by majority vote. At any convention the Federation's constitution can be changed by a two-thirds vote.

If this system of government should prove inadequate or ineffective, it would be the fault of the union members, just as it would be the fault of the citizens of the United States if their Government broke down. To indict this system would be to indict democracy itself. Those who say the governmental structure of the A. F. of L. is out of date are saying democracy is out of date.

Now let us see how the CIO is governed. There we find a self-appointed, self-constituted, self-perpetuating committee ruling the affairs of the organization by absolute dictatorship. The membership never has been consulted about any policy. The union members who contribute part of their wages to finance the organization never have been given any sort of accounting for the expenditure of their funds.

This committee, itself, is a fraud. In reality the CIO is governed by one man—John L. Lewis. He does with the CIO as he alone pleases, he spends CIO funds as he alone pleases, he decides CIO policies as he alone pleases—all without the slightest vestige of responsibility to anyone but himself. Even such an outstanding CIO leader as David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers, has protested against such a condition of affairs.

As a further example of the peculiar form of CIO government, let us take the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. It held its first "convention" in Pittsburgh a few months ago. The delegates did not elect officers because under the S. W. O. C. agreement with the CIO these officers must be appointed by Lewis. Philip Murray, chairman of the S. W. O. C., promised the delegates a financial report. They got one. It did not state how much money had been received by the union, nor how much money

had been spent. It merely gave percentages of expenditures for various purposes.

Is this democracy?

But, the CIO sympathizers assert, the basic issue between the A. F. of L. and the CIO is industrial versus craft unionism. That is a false issue. The American Federation of Labor is not opposed to industrial unionism. It recognizes and has recognized that the industrial form of unionism is best suited for certain mass-production industries. It has chartered many industrial unions. At the same time, the A. F. of L. recognizes that certain industries are best suited to craft unionism. It is simply a question of applying the rule of reason.

Let us explore only briefly the recent history of this so-called issue.

The 1933 convention of the A. F. of L. authorized a committee to draw up a compromise agreement on a policy satisfactory to both industrial and craft unionists. The committee, on which Mr. Lewis and his group were amply represented, submitted a unanimous report to the 1934 convention. The report was adopted by that convention.

The Lewis group urged the 1935 convention to adopt a more extreme policy. The suggestion was defeated in the 1935 convention by more than a two-thirds vote. Instead of accepting this verdict and continuing the fight within the Federation in the hope of winning over a majority to their side, the Lewis group bolted and seceded.

Was that democracy?

Another oft-repeated charge is that the American Federation of Labor failed to organize the unorganized. The CIO announced it would set out to do so. Conditions for an organizing drive were highly favorable. The Supreme Court had just upheld the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act, freeing the workers from the fear of being discharged if they joined a union.

What happened? The CIO did not seek to convince the workers of the benefits of joining a union, nor did it seek to convince employers of the benefits of dealing with organized labor. Instead, the CIO sought to organize by coercion and intimidation. It fomented a wave of sit-down strikes. It flouted contracts. It harassed industry. It antagonized the public. It permitted trouble-making Communists to gain positions of control over some of its unions.

The Communist Party became the champion of the CIO. In "little steel" the CIO presumed to call a strike without first organizing the workers and without even calling a strike vote. The disastrous collapse of that strike has set back the prospects of organizing "little steel" for many years and has impoverished the workers in the industry.

The net result is that the CIO made some membership gains but could not hold them. When the industrial recession set in, its new membership disintegrated. Its new unions were loosely organized and not self-supporting.

In desperation the CIO started to raid established A. F. of L. unions to gain membership. That's all the CIO is doing now. And its activities in this respect have become so flagrant that certain CIO leaders themselves, including Mr. Dubinsky, have pleaded with Mr. Lewis to cease, lest the possibility of restoring peace in labor be irreparably damaged.

What was the American Federation of Labor doing during this period? It marshalled a large force of organizers and went to work in an orderly, disciplined way. It gained more than a million members and still has them. It did not resort to sit-down strikes or other illegal methods. It respected contracts. It entrenched itself in the confidence of the workers, the employers and the public.

The total membership of the A. F. of L. now is close to four million. This figure is not an empty claim. It is based on the per capita tax receipts from each union of 1 cent per month for each member, which finance the Federation. The Federation's financial reports are made public annually.

It seems the CIO claims four million members. Some newspaper writers recently have scaled that figure down to three million. The CIO never has made public any report on its dues-paid membership. There is no proof of it in any record available to the public. Mr. Dubinsky, of the CIO, estimates its membership at about two million. He says its new unions represent only about 25 per cent of the CIO's present membership.

It must be evident by now to any impartial observer that the CIO's vainglorious boasts must be largely discounted and that it has practically abandoned its efforts to organize the unorganized.

The pity of it is that had labor's ranks remained united, the gains of the past two years could have been trebled without upsetting industrial recovery.

We come, finally, to the all-important question of labor peace in which the American people have so vital a stake.

The American Federation of Labor wants peace. It did everything possible, short of submitting to minority rule, to avert war. When the CIO unions seceded, the A. F. of L. humbled itself and begged them to come back. For two years the Federation held out a standing offer to negotiate a settlement.

This offer was spurned by the CIO until last October when the rapid dissolution of their membership forced the hand of the CIO leaders. A peace conference was then arranged.

After prolonged negotiations, the conferees representing both sides reached an agreement. It was acceptable to the A. F. of L. representatives and to the CIO representatives. A few hours before the public announcement of peace was scheduled, Mr. Lewis, who was not a member of the CIO committee, vetoed the agreement so far as the CIO was concerned.

This statement is not a mere assertion by the American Federation of Labor. It has been confirmed by David Dubinsky, a member of the CIO committee. It has been confirmed by Max Zaritsky, president of another CIO union.

No one who listened to the cheers of the delegates at the last A. F. of L. convention when it was announced that a peace conference was being arranged could doubt that the members of the American Federation of Labor want peace. The members of the CIO have no forum, but their equal anxiety for peace is unquestioned.

Then it is an inescapable conclusion that the united desire for peace in the divided ranks of labor is being balked by one man. He is the dictator of the CIO. He is the would-be dictator over all of organized labor. His recent political activities indicate he ultimately seeks an even broader domain.

This one man flouted the principles of democracy when he formed the CIO, he disdained the principles of democracy in running the CIO and he threatens the future of democracy by maintaining the CIO.

The Guaranteed Wage? — — — NO!

A SURVEY of contractors and labor union leaders in twenty-four cities, published in the March issue of the Architectural Forum magazine, reveals that they do not favor President Roosevelt's guaranteed annual wage proposal as a means of reducing building labor costs at this time.

The survey was conducted by the Architectural Forum magazine in Cincinnati, Louisville, Denver, Memphis, Boston, Philadelphia, Hartford, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Houston, Kansas City, Portland, Ore., Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Miami, Seattle, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

"In eight cities, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Houston, Kansas City, Portland, Baltimore, Minneapolis and St. Paul, the unions opposed the idea of a guaranteed wage," the Architectural Forum magazine reports. "In 18 cities, the contractors had never discussed the idea seriously and in no city could any union official or contractor be found to say that the plan was now feasible.

"In theory the guaranteed annual wage is simplicity itself," the Architectural Forum magazine points out. "A building worker who now manages to find 120 days of work a year at \$10 a day, earns \$1,200 a year. In consideration of a guarantee of almost twice as much work a year—200 days—let him agree to accept an annual wage of \$1,600.

"This would mean a reduction in his daily wage of one-third to \$6.67, but an increase in his annual income of \$400. Thus the labor costs on a house would be cut by one-third, houses would be cheaper, more people would buy them, more would be built, everybody would stand to win.

"But, assuming that such a plan be put into effect in a given community on approximately the basis outlined above, it will also mean that there will be work available on the new basis for only half as many workers, unless construction volume doubles.

"Thus unless the volume of construction increases at least in proportion to the increase in the number of days worked a year, some of the workers will be displaced, continuously unemployed. This is one of the plan's principal hazards.

"Because of the increased earnings and security offered by the guaranteed wage, it might be assumed that Labor would be its strongest partisan, but the trade union official viewing the immediate effect of the scheme on the total building labor market in his locality is bound to realize that its application would mean the displacement of a considerable number of workers."

The Architectural Forum magazine also points out that because few contractors or contractors' groups are in a position to guarantee any annual wage, "the advocates of the plan have worked out an arrangement which protects both contractor and worker."

"This scheme does not require that the contractor actually guarantee any fixed amount of employment at all," the Architectural Forum magazine explains. "Instead, the worker agrees to accept a reduction in wage rate in anticipation of increased employment provided that the contractor agrees to put the difference in escrow.

"At the expiration of a period specified in the agreement, the fund thus created becomes the property of the contractor only if the agreed

number of days of employment have been furnished the worker, otherwise the money reverts to the worker and he has been paid at the old rate.

"Some such arrangement, based perhaps on a sliding scale, would seem mutually advantageous to worker and employer alike, but there exist a number of excellent reasons why few such agreements have actually been made.

"Individual contractors find the trade unions unwilling to deal on a job-to-job basis with individual employers. Again, the contractor fears that whatever advantages the scheme has for him are likely to be lost at the last minute through delay occasioned by jurisdictional disputes or arising from other causes such as the weather, with Labor pocketing the anticipated savings.

"Finally, and perhaps most important, is the fact that few individual operations are sufficiently large in scale to make such agreements worthwhile with any but a few of the trades involved."

* * * * *

COMMENT ON THE GUARANTEED WAGE: .

LOUISVILLE

D. R. Lyman, Secretary, Associated General Contractors: The guaranteed weekly wage is an "impossible, visionary plan."

DENVER

James W. Shirley, representing the Building Trades Council: "Very impractical. Nothing of the sort here, and there won't be anything like that. . . ."

ST. LOUIS

George W. Jerrold, President, Building Trades Council: "We talked it over, and nothing was done. The idea sounds okay, but we don't think it would work."

John J. Church, Secretary, Building Trades Council: "The Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has gone on record as being opposed to the guaranteed wage plan. And we in St. Louis are also against the proposal. We will not agree to the slashing of wages under any plan."

Robert L. Murphy, Manager, Master Builders' Association (an association of general contractors using only A. F. of L. labor): "The association, as a group, has not discussed the guaranteed wage suggestion. . . . Most of us contractors feel that the idea is not practical, anyway. Our work is far too seasonal, too uncertain, to work out a guaranteed wage for a specific period."

Ervine Meyer, Member, the Building Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, President, the Builders Guild (about 70 contractors): "The idea might work if there was enough work—you might say, guaranteed work. . . . But my work, like that of other contractors, is far too uncertain to allow for any such practice."

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Leon R. Reliford, Secretary, Combined Building Trades Council: "We have discussed the question only in small groups here and there—never in organization meetings—and have not had anyone give us what might be regarded as an authoritative discussion or explanation of just what a guaranteed wage agreement provides. As it stands we feel that, so far as we understand the thing, it is not what we would want. We don't feel that the loss of time on the long jobs, due to inclement weather or any other cause, is sufficient, in the main, to justify a guaranteed wage contract on a scale lower than that now provided.

"Union labor scales, as worked out, are based on what the 'employment expectation' for a year normally is, and so far we have not been shown any other method of arriving at rates of pay that we would consider any better."

BUFFALO

Henry L. Feist, President, Builders' Exchange: "I don't think it is a practical thing unless with a particular fellow on a specific job. Lumping is the only thing of this nature which has been done here, and that is not to be encouraged. I think the annual wage, as proposed by the President, impossible in any industry, unless fixed production schedule is possible."

George R. Riley, President, Building Trades Council; chairman, board of business agents; business agent, steamfitters union: "I am absolutely against it. The hourly rate always has been used here, and I see no reason to disturb it."

Henry Reeb Schaefer, Secretary, Builders Exchange: "We have always held that a guaranteed wage is not very practical, chiefly because of the weather in the Northern United States. That is true despite all sorts of aids devised to overcome the weather handicap."

George Adema, Secretary, Heating and Air Conditioning Association: "My father paid on a weekly basis before 1929, and it worked all right then, but business later became so rotten we couldn't continue operating that way. It's all right for the fellows in Washington to tell us to do it, but they don't have to pay the bills. It is nice on paper, but——."

George Sturges, business agent, plasters union: "I feel, as my organization does, that if a weekly wage could be set on a basis of 52 or even 40 weeks a year—75 per cent of our pay for the year—there would be much in its favor. It would then be so worth while we would bend over backward to make it work. But I see no benefit from the weekly wage for so short a time as the term of a job."

Albert Fleischauer, Secretary, Master Plumbers Association: "I think such a plan impossible. No building trades are busy enough to employ on a weekly basis. I think the situation looks very promising for Spring, but not that promising."

Gustave W. Hora, Secretary, Greater Buffalo Sheet Metal and Roofers Association: "It was the unanimous opinion of the employers at our meeting that as long as we are on the prevailing system, with slack periods and busy ones, it's impossible to use a weekly pay system and the hourly pay is the best. Besides, we decided, you couldn't hold the men to an agreement of this nature because, when premium jobs come along they simply wouldn't stick to it."

MIAMI

J. L. Kenney, Secretary, Miami Building Trade Council: "Theory has been discussed but the members have felt it would be impractical and no official action has been taken and none is anticipated."

A. F. of L. Fighting Increased Board Power

While agreeing with the general principles underlying Senate Bill 3390 (introduced by Senator Wagner of New York), to guarantee collective bargaining in Federal contracts, grants or loans, the American Federation of Labor cannot favor the provision that vests in the National Labor Relations Board broad powers with respect to investigating to determine whether the provision has been violated and to rules governing the enforcement of the provision.

This was made clear by President William Green of the Federation in his statement at the hearings on the measure held by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

After analyzing increased authority over agreements which the controversial provision gives to the Labor Board, Mr. Green said:

"This tremendous power of discretion over contractual rights which is vested in the Board—the power to declare covenants breached and to impose penalties, or to withhold their imposition—is vigorously opposed by the American Federation of Labor. Section 5 as presently framed is wholly unacceptable to it, and unless its provisions are amended so as to prevent conferring of such powers on the Board, the American Federation of Labor goes on record as opposing this Bill."

Their Combined Membership More than 200 Years!



Left to right: Lorenz Albert, J. M. Bowers, John Mog and J. L. Adams.

Local 11, of Cleveland, has four old timers who can boast that they have been members of the Brotherhood for more than fifty years! All are on the retirement list of the Brotherhood now.

Brother Jake Adams boosted the trio to a quartet when his years in the Brotherhood reached the fifty mark shortly after the start of 1938. He was presented with a fifty-year membership medal at a celebration of Local 11 which saw the meeting hall filled to overflowing to pay tribute to these pioneers of the Brotherhood.

Brother Adams, age 71, was initiated into the Brotherhood January 1, 1888 and started receiving a pension in 1932.

Brother Mog, age 80, initiated February 3, 1886, has been in retirement and receiving a pension since 1930.

Brother Bowers, age 83, joined the Brotherhood June 30, 1885. He is now at the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla., where he has been a resident since 1929.

Brother Albert, age 80, became a member of the Brotherhood July 5, 1884. He has been receiving a pension for the last eight years.

Congratulations to Brother Albert, Brother Bowers, Brother Mog and to the "junior" member of this honored quartet, Brother Adams!

The Brotherhood as it stands today is a monument to your faith and the ideals which you all believe in for American labor. May it show the rapid progress and achievements in the next fifty years, which, with your help, it has attained in the past fifty years.

Appeal to Housewives

MEYER L. LEWIS, president of the National Council of Grain Processors, has appealed to the housewife representative of the great union purchasing market to desist in their purchases of products produced by the Post Company of Battle Creek, Michigan.

The Post Company is a subsidiary of General Foods, and according to Mr. Lewis, has recently evidenced complete unwillingness to collaborate in unionization of Post Company workers.

Mr. Lewis addressed a strong bulletin to members of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor, urging them to help get this information to the gigantic union market.

The bulletin follows:

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES OF LABOR:

Greetings:

The Post Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, has been placed on the unfair list by A. F. of L. Local Union No. 20977, the National Council of Grain Processors, and the Battle Creek Federation of Labor. This powerful corporation has attempted to defeat every move of the union to organize and establish a contractual relationship in the interest of the employees.

We appeal to you, the 2,300,000 women organized in the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor in these United States who spend six billion dollars of union earned money every year to give us the kind of cooperation that will bring the General Foods Corporation to the realization that organized labor is a factor to be reckoned with.

We ask you to do the following:

1. Endorse our action against the Post Company of Battle Creek.
2. Request your members to observe this unfair list faithfully.
3. Acknowledge receipt of this letter.
4. Write to Harry W. Brown, General Manager, Post Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, advising him that you are supporting the workers in Local 20977 of the American Federation of Labor in Battle Creek.
5. Notify all retail and wholesale grocers listed in your telephone directory that you are buying W. K. Kellogg, Ralston Purina and General Mills products, and are not buying General Foods or Post products.
6. Have the labor papers in your cities publish your action.

General Foods manufacture the following products: Post Toasties, Bakers Cocoanut, Bakers Chocolate, Minute Tapioca, Swans Down Cake Flour, Calumet Baking Powder, Log Cabin syrup, Whole Bran Flakes, Grape Nuts, Grape Nut Flakes, Post's 40% Bran Flakes, Instant Postum, Sanka, Maxwell House Coffee, Jell-o, Certo, LaFrance, Satina, Diamond Salt, Huskies, and other products.

The success we achieve will benefit you and your families. This is a test of national cooperation. Won't you help us help ourselves?

Fraternally yours,

Meyer L. Lewis, President
National Council of Grain Processors.

Alice in Blunderland

New York, March 10.—Security fund pays utility head \$1,001. Largest sum given by Board thus far goes to executive of seven companies. Recipient's "profit" \$715. Average payment in New York State to workers who reach 65 or die is \$35, records disclose.—New York Times.

Monterey, Feb. 25.—Social Security may be all right for some people, Gilford Dillard surmised today. But he was wondering if it was meant for him. Dillard received his social security check for 9 cents. The bank charged him 10 cents for cashing it.—Knoxville, Tenn., Journal.

"Have some Social Security," said the White Rabbit, passing the plate.

Alice looked up expectantly but all she could see was application forms. She did not want them to think she didn't understand so she said "Thank you," politely, and took one of the blanks.

"Am I late for my Social Security?" panted the Hatter as he rushed in breathlessly, tea cup in hand.

"Not at all," said the Rabbit-condescendingly, "there are enough blanks to go around."

"Oh, are you sixty-five too?" asked Alice, turning to the new arrival.

"Yes," shouted the Hatter excitedly, "and I've just read that the average lump payment in New York State is \$35. As I testified at the last trial of the Knave of Hearts, I am a poor man, and what with the bread and butter getting thinner and thinner of late, \$35 seems a nice tidy sum."

"Humph, it will surely keep your plates nice and tidy, all right," growled the March Hare, who was annoyed because the Hatter had brought no tea in his cup.

"But I thought old age insurance was intended to keep you from starving after you reached 65 and can't get work," Alice said, puzzled.

"Well, it will pay this month's rent," the Hatter said cheerfully.

"You can't eat your rent," mumbled the Dormouse, half asleep.

"I hadn't thought of that," said the Hatter, dejectedly.

"Neither had the government," sighed the Dormouse, blinking his eyes.

"But how could they forget such a thing?" Alice wanted to know.

"They didn't forget *me*. I received \$1,001," the Rabbit said, pompously displaying his check.

"Oooh, that's splendid!" Alice cried excitedly. "Who else got that, and why can't the Hatter get that much, and is that all he can get?"

"It's very rude to ask more than two questions at a time," the March Hare said severely.

Alice was only slightly annoyed because she was really interested now. "Why can't the Hatter get so much?" she persisted.

"Because the Hatter, important individual that he thinks he is on Labor Day and in November, is only a worker and not an executive of seven public utility holding companies!" the Rabbit said triumphantly.

"And he's not receiving a large salary from each of the seven!" added the March Hare.

"How much did you have to pay for your check?" asked Alice.

"I paid in \$286," replied the Rabbit, dropping some hot tea on the Dormouse's nose.

"Good business proposition," muttered the Dormouse, as he settled back to sleep.

"He means that when you are a public utility official seven times over and put \$286 into a security plan and get \$1,001 in a short time; that is called good business," replied the Rabbit.

"And what does the business sell?" wondered Alice, out loud.

"It sells Social Security and the poor people are so happy to have this that they took up a collection of their pennies. Then, because the price went up on account of the employer tax, they skimmed on their bread and butter. They did all this so they could get enough money together to pay \$715 extra to the Rabbit," said the Mad Hatter, getting madder every minute as he looked at his \$35 check.

This upset Alice very much, but being a very curious child, she persisted. "And are most people around 65 getting \$35?"

"Children always ask such general questions," the March Hare said impatiently, "most people" and "around \$35," he mimicked in a squeaky voice.

Alice felt insulted and she had a good mind to leave right then and there, but the Dormouse was mumbling something like, "ninsen, ninsen, ninsen," and this aroused her curiosity.

"What is he saying?"

"Nothing, nothing," said the Rabbit hastily. "Have some more Social Security."

"I've had none yet," Alice replied, offended, "so I can't have more."

"But you can have less," mumbled the Dormouse.

"What does he mean?" Alice insisted.

"Oh," interrupted the Mad Hatter, "I guess the Dormouse must have looked at his Social Security check."

"How much was it?" cried Alice, jumping up and down.

"Nine cents—but he didn't get the nine cents," said the Hatter.

Alice loved riddles. "Why not?" she asked.

"Because he had to pay ten cents to the bank for cashing it."

Alice rapidly counted on her fingers. "Then he lost one cent. Well, I wouldn't have cashed it at all, I'd have kept the check and perhaps framed it."

"But it wasn't you and so you couldn't have done that. Human beings are most aggravating," said the March Hare, "always thinking of themselves."

Alice was thinking very hard. "Then the Dormouse must be very poor or didn't earn much money and so he couldn't get as much as the Rabbit."

"The child will astonish us yet," said the Rabbit.

"But that makes the poor person poorer and a rich person like the Rabbit much richer and I thought Social Security was supposed to be making the poor man less poor by letting a lot of people, especially those who have a lot of money, share in the cost of Social Security which would then help the poor man. . . ."

"Whoa!" said the Rabbit, "you're becoming very redundant in your speech, my dear—'poor poor' and 'rich rich'—what does it all mean?"

"That's what I'd like to know," said Alice, as she picked up the dozing Dormouse and walked off, "what *does* it all mean?"

"Whistle While You Wait!"

DELAYS, protests, politics, charges, accusations, explanations, want!

This is the picture of the operation of unemployment insurance during the last month or so in the twenty-one states and District of Columbia where the benefit provisions of the law became operative on January 1.

The chaotic conditions in many states has already led many observers to conclude that systems as now setup are impossible to administer and totally inadequate as aid to the unemployed.

Administrators of unemployment insurance foresee the collapse of jobless benefits while others are of the unshaken belief that the unemployment insurance systems either have become or will soon be political footballs as has been the case with old age pensions.

As these lines are written, charges of flagrant political abuse were being made in many states where the systems have become almost hopelessly mired while workers eligible for benefits and depending on the checks for food and shelter, have received only promises despite their fulfillment of all requirements.

The whole situation of unemployment insurance is, at present, in such a hopeless mess that it is difficult to begin pointing out just wherein the trouble is.

Massachusetts, California, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and North Carolina heard charges of political patronage in the unemployment insurance systems as the time came to pay out benefits.

Accusations of flagrant abuse of the state civil service requirements were made before the Massachusetts joint committee on rules last month on a resolution to investigate the State Unemployment Commission.

"The nepotism revealed in the payroll of the Commission would make some Congressman green with envy," Representative Phillip M. Bowker, sponsor of the resolution, declared.

Charging that 777 of the Commission's employes were political appointees and that political friends of the Governor and members of the Democratic committees and councils throughout the state were given berths by the Commission, he declared that "the last Democratic pre-primary convention could almost be reassembled out of the payroll, it contains so many of the names of the delegates for Governor Hurley. The more the situation is examined, the more it becomes apparent that the Commission has been so thoroughly established as a patronage mill that the only way for faith to be restored in the civil service is a full airing of existing conditions."

Representative Bowker was fully supported in his charges by Thomas J. McGrath, former mayor of Quincy who told the joint committee that "willful, deliberate and malicious disregard of civil service," was rampant in the state commission's hiring of workers.

Confronted with evidence of the charges, Laurence P. Harrington, secretary of the Commission, admitted, according to the Boston Traveler, that of the 2,069 on the Commission staff, only 920 had been selected from civil service. Significantly, the state commission on the eve of the hearings announced that "622 temporary" employes would be dropped and their places taken by civil service eligibles.

An investigation into the charges of State Senator Anthony Cavalcante of Pennsylvania that politics have been infused into that state's unemployment in-

insurance system was ordered recently by Governor George H. Earle, who has presidential aspirations. Governor Earle melodramatically threatened to "sock" anyone tampering with the civil service system of the state. While no reports of the Governor's "socking" anyone have been forthcoming, the Philadelphia Record reveals that only five of 540 employes of the unemployment insurance office are under civil service! The other jobs, have been filled "temporarily" with "Democratic committeemen inexperienced and none too bright."

An investigation of politics in unemployment insurance in Rhode Island has been demanded. State Senator Russell H. Handy told the legislature that numerous reports are current in the state that workers of the unemployment compensation board have been "compelled" to obtain the registration of twenty voters each and to donate two or three per cent of their salaries to the Democratic State Committee.

Trouble also is brewing in North Carolina where the Raleigh News and Observer described the state unemployment insurance commission as the "1937-38 soft berth for political job seekers."

The last week of December, the newspaper revealed, found the Commission training "in less than four days" 150 applicants, "most of them selected by the weight of political influence." Out in the field where claims are taken," the newspaper stated, "interviewers, in many cases, just floundered. Some of them are still floundering. Such simple items as typewritten reports confounded interviewers who can't even peck a typewriter with one finger satisfactorily. . . . In the main office the capable workers found their time taken up trying to show young untrained girls the work. They were often working at something the meaning of which they had not the vaguest idea."

Minnesota and California also have been called upon to answer charges of incompetence against unemployment insurance staffs.

To what extent politics, incompetence, graft and other evils of the political machinery have entered into unemployment insurance in other states can only be suspected at present.

Meanwhile hungry workers are being driven to the relief rolls despite the efforts of labor leaders to obtain benefits due their membership. On all sides long delays, stalling and miles of red tape have been encountered by those attempting to get some order out of unemployment insurance system chaos.

Targets of bitter abuse from disappointed workers, threatened with complete breakdown of their unwieldy, costly and uncoordinated systems, administrators in direct charge of the functioning of unemployment insurance have let loose a storm of protest against the entire federal-state program and the indifference and short-sighted treatment of the situation by the federal government.

Drawing upon his broad background of study of social insurance and his two years of experience with the system in New York State, Dr. Herman A. Gray, Chairman of the New York Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council and a Director of the Association, bitterly assailed the whole program before the United States Senate Committee on Unemployment and Relief and warned the national legislators that unless its underlying principles are reconsidered and its operation "fundamentally revised" the government will not be fulfilling the "promise" given and the "expectation" aroused by establishment of the system. The present program, he declared, is "administratively unworkable" and so "cumbersome, complex and confused" that it offers "no assurance of any real help" to the unemployed.

Indictment after indictment was levelled at the system by the New York official. The tax imposed on employers, he told the Congressmen, is "unnecessarily burdensome" and its extension to high salaries "thoroughly unsound" since "a payroll tax is not a tax upon surplus wealth but becomes just one more item in the cost of operation which, like a sales tax, is passed on to the consumer." Because of the unsocial effects of this levy on large salaries, "the very employes for whose protection unemployment insurance is designed and who should receive the benefits are not getting adequate help. As a result, "it is questionable whether the great majority of employes have very much to look forward to and whether we have not defeated what we originally set out to do."

The formulas, continued Dr. Gray, require such elaborate and costly reporting by employers as well as "a most complicated system of record keeping and calculations" by the administrators that they "cannot be administered so as to assure a ready determination of benefit rights and speedy payments of the benefits themselves." The "bewildering diversity in detail" and the "multiple and duplicating" federal agencies administering the system are wreaking havoc with the program by "divided responsibility, friction, loss of efficiency and delay." To add to the difficulties, no attempt whatsoever has been made to coordinate the insurance and relief programs, a lack which "is not only wasteful but involves serious dangers" and a "breakdown in morale and self-respect."

Dr. Gray strongly urged upon the national legislators a thorough re-examination of the fundamental basis of the program and the establishment of a socially constructive and coordinated plan "of the utmost simplicity in structure," with a single federal agency collecting the contributions and imposing uniform minimum standards of benefits and administration upon state agencies staffed with people "properly equipped and trained for the task."

Equally straightforward and courageous was the warning given by Clarence D. Jackson, administrator of the Indiana system. In a letter sent on February 25 to the Indiana Congressional delegation, the members of the Senate Finance Committee, the members of the House Ways and Means Committee, and the chairman of the Federal Advisory Council on Social Security, Mr. Jackson pointed out that the present unemployment insurance program "offers more opportunities for mistakes and failures and inexcusable waste of public funds than any other type of legislation I know of." Numerous evils were cited by Director Jackson to justify his prediction that "unless the present law is amended, millions of dollars will be frittered away in unnecessary administrative expense which could be better used to pay unemployment compensation benefits."

He directed his strongest attack against the "inexcusable" duplication of authority, the injection of bureau jealousies and the maneuvering for additional responsibilities by the three federal agencies administering the program. This situation, he warned, increases the cost so tremendously and hampers the efficiency of the administration so greatly that "if there is a failure under the present federal law, the finger of guilt, in all honesty, would have to be pointed not to the state agency but to one or all of the federal bureaus now attempting to run the program."

Like Chairman Gray, the Indiana administrator strongly condemned "the expense and annoyance" of having both the states and the Federal Government collect the taxes, which not only results in a "duplication of expense, time and effort" but is at present carried on without "any cooperation or coordination" between the two collecting agencies. Moreover, the insistence of each federal bureau on separate and numerous budgets imposes upon the state the necessity of submitting "a minimum of 2,520 copies of budgets annually, even if there never should arise the occasion to ask for change of budgets." This budgetary control consumes "hours and hours of time of the executives" and "will cost the social security program many millions of dollars yearly."

Mr. Jackson pleaded with Congress for a simpler system supervised by one federal agency. He asked Congress to resist the expansion of coverage "until such time as the states have had an opportunity to set up the necessary machinery" for operation on the present base. Since "none of the three federal agencies" now concerned with the program, he warned, "could be expected to take the leadership in making necessary amendments" to correct the present "obvious weaknesses," such leadership, he urged, must come from an "outside committee" appointed either by the President or by the Congress.

A demand for "some simplification of the system" was also made by the administrator of the Pennsylvania plan, Ernest J. Kelly. The present program, he charged, "is expensive for us to operate—it is expensive for employers who must make quarterly wage-earnings reports."

Mistakes have been found in no less than twenty-five per cent of the unemployment checks "withheld for investigation" since payments were first distributed early in February, he revealed. To prove his charge that the method of identification "based upon the Social Security numbers is tremendous in its possibilities of error," the Keystone State official pointed out that these numbers have to be used 13,000,000 times in a single year in his state. "Approximately 140,000 employers in Pennsylvania make quarterly wage-earnings reports," he declared. "At least that number of clerks and stenographers, over whom we have no control, are submitting information that must be absolutely accurate. There are 3,300,000 employes in covered industries on our books. Wage-earnings reports for four calendar quarters have already been made. That means that approximately 9,900,000 Social Security numbers have been reported to us for checking against the first-quarter records. Conceding that errors are as low as ten per cent, you can see what a tremendous total we have had to cope with."

Appearing before the Senate Committee on Unemployment and Relief, William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare of New York City, also attacked the inadequacy of the benefits provided by the unemployment insurance system. Needy unemployed workers with large families receive less from the insurance system than from home relief, Mr. Hodson declared in his plea for a realistic relationship between benefits and need. Under the present set-up, Commissioner Hodson pointed out, two expensive government systems are required to cater to the needs of the same person, and each operates without any coordination with the other.

While the New York, Indiana and Pennsylvania officials concentrated their attack on the very foundations of the unemployment insurance program, other state administrations accused the Federal Government of strangling the state plans by inadequate administrative grants. The administrators' protest against curtailment of federal funds was led by Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews of New York, who served notice that critical impairment, if not complete collapse, threatens the state systems unless the Federal Government makes available adequate funds for their operation. Only \$8,000,000 is left to meet the cost of administration during the three months beginning April 1, the Commissioner stated, in contrast to more than \$13,000,000 required for this purpose during the previous three-month period. For the fiscal year 1938-39, present appropriations in the federal budget reduce grants to the states by \$14,000,000 below the amount set as a minimum by the Federal Social Security Board itself, he charged.

Commissioner Andrews accused the Federal Government of profiteering on its unemployment insurance tax and of a breach of faith with employers, labor and the public. First, he said, the Federal Government barred the states from using any part of their unemployment insurance funds for administration by telling them that the Social Security Board will meet these expenses from the federal levy on payrolls, which this year amount to 3/10 of one per cent of wages. This "take" from employers may exceed \$200,000,000 during the four years 1936-39, the Commissioner said, but the administrative grants allowed by the Federal Government for the same years is only \$89,000,000. The national government will thus have more than \$100,000,000 of unemployment insurance funds to divert to other purposes by the end of the next year and "it will continue to do so thereafter at the rate of many millions annually." "If that is done," the Commissioner charged, "it will be in disregard of the Federal Government's obligation, as understood by employers, labor and the public, to turn these moneys over to the states to whatever extent may be necessary to enable them to administer properly their respective unemployment insurance laws."

A strong warning that "the future of social security and unemployed compensation in New Jersey is jeopardized by the proposed arbitrary budgetary decrease"

was also sent to the Congressional delegation of that state by former Governor Harold G. Hoffman, director of the program in New Jersey. While the Federal Government is insisting on paring down its administrative funds, the director protested, the state must expand its activities and prepare its records if it is to inaugurate the payment of benefits next January. For this expansion \$47,000 more will be needed by the state during the current calendar quarter than in the previous three months, Director Hoffman told the Congressmen, in contrast to the reduced grants announced by the federal officials.

The seriousness of the situation brought about by the curtailment of federal funds can be fully realized when it is remembered that practically every state is still behind in the payment of benefits and larger staffs were proposed in several states to assure prompt care of the eligible unemployed. In spite of these conditions, reduction of staffs were already announced by several states because of the cut.

Indeed, even before the disclosure of reduced appropriations, many states were protesting that their administration was greatly hampered by the insufficiency of federal funds. In Iowa, for example, 67 of the counties will have to be without employment offices when the system starts in July because the Social Security Board, according to the Des Moines Register, decided that establishment of more than 32 offices in the state "would cost too much" and the "Iowa commission has no choice but to comply." The newspaper denounced the situation as "thoroughly unwarranted" since the money handled by the Social Security Board 'is really collected from Iowa employers for administrative expenses of the state unemployment commission. Instead of giving this money back to the state for the establishment of a first-rate employment service, the Social Security Board calmly pockets eight-tenths of this administrative money, and then says there is not enough for a more efficient Iowa service."

"Build With Wood"

"Build With Wood" is the slogan of an extensive campaign to stimulate the use of Western woods throughout the United States, now being undertaken by the Oregon-Washington Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, representing 87,000 men employed in mills and logging camps on the Pacific Coast.

A loggers' council being formed by the workers in this line will have complete autonomy under the constitution of the Oregon-Washington Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, and is expected to prove very effective both in perfecting the unionization of loggers in the various logging districts and in aiding the new campaign.

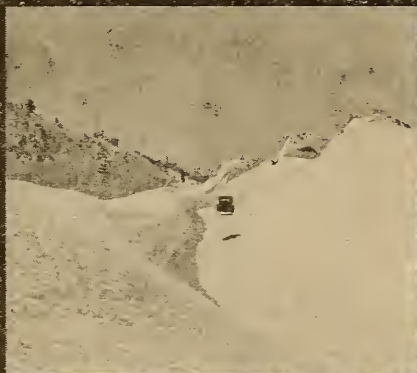
Heretofore, different wage and working agreements in the several natural logging districts, including the short log district of Idaho, the long log district of the Columbia, the redwood district of California, the Feather River Canyon district and the Puget Sound short log district, have not proven to best advantage.

The new Council is expected to unite all districts on a basis of practical cooperation, bringing advantages in the matter of collecting dues from migratory loggers, transfers, dispatching halls, etc., while protecting local autonomy. Several meetings have been held in Seattle to discuss and agree upon details for the new council of loggers.

The "Build With Wood" drive will supplement the low-cost housing program and the "Build America" campaign recently launched by the Cleveland Building Trades Council, with the approval of the American Federation of Labor.

The primary purpose of the "Build With Wood" drive is to promote the use of lumber in home building, according to the Oregon-Washington Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers. The campaign will consist chiefly of educational and promotional publicity designed to show that wood is, from the standpoint of economy, durability and practicality, a desirable home construction medium.

"It is up to labor to take the lead in this housing program," Kenneth Davis, executive secretary of the Council stated, adding: "From every angle, labor stands to benefit more from it."



SNOW ON U. S. 40 IN THE SIERRAS



WINTER AT TRUCKEE, CALIF.



HOMEWARD BOUND IN THE SIERRAS



SNOW-GO AT WORK IN CALIF.



WINTER—DONNER SUMMIT—BRIDGE



WINTER TRAFFIC AT TRUCKEE, CALIF.

Hurrah for Summer!

With summer making its official debut June 21 and with those hot, breathless and long summer days yet to arrive, we suggest that the pictures on the left be kept in a handy spot. When the perspiration is trickling off your forehead and you are tish-tishing the weather, just glance at them and you'll hesitate before calling down any curses on Old Sol.

These pictures were sent in by F. S. Holtz, financial secretary of Local 2035, of Crystal Bay, Nevada, for the benefit of those Brothers, including ourselves, who think that the winters in their locality are something to talk about.

Local 2035, Brother Holtz writes, was unable to hold a meeting during February. All highways were closed to travel for sometime and Lake Tahoe was snow bound for thirty-five days. Since some of the members of Local 2035 live twelve to fourteen miles from their meeting hall, it would have taken them at least two days to make the trip on skis, according to Brother Holtz, so meetings were postponed until highways were cleared.

Truckee is Crystal Bay's nearest railway station, twenty-five miles from Crystal Bay and six miles from Donner Summit.

PORTLAND NOW 100 PER CENT A. F. OF L.

Following the lead set by their fellow-workers in all other sawmills, the crew of the West Oregon mill in Portland recently voted by an overwhelming majority to free themselves of I. W. A. control and re-affiliate with the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union.

With the re-affiliation of the West Oregon workers, Portland became a 100 per cent A. F. of L. Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union town. Formerly a stronghold of I. W. A. dual activity, Portland mills suffered greatly due to their unfair listing while under I. W. A. control.

Upon the re-affiliation of the Portland lumber workers, however, this unfair listing was removed, and orders once again began to pour into the Portland mills. Citizens of Portland who suffered under the several months of jurisdictional warfare inflicted by the CIO dual organization, were unanimous in lauding the re-affiliation of the Portland sawmill workers with the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union.

WHICH UNION IS YOURS?

Is it a Union of dues to pay
Or does it fight and pave the way?
Are its meetings sincere and true;
Or do they tend to make you blue?
Does it take action in your mill
Or boast of fixing one, nearer still;
Does it come to you when ill
Or just send out a Union Bill?
There are many, who do not see the
light
So please do not lie down, but fight.
Come to our shops and fix the scale,

And protect the boss who pays th
kale.
Ponder deeply, Union, and take the cue;
Whether or not you last, its up to
you.
This A. F. of L. is sound and strong
Join not the CIO, lest you prolong
The fight for home, contentment and
peace
That all labor trouble shall surely
cease.

James J. Keenan,
Local 1304, Glendale Millmen's Local.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

"Defeat Our Enemies—Elect Our Friends"

*To Officers of National and International Unions,
State Federations of Labor and
City Central Labor Unions.*

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor regards the execution of the American Federation of Labor non-partisan political policy as of primary importance. It calls upon the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to apply said non-partisan political policy in accordance with the spirit and the letter of decisions made by conventions of the American Federation of Labor. Through the pursuit of such a policy the effectiveness of labor's political power can be centered and utilized in the election of candidates who subscribe to the legislative and economic policies of the American Federation of Labor, and in the defeat of those who are opposed thereto.

Because of the primary elections which are now being held when candidates for congress and state legislatures are being nominated, and because of the highly important elections which will be held next November, the Executive Council calls upon the officers and members of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to renew their support of the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor and prepare to carry said policy into effect in a special way both during the primary elections which will be held during the next few months and at the elections which will be held next November.

In giving consideration to this matter, the Executive Council could not avoid taking into account the organization and activities of the so-called "Labor's Non-Partisan League." For your information and advice the Executive Council submits a brief historical review of the formation of "Labor's Non-Partisan League," its existing status in relation to the Committee for Industrial Organization, and its real aims and purposes.

Labor's Non-Partisan League was organized in 1936 to mobilize labor support for the re-election of President Roosevelt. Major George L. Berry was named chairman of the league and many other officials of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor took an active part in the league's campaign.

For some time after the Presidential election the league remained dormant. Then early in 1937 Major Berry was appointed to the United States Senate from Tennessee and thereupon resigned from his position in the league.

He was succeeded as chairman of the league by John L. Lewis, dictator of the CIO. Sidney Hillman, second in command of the CIO, became vice chairman of the league.

Immediately the character of the league's activities changed. It was announced that the league would become a permanent organization. Statements of league spokesmen clearly indicated they regarded it as the nucleus of an independent political party. Overtures were made to farmers' organizations seeking their cooperation with the league in the formation of a national farmer-labor party. Political writers devoted columns to speculation on how the league could be used to promote the personal political ambitions of CIO leaders.

Personnel of the league also showed an immediate and significant change. Drove of crusading radicals and communists joined its ranks.

Their objective also was to bring together the farm and labor vote into a new political party, which they hoped to take over, when organized, for their own purposes.

At the same time loyal adherents of the American Federation of Labor still allied with the league began to look askance at these strange developments. They began to doubt the non-partisan character of the league.

These doubts were confirmed last Fall when the league actually put its own candidates in the field for local offices. In some cities officials of the CIO unions were nominated for public office by the league. Bitter contests developed as the local organizations of the American Federation of Labor opposed such candidates. The local elections became a vital factor in the struggle between the Federation and the CIO. It is gratifying to report that in cities where the local organizations of the American Federation of Labor opposed the candidates of the league, the latter were defeated.

Instead of accepting the mandate implied in these stunning defeats, the leaders of the league—that is, the leaders of the CIO—announced their intention of persisting in their foolhardy enterprise. They declared the future and salvation of American workers rested upon independent political action. This false doctrine directly controverted the traditional non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor, tried and tested by experience and found eminently successful in achieving progress for labor.

By this time many loyal adherents of the American Federation of Labor had become fed up with the league. They disapproved of its policies but found they could have no voice in shaping them. They discovered it was run from the top down, like the CIO itself. The rank and file were given no choice but to follow the dictates of the league's leaders. Therefore, many Federation members left the league.

But a new*and even more unedifying chapter in the league's record was soon to unfold. After Congress convened in special session, the league gave an exhibition of treachery and deception unique in the history of organized labor.

When the American Federation of Labor came out in opposition to the hodge-podge wage and hours bill, with its myriad, ill-considered amendments, with its inequitable differentials, with its dangerous delegation of sweeping powers to a single Administrator, the league started a militant campaign for that bill.

When the American Federation of Labor put forward a model wage and hour bill providing equal and fair treatment for workers in oppressed industries in every section of the country, the league exerted all the pressure at its command to induce members of the House of Representatives to defeat that bill.

Following recommitment of the hodge-podge committee bill, the leaders of the league and the CIO, thwarted in their efforts to get it adopted, whined and yelped like whipped curs and vented their disappointment by seeking to villify the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor. They came out in their true colors and exposed themselves as avowed enemies of the American Federation of Labor.

Only last January the Auditor's Report of the United Mine Workers of America revealed a contribution by that organization of \$30,000 during the last six months of 1937 to Labor's Non-Partisan League. This

showed that the United Mine Workers Union, which has been the financial angel of the CIO is also the main support of the league.

Careful investigation of the record of Labor's Non-Partisan League leads to these inevitable conclusions:

1—The league is nothing more than a CIO agency, a ventriloquist's dummy for the CIO leaders. When the league speaks, it is with the voice of the CIO leaders. When it acts, it is the CIO leaders who pull the strings.

2—It is opposed to the best interests of American labor and therefore should be opposed by the American Federation of Labor.

3—It is devoted chiefly to promoting the personal political ambitions of CIO leaders.

A recital of the foregoing facts makes it clear to all loyal and devoted members as well as friends of the American Federation of Labor, that it is absolutely necessary that a definite, constructive, non-partisan political policy be followed by the officers and members of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Said policy must conform to the highest and best traditions of the American Federation of Labor. It must not be confused with or subordinated to the political policies of either subversive groups or pretending labor organizations whose declared and avowed purpose is the destruction of the American Federation of Labor.

In order to achieve our purpose and remain true and steadfast to the non-partisan political policies which the American Federation of Labor has followed for more than one-half a century, the Executive Council recommends as follows:

1—That all state federations of labor, city central bodies and local organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor withdraw from association with Labor's Non-Partisan League.

2—That all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and their individual members cease contributing to the financial support of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

3—That co-ordinated efforts be undertaken by the officers of the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated bodies to examine carefully into the qualifications of all candidates for public office nominated or indorsed by Labor's Non-Partisan League and any of its subsidiary groups, to the end that effective opposition may be marshalled against any such candidates found lacking the proper qualifications for public office.

4—That all State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies form American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Committees, separate and apart from any association with the so-called "Labor's Non-Partisan League," for the express purpose of carrying out the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor; the officers of these American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Committees to be men whose membership in and devotion and loyalty to the American Federation of Labor are publicly known.

5—That all Non-Partisan Political Committees formed in accordance with these recommendations cooperate with the officers of

the American Federation of Labor in the support of labor's friends who are candidates for office, without regard to political party affiliation, and the defeat of those who are out of sympathy with and in opposition to the legislative and economic policies of the American Federation of Labor.

6—That the Non-Partisan Political Committees of State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies endorse and support candidates for Congress and the United States Senate whose public records show that they are friendly and sympathetic to labor, without regard to political party affiliation, and who are approved and endorsed because of said records by the American Federation of Labor.

It is the opinion of the Executive Council that the recommendations herein made should be carried out by all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, without change or modification. Let your non-partisan political policy be truly and without compromise the American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Policy as formulated and adopted by conventions of the American Federation of Labor, which after all is the highest tribunal within the American Federation of Labor.

By direction of the Executive Council
of the American Federation of Labor.

WILLIAM GREEN, President.

Judge Orders CIO to Return Stolen Funds

Disruptive raidings of established A. F. of L. unions by the CIO in the Northwest received another severe set-back recently, when the Coos County Circuit Court ordered the "International Woodworkers' Association" to return to Local 2573, Lumber and Sawmill Workers, all funds and property usurped by members who bolted the union in favor of the dual organization.

A second defeat concerned with the same case loomed, when evidence was presented the National Labor Relations Board, refuting allegations in a petition by the I. W. A. for reinstatement of six former employes of the Smith Wood Products Company, of Coquille, Oregon. The six were former officers of Local No. 2691, Lumber and Sawmill Workers, who seceded in an attempt to carry the Local into the CIO.

It was brought out that perfect harmony prevailed between the company and the A. F. of L. Local Union, until the few CIO trouble-makers got busy. However, the agreement held that all employes of the Smith firm were to be members of Local No. 2691, so the six seceding officers were relieved of their duties at the plant and the Local with far more than the necessary members, remains an affiliate of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the American Federation of Labor.

The petition is regarded as simply another vainglorious attempt by the CIO to win recognition from the Labor Board. All the CIO charges have been proven essentially untrue.

More Lumber Workers Renounce CIO

Adherents of the CIO, long trying to chisel in on A. F. of L. jurisdiction in the lumber industry, took it on the chin again when workers at the Eastern and Western Lumber Company of Portland, Ore., voted to abandon CIO and apply for an A. F. of L. charter.

This is the sixth charter for lumber workers installed in Portland, according to union officials. It was planned to lift the boycott against the mill as soon as the charter was installed and President Ransom of the plant announced that operations would go forward promptly.

We Are in the Middle

SINCE 1929 we have listened to many theories as to just what caused the depression. The idea prevalent after the 1929 crash was that "over-production" was responsible. Such an explanation must have given those millions who were without the bare necessities of living and still are and those other millions who were fortunate enough to be able to struggle along on meager food, shelter and clothing, many bitter laughs.

Following the crash in 1929 the people lost all confidence in the Hoover administration. With confidence shattered and the nation plunged into the depths of despair, the people turned to Franklin Delano Roosevelt to lift the country out the economic mire which threatened to engulf it.

After President Roosevelt took the oath of office he immediately set about to put the nation back on its feet. We all remember how he saved hundreds of banks from closing their doors permanently by declaring a "bank holiday." We all remember the long bread lines and how relief and work projects relieved hunger and suffering. We all responded as true Americans to his appeals and worked faithfully in an effort to break the grip of the depression. He gave the economically weakened nation a blood transfusion by pouring billions of dollars into projects that put millions of men to work. And the nation's pulse began to beat a little stronger as these billions of dollars began to have their desired effect. Factories began to take on new life, they literally bloomed in the form of smoke pouring from their stacks. They again became a living thing as labor poured in and out. The nation's pulse then was the hammer of steel upon steel, machines whirring, furnaces roaring, labor in a buoyant mood. There were pay envelopes on Saturday and baskets of food bought by the fruits of labor. Happy workers with money to spend, putting the grim memories of grim days behind them, replenishing depleted larders, buying clothes, an automobile and other luxuries when possible. Prosperity, long an elusive ghostly myth had been sighted! Frowns of worry on the nation's collective brow were displaced by smiles. Prosperity hadn't deserted these great United States after all!

The Supreme Court declared the Wagner act valid. Labor's smile grew broader. Labor was finally coming into its rightful heritage under the Constitution. Responsible labor leaders were satisfied. They had hoped the Wagner act would be upheld by the highest tribunal in the land. Now it was a law, but the time was not propitious for a sweeping enforcement of that act. Business had not fully recovered from its depression depths and neither had labor. Responsible labor leaders and business are not the bitter enemies the propagandists would have the public believe.

These labor leaders know business conditions. It is their responsibility to their labor organizations to know all about business. They know the men with whom they have to discuss contracts. Business leaders and labor leaders respect each other. Business understood what ultimately would happen under the Wagner act, hoped that labor would wait before pressing its advantage. And labor leaders who had worked for this advantage weren't going to sacrifice it by blindly attempting to force business to bow to its demands without any consideration. They know that the only advantage labor can gain is one that has a solid foundation, one that will not wash out, an advantage that can be used as a stepping stone

to higher ideals. They could see no such advantage in the immediate defiant enforcement of the Wagner act against a business not yet back on its feet. And they knew that even with the Wagner act business would balk and fight for every pound of flesh it could get. They also felt that business would be more willing for conference table discussions if its books were kept in black ink instead of red.

The black ink had just begun to show signs of catching up with the red when John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization began to kick up its heels in glee over the Wagner act ruling.

John Lewis had contributed \$500,000 to Roosevelt's campaign fund. Significant is the fact that President Roosevelt credited John Lewis with delivering the labor vote when he was re-elected. It is also significant that shortly after the appointment of the National Labor Relations Board and when it began to function, that its rulings and that of its lesser boards had a distinct leaning toward the CIO. There is only one conclusion to be drawn from that.

Suddenly there was an ominous tremor in the nation's industrial pulse. The cry "strike" was heard and it gained in volume until it was a mad shriek. Sit-down strikes gripped the country. Business was helpless, riots, bloodshed and killings followed. John Lewis' CIO strikers barricaded themselves in plants and defied the courts, meanwhile wrecking those plants from which they earned their daily bread.

Conference followed conference and after days of hectic waiting, steel and automobile plants again reopened for work. A contract with the CIO had been signed. The plant machinery had hardly warmed up when another wave of strikes swept the country. Here and there production was halted by a dissatisfied minor group. Business leaders called on the leaders of the CIO to act. The CIO was helpless. It had mushroomed hastily and not too well. It had opened its ranks to communists and other crackpot labor theorists. They had swarmed in and were spreading their radical views.

Lewis made promises but business was carrying the load in lost profits, lost production. Business gave up. The long shutdowns in key industries had been costly. Meanwhile business had important problems in Washington. It was being heavily taxed, spied upon, attacked, threatened. There is no doubt but that the administration felt it was justified in its actions. The majority of us are neither business nor economic experts beyond our pay envelopes but when these pay envelopes stop we are justified in demanding to know what's wrong. And the answer? Business blames Washington and wants a hands-off policy. Washington blames business and there we are — in the middle.

Meanwhile what has become of that confidence that was so evident in 1932? Business tried to struggle along in the face of disastrous nationwide strikes in key industries. A labor board definitely pro CIO is not to its liking and neither is an administration in which it has no confidence.

We might as well, as thinking people, face the facts. We are back to 1932 again. More billions for industrial blood transfusions are needed again, according to the President. At least thirteen millions of workers are out of work again. Labor is looking to relief to keep body and soul together again and confidence has been lost in the mire of another depression.

Even Mr. Lewis has admitted that his \$500,00 was a bad investment. In a recent broadcast to Great Britain, Mr. Lewis declared that "the nation

drifts with terrifying and deadly sureness to the never, never realm of financial bankruptcy, economic collapse and human tragedy."

Naturally Mr. Lewis did not tell his British audience what part he played in bringing about a return to economic demoralization.

Capital Must Increase Labor's Share

Complete support for the reasonable demand of the American Federation of Labor for a greater distribution of purchasing power among working men and women by increasing their wages as the best means of speeding business recovery was recently given by Mgr. John A. Ryan, noted Catholic economist, at the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Taking the irrefutable position that the business recession was "the accumulated effect of the unbalanced distribution of income and purchasing power," Mgr. Ryan said there was apparently but one remedy. On this point he made the following declaration:

"For the safety of our industrial system, for the sake of continuous operation of our industrial plant, if not for the sake of our underpaid and unemployed, we must bring about a better distribution of purchasing power and a better distribution of the national income as between capital and labor."

As a statistical buttress to his position he pointed out that in 1929 labor received 65.5 per cent of the national income, and that in 1936 this had risen to 66.5 per cent including 3.3 per cent in the form of work relief wages. In other words, he said, labor is receiving about the same as it received in 1929, while the share of capital has not fallen.

"Labor is not gaining over capital," he declared. "But the share of labor must increase at the expense of the share of capital if consumption is to be sufficiently increased and saving sufficiently decreased to keep our industrial plant in full operation.

"The great bulk of saving comes from the earning of capital; that is, from interest and dividends. The great bulk of the required increase in spending must come from the earnings of labor. Therefore, we must decrease the former and increase the latter. Labor's share should be increased to between 70 and 75 per cent of the national income."

This increase in labor's share of the national income, he said, could be accomplished in three ways; first, by raising wages of the large section of working men and women now underpaid; second, by reducing the interest rate; and third, by eliminating monopoly profits. He added that wages could be increased by organizing the unorganized workers, by Federal law providing minimum wages and maximum hours, and by the voluntary action of social minded employers.

In addition, Mgr. Ryan strongly favored adequate provision for the millions of unemployed workers. "If this means, as it probably does, greater appropriations for work relief and public works," he added, "Congress should not hesitate to provide the appropriations."

THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

Her mighty sentinels of steel,
Support this stately span,
Fulfilling dreams, that were conceived,
Within the mind of man.
This monument which Labor wrought,
Instills the human mind,
With reverence for creative art,
A blessing for mankind.
Her turrets built of brain and brawn,
Imposing, stand sublime,
A tribute to their noble work,

That shall defy all time.
Ye monarchs of the golden gate,
The broad Pacific span,
What virile wisdom did create
Thy strength and beauteous span?
What patient mortal did conceive,
Such beauty humans praise?
That azure sky above,
Below, Pacific waves.

Frank Esposito,
Local 2164, San Francisco.

Does Blue Paint Discourage Flies?

(Editor's Note: The following letter appeared in the "Paint Manufacture," a magazine published in London. Addressed to the editor of that journal by the secretary of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, it poses an interesting question, particularly in view of the fact that naturalists tell us flies are color blind.)

Editor of "Paint Manufacture."

Sir,

On my recent visit to France I was favored with an opportunity to view various hospitals and clinics. I noted that most of the walls were colored a medium blue—"implement blue," I think it is called. When I asked why, I was told by doctors and architects alike that flies have a marked dislike of blue. It would be interesting to have a few other opinions on this subject. If there be anything in the theory, butchers and bakers and confectioners might do worse than use blue paint on their shop walls.

I have heard from a distinguished Dutch engineer that he has built a number of abattoirs and factories in Denmark, and in each case has used bright blue for interior walls. He has applied the same idea to the kitchen of his own house in Surrey—all with marked success.

I would mention that there was no arsenic in the composition of the blue paint used in the hospitals or clinics which I inspected in France.

I have had many letters on the subject. Mr. W. A. Senior, a Bourton-on-the-Water chemist, says that he has for many years had kitchen and larder walls, also all enamelled meat covers, colored blue and that the scheme proves flies' dislike for the color.

About seven years ago, as nearly as I can remember, I read in a New Zealand journal (Meat and Wool) that blue paint was successfully used in the West Indies for the purpose of discouraging flies in houses there. Some time afterwards I persuaded my parents, who live in this district (Pinner) and were plagued by flies in their kitchen, to use a light shade of blue when redecorating. They did so, and the flies almost completely disappeared and have given very little trouble since.

In my own house, where I have been living for about six months, all kitchen doors and cupboards are painted powder blue, the ceiling is distempered very pale blue, and the walls, where not tiled in white, are papered in blue and white. It is quite exceptional to see a fly in this room, although at least one of my neighbors is so pestered that he uses considerable numbers of fly-papers every summer, and has two in use (with good catches) at present.

I find also that very few flies enter any part of my house, and presume that this is because the insects normally enter by way of the kitchen; if this means of entry is made distasteful they do not come in at all. As I write there is not a fly to be seen in the dining-room, although there is food (including meat) on the table, and all windows and internal doors are open. Although, of course, we do not make a practice of doing so, we find it perfectly safe to leave food exposed even in the hottest weather without fear of contamination, except that very occasionally a blow-fly blunders in the kitchen before he notices the color; but he then makes a frantic effort to get out again.

Yours faithfully,

G. B. Athoe, Secretary.

Incorporated Assn. of Architects & Surveyors
43, Grosvenor Place, S. W. 1
London, England

Down with Mint Juleps and Social Justice!

THE entire organized labor movement of the United States and all other progressive groups regret the action of the Judiciary Committee of the Mississippi legislature in killing the Workmen's Compensation Bill sponsored by the Mississippi State Federation of Labor and the Mississippi Workmen's Compensation Organization, which is composed of representatives of leading labor and industrial interests. But despite this unanimous support by social-minded groups, observers in Jackson, Mississippi, say that the action of the Judiciary Committee killed the bill so far as this session of the Mississippi legislature is concerned. By this action Mississippi remains with Arkansas in the un-American status of being the only state still refusing to grant their workers modest remuneration for accidents suffered in the course of their employment.

The American Federation of Labor from its origin has been wholeheartedly interested in laws providing compensation to workers for industrial accidents. At its first convention, in 1881, the Federation demanded stricter laws making employers liable for all accidents to employees resulting from employer negligence or incompetency. In later years the A. F. of L. urged modification of the entirely unjust bar to recovery of damages based on the utterly unethical legalistic and judicial fellow servant doctrine, and its accompanying waiver of rights, assumption of risk, and contributory negligence—all of which were merely cleverly-conceived schemes devised for the sole purpose of relieving employers from financial obligation toward injured employers.

Following many years of organized labor's efforts, the state of Washington, in 1911, enacted the first adequate compensation law. Other states have followed Washington's example, until now forty-six States, the District of Columbia and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii have compensation legislation.

The justice of workmen's compensation has been generally admitted for many years. It is therefore regrettable that the legislature of Mississippi still refuses to grant this meagre equity to the workers who are victims of accidents, often fatal, while engaged in the production of commodities and the performance of services solely for the private profit of their employers.

Organized labor in Mississippi has persistently fought for the enactment of appropriate workmen's compensation laws. But the reactionary employers who dominate the state legislature have again succeeded in temporarily blocking the proposal. In this instance, according to the Mississippi Labor Federationist, the unprogressive legislators were backed by Governor Hugh L. White, who "is still standing on his campaign pledge to veto such legislation, if and when it is presented to him for signature, despite the fact that most of the opposition which the bill met in former years is now removed."

Usually the outstanding persons opposing workmen's compensation legislation are those who have persistently fought adequate child labor laws and refused to recognize the right of working men and women to organize in effective trade unions for the purpose of collective bargaining in the adjustment of wages, hours and work conditions.

The political and industrial leaders in Mississippi should cease their opposition to adequate protection for injured workers and their families and promptly enact an up-to-date workmen's compensation law. By so

doing they will get more in touch with the general spirit underlying American civilization and grant to thousands of working men and women an elemental justice now enjoyed by the workers in forty-six States and the District of Columbia. There is neither justice nor statesmanship in continued refusal to provide compensation for employes who suffer both bodily injury and contract occupational diseases in the inexorable exigencies connected with earning a living for themselves and their families.

New York Employers Favor A. F. of L. Unions

Employers operating food industries providing jobs for more than 15,000 in Western New York are now negotiating with the American Federation of Labor for the complete unionization of their personnel.

A statement issued jointly by representatives of the Food Industry of Western New York, the employers organization, and union officials said "it is one of the few instances on record where employers of any kind have entered into labor negotiations as a group."

According to the statement, the proposed agreement "will solidify the ranks of labor and assure peace and harmony in the food industry. Labor relations and business will naturally be stabilized and the possibility of strikes will be reduced to an absolute minimum."

Sponsors of the movement said one of its principle objectives was to stamp out racketeering claimed to be prevalent in the industry. -

"For some time," the statement said, "The food industry throughout the country has been subjected to wanton racketeering and lawlessness.

"We are firm in our desire to stamp out for all time such un-American practices. It is our desire to effect a just agreement which will protect all parties and assure the public of a constant and normal movement of foods."

The proposed agreement also provides for the establishment of a committee empowered to arbitrate "any and every dispute that may arise."

The Food Industry of Western New York is a recently organized employers' group with 98 firms in Buffalo alone, embracing manufacturers, wholesalers, chain stores, independent store groups, creameries, fisheries and green goods merchants.

Remington-Rand "Scabs" Whine for Help

Strikebreakers who took the jobs of Remington-Rand workers during a strike more than a year ago have sent a whining protest to President Roosevelt against enforcement of the National Labor Relations Board's decision against that company.

This finding recently affirmed by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, ordered the company to re-employ all strikers and recognize a council composed of four A. F. of L. unions as the collective bargaining representative of all factory employes.

The "scabs" complained to the President that they had taken their strike-breaking jobs "in good faith," and "now, by order of the Labor Board, were about to be ordered out."

The strikebreakers also sent circular letters, voicing a similar protest, to members of Congress.

Congressman William M. Citron, Connecticut Democrat, a staunch friend of labor, turned a copy of the letter over to President William Green of the A. F. of L.

In reply, Green told Citron he agreed with him that "scabs" had no occasion to complain.

"It is, indeed, strange," Green said, "that those who victimize upright working people complain bitterly when the victimized workers are accorded a measure of justice and protection."

The A. F. of L., Green emphasized, will do everything possible to compel the Remington-Rand management to comply with the NLRB's order.

Have the Doctors Formed a Trust?

FORTY workers, suffering severe illnesses requiring operations, are denied treatment in Washington hospitals because they are members of the Group Health Association, a co-operative organization maintained by government employees.

The hospitals are willing to make facilities available, but are restrained by fear of a boycott by the Washington Medical Society.

These disclosures were made before the House by Congressman Byron N. Scott of California, in an appeal for adoption of his resolution calling for a congressional investigation of the "Doctors' Trust."

Unless Congress exposes and scotches "this odious monopoly," Scott declared, sufferers who can be saved by quick surgical attention may go to their graves martyrs to "inhuman greed."

The California lawmaker charged that several persons whose lives were hanging by a thread were refused admission to hospitals until the Health Association met the exorbitant demands of physicians who are members of the Medical Society.

Because of its low membership fees, the cooperative, its officials say, cannot meet the physicians' charges without going "broke." That is the object of the campaign against the association, the officials charged.

Scott told Congress that, if an investigation is ordered, witnesses will come from all sections of the country with evidence showing that the tactics being employed in Washington are part of a nationwide crusade by the "Doctors' Trust" against efforts of workers to help themselves.

"Has it come to this," Scott demanded, "that workers are unable to join together in the employment of a group of doctors without experiencing severe limitations in the use of hospital facilities, and without incurring the ruthless opposition of doctors who control the medical society?"

It is "high time," Scott emphasized, that members of Congress air "the high-handed attitude of the combine" and let the people understand that "selfish physicians have taken the position they have a vested interest in the sufferings of the people." He added:

"Is it possible that the public, which supports both doctors and hospitals, have no voice in establishing justice and fair dealing?"

"Are government and other workers to be subjected to autocratic, domineering, inhuman discrimination because they desire to enjoy the benefits of a cooperative association through which they can obtain medical attention.

"It is an amazing spectacle, in the year 1938, to witness the efforts of a group of physicians in Washington and in other cities of the United States who are determined to check the course of progress towards a more humane, comprehensive and efficient service in dealing with sickness and the prevention of disease."

What doctors are doing in Washington they have also attempted in scores of other communities, Scott said. He insisted the fight on cooperatives is directed by the American Medical Association, which in turn is dominated by Dr. Morris Fishbein, a bitter foe of every movement to secure medical service for that half of the population which is now going without attention because it is unable to pay doctors' bills.

These specific instances of intimidation and coercion were cited by the California Congressman:

In St. Louis a group of doctors who have been giving fine service to the Wage Earners' Health Association have been notified they will be ousted from the medical society. Here the fight has gone so far that the staff of the Missouri Railroad Hospital is under attack.

In Milwaukee, outstanding physicians serving a cooperative have been blacklisted by the hospitals after being ousted from the medical society.

Plans of union labor at Akron, Ohio, to form a large health cooperative are being held up by threats of boycotting.

In San Diego, Calif., doctors who have served a cooperative for five years were suddenly confronted with charges of "unprofessional conduct" and threatened with ouster from the health society.

The Voluntary Health Association of San Francisco, which by city charter provides medical and hospital service for 9,000 municipal workers and their dependents, finds it impossible to get into operation because the medical society has notified the organization committee it would oust any doctor it might employ.

Physicians at Little Rock, Ark., who have been engaged in group health work, have resigned from the medical society rather than be kicked out.

Scott recalled that several Washington physicians were subjected to "such bitter abuse and persecution" that they resigned from the cooperative. Doctors who decided to stand by the cooperative have been ousted from the medical society, denied admission to hospitals and are being badgered in other ways.

The situation is not only a national scandal, but it is fraught with the gravest danger to the health and lives of millions of people, Scott contended. A full disclosure, he predicted would show that many physicians have turned their noble profession into a form of "racketeering."

These charges by Congressman Scott are serious. They are of vital importance to every American family in all walks. If the Congressman has such evidence, then an immediate investigation is in order. If they are false, the medical profession should not stand by and ignore them by a dignified silence.

The medical profession is held in high esteem. The majority of people resent any effort to besmirch it, but such charges by Congressman Scott before a governing body of the United States command attention and silence by the Medical Society in the face of them will force people to draw their own conclusions.

Oil for the Vamps of Russia

President Joseph Curran of the CIO National Maritime Union told a Senate investigating committee he is not a communist. But he added:

"The communists have done more for the workers of the industries of the country than any of the so-called and self-appointed liberal agencies existent to date."

Curran's admission that his union did not "inquire into the political beliefs" of its officers shows at least that the union is playing with fire.

Communist officers and members do not have the interests of any union at heart. They do not fight the battles of the union man. Their one consuming purpose is furthering the edicts of the Third Internationale. They use unions as a means to that end. And the union that places them in positions of authority is inviting its own destruction.—From the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee.

High Court Beams on Labor Again

DECISIONS extending the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board, widening the scope of the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act and throwing further safeguards around the right of free speech and a free press were handed down last month by the Supreme Court.

All three decisions are of vital importance to wage earners.

In a case involving an NLRB order for the Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Company, Oakland, Calif., to reinstate employes discharged when they joined a union, the court held that this firm, which obtains all its raw materials inside of the state and sells 63 per cent of its total output there, is engaged in interstate commerce and consequently comes within the board's jurisdiction.

The company, using the same line of argument that had been successful in getting the court to knock out the NRA and the Guffey Coal Act, contended that its business is so preponderantly intra-state that Federal labor statutes could not be applied to it.

Chief Justice Hughes, who wrote the court's decision in this case, said "it would be difficult to find a case in which unfair labor practices had a more direct effect upon interstate and foreign commerce" than resulted from the discharge of the company's union employes.

He pointed to the refusal of truck drivers to haul the firm's products and to the boycott which warehousemen and longshoremen imposed against handling such goods, all of which, the chief justice said, "fully established" the direct relation of the company's labor policies to the injurious effect upon interstate commerce.

In another opinion by Associate Justice Roberts, the court held that the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction law was intended to cover such cases as controversies between persons seeking jobs and their potential employers.

This case originated when a Negro organization (not a labor union) picketed a chain grocery store, patronized exclusively by Negroes and located in a Negro section of Washington, D. C., because that firm would not hire colored clerks.

The company secured an injunction from the U. S. District Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals upheld this writ on the grounds that the controversy was a racial and not a labor dispute.

Justice Roberts' decision, however, reversed both of the lower courts. In holding that the Norris-LaGuardia law applied to this case, Justice Roberts said the removal of discriminations against persons because of their race or religious beliefs "is quite as important to those concerned as fairness and equity in terms and conditions of employment can be to trade or craft unions or any form of labor organization."

Scores of cities throughout the country have local ordinances against the distribution of handbills and pamphlets unless the distributors have received permits from the police department.

These ordinances have been seldom invoked except during strikes or other labor controversies when workers, denied space in daily newspapers, have tried to present their side to the public.

All of these ordinances, the Supreme Court ruled, are invalid because they violate the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and of the press.

The case in which this ruling was made came to the Supreme Court on an appeal by a member of a religious sect who had been convicted of violating a Griffin (Ga.) ordinance requiring a police permit for the distribution of circulars, handbills, advertisements or printed literature of any kind.

Laws of this nature, Chief Justice Hughes said in the court's opinion, "strike at the very foundation of the freedom of the press by subjecting it to license and censorship," and would restore those two evils in their "baldest" form.

"The liberty of the press is not confined to newspapers and periodicals," the chief justice said. "It necessarily embraces pamphlets and leaflets. These indeed have been historic weapons in the defense of liberty, as the pamphlets of Thomas Paine and others in our own history abundantly attest."

City Commissioner Spurns Conference With CIO Group

The authorities of Mobile, Alabama, are among the increasing number of city executives who believe that justice and stability in labor relations are best conserved through agreements negotiated with employers by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and that when negotiated such agreements should not be nullified by the National Labor Relations Board.

This progressive and constructive policy was recently revealed in the action of the city commission of Mobile, Alabama, in adopting a resolution asking the National Labor Relations Board to revoke any order that might contribute to a breakdown of the existing agreements between A. F. of L. Longshoremen and ship owners whose ships call at Mobile. The resolution was introduced and supported by City Commissioner Charles A. Baumhauer.

Following the action of the city commission, the CIO maritime committee in Mobile insisted that the commission should reopen the case in order to give the adherents of the Committee for Industrial Organization a chance to vaporize verbally in opposition to the action of the commission.

But City Commissioner Baumhauer declared that the matter was closed and refused to take any steps toward breaking down the A. F. of L. Longshoremen's contract with ship operators.

Washington State Building Trades Fight Contractors' 40-Hour Week Scheme

Building trades unions, represented by the several building and construction trades councils in the state of Washington, are determined to resist a reported attempt by contractors to re-establish the 8-hour day in the building industry of that state.

The 6-hour day, 5-day week, has been in effect several years in this area and has proven a practical means of sharing work and reducing unemployment in this industry which was so hard hit by the slump.

The move to substitute the 8-hour day for the present shorter period was said to have originated at a meeting of the Associated General Contractors.

A meeting of representatives of all building and construction trades councils and building trades unions in the State, called by the Everett Building and Construction Trades Council, to meet in the Labor Temple, at Everett, was scheduled to devise ways and means for effectively fighting this backward movement.

Indications were that resistance may be strong enough to block the move to lengthen the work day and work week of building trades workmen in the State, thus enabling these workers to retain gains secured through the slow process of a long organized struggle.

Burning The Evidence

DETECTIVE agencies and many employer organizations and business firms are burning their records, to prevent further sensational disclosures of espionage, strikebreaking and other anti-labor activities by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee.

This admission was wrung from two defiant witnesses—Ralph F. Smith, president of the Corporation Service Bureau, a Cleveland (Ohio) labor-spy concern, and secretary of the World Association of Detective Agencies, William Frew Long, manager of the notorious Associated Industries of Cleveland.

Both said they destroyed their books, and openly boasted that similar organizations have done likewise, "to get rid of excess baggage before the Senate probe reaches them."

"I take verbal orders from employers now and operate on a cash basis," Smith told Senators Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., and Elbert D. Thomas. "Since January 1, 1937, I have kept no records."

Long said, "I decided we should regularly get rid of our books."

"Is that a good business practice?" LaFollette asked.

"A lot of business firms are doing it," Long replied.

Despite this handicap, the Senators uncovered many significant facts about Long and his association, which has about 500 members among industrial and business firms in Cleveland.

It disclosed that the association is dominated by 21 employers of whom 12 are members of the National Association of Manufacturers and seven members of the National Metal Trades Association. Both are bitterly anti-union.

Long said he has been manager of this organization since 1920, and before that did similar work for the Employers' Association of Pittsburgh, and the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association.

He declared that the Cleveland association was formed at the end of 1919, to "maintain civil liberties in industry."

Indignant at this perversion of the words, "civil liberties", LaFollette declared:

"In plain language, your organization was formed to maintain the open shop."

"To maintain freedom of employment, the right to work," Long insisted.

"Let's not quibble," said LaFollette in disgust.

An A. F. of L. union chieftain recalled that the original name of Long's outfit was the American Plan Association of Cleveland. He said it has been the most vicious anti-union organization in the country, and had put undercover men in the labor movement and in shops. Cleveland unionists have repeatedly charged it with conducting a reign of terror in the building trades.

Long admitted his association had "defended the open shop" when it was threatened by the Norris-La Guardia Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933, and today is "protecting employers against abuse of the National Labor Relations Act by unions."

"Your attitude has not changed since 1920," LaFollette remarked. Long agreed that "it is the same today."

"But Congress and the courts have recognized the closed shop as legal," LaFollette continued. "Does that alter your opinion that it is un-American?"

"We still think that employe representation plans ('company unions') are the best method," Long replied.

The Senators opened a booklet published by the Associated Industries, describing its "services to employers." Among them were listed "confidential information, strike prevention and control." It said that "we frequently reveal labor conditions in a plant of which the employer is ignorant, and we have men on our payroll inside communist organizations who give us the news."

Long claimed that all this spying was part of the association's "anti-communist campaign," but that statement scarcely agreed with later testimony.

He said that in 1935 the Cleveland city council began an investigation of communism and subpoenaed him to tell what the association had learned about that movement. Instead of welcoming this as a great opportunity to expose a subversive movement, Long refused to appear before the council, and burned all the association records containing the names of its undercover men and the money paid to them.

"I was afraid that information would get into the hands of the American Civil Liberties Union," Long told the Senators, "and there was a rumor that our office would be raided by the city police."

LaFollette then asked Long this double-barelled question: "Did you ever supply guards to struck plants? If so, where did you get them?"

"Yes," was Long's reply. "They have a hang-out near our office. Just walk up Ninth Street and you find plenty of them."

In response to another question, Long admitted that his association never investigates the men it supplies to employers as guards. For all he knew to the contrary, they might be crooks and gangsters.

"Do you supply strikebreakers?" was another LaFollette question. It brought from Long this significant answer:

"Not recently. The technique today is back-to-work movements (the so-called Mohawk plan, devised by James H. Rand, millionaire manufacturer, and adopted by the National Association of Manufacturers). Strikebreakers do too much damage to plants and machinery."

Long volunteered the information that "unions hesitate to call strikes on employers who are members of our association and have our resources available. This discourages labor agitators from molesting member plants."

"What is a labor agitator?" LaFollette queried, and Long replied: "A man who gets into a plant under an assumed name and stirs up employees."

"Why do they use assumed names?" LaFollette asked, with fine sarcasm. "Does your association keep a blacklist?"

Long hastily denied this, and said, "Agitators are pretty well known and no one will employ them. Employers read the newspapers, and we keep a file of clippings."

The Associated Industries rolls listed 36 anonymous "contributing members." Long said these firms joined with the understanding that their names would be kept secret. He urged the Senators not to force him to disclose their identity.

When LaFollette demanded an answer, Long said the Grasselli Chemical Company, a duPont subsidiary had backed anti-labor activities.

The Business Decline—Another Explanation

THE YARDSTICK for March 7.—a feature service of the National Catholic Welfare Conference—says:

"While a parade of witnesses was passing before the Senatorial committee on relief and unemployment and the chief publicity was being given to representatives of business who argued against high taxes and governmental regulation and were blaming the recession on these, the National City Bank of New York was telling a truer story, which gave the real reason for the business decline.

"The story in brief is this: Something over a thousand leading industrial and merchandising corporations made a twelfth more in 1937 than in 1936. After paying fixed charges, this amount was some 10 per cent on their capital and their surplus funds after interest on bonds was paid and depreciation, etc., was marked off. . . .

"There is no need of hunting for any dark and devious reasons, no need of throwing the blame on government, either its taxes or its regulatory policies. The simple truth is the old truth that has been hanging around our necks all along. It is that too much goes to property-owners.

"Why should anyone expect anything else except unemployment, continued unemployment and greater unemployment? Property-owners hold the whip hand. The ordinary worker even when organized is weak, and when not organized he is far weaker. The ordinary buyer of goods is still weaker. The whole aim of our economic community is for each one to get the most he can. Everyone knows that unless we have and keep a balance in incomes and a balance also in prices we do not have and keep employment steady. But the whole aim is to have and keep prices out of balance and incomes out of balance. So how can we have anything but unemployment and more unemployment?

"We need as much revulsion from this scheme of things as we had in early '33 and a revulsion kept permanently. We need the completely organized and deliberate distribution of our income through fair prices and through good wages and salaries so the people can have the money to command the full use of our industries and the full employment of all the people engaged in our services. We need good governmental leadership in this whole job. Whining about high taxes that take only a little of the high profits and about a relatively small amount of governmental regulation of a mixed monopolistic and competitive system doesn't get us anywhere except deeper into the mire."

Retail Clerks Gain 60,000 New Members

The sensational organization drive of the Retail Clerks' International, whose headquarters are at Lafayette, Indiana, has resulted in the addition of 475 new Local Unions and about 60,000 members during the past year.

One of the notable achievements gained this year so far was the absorption of an "independent" union with headquarters in Chicago, called the National Food and Beverage Employees' Union, an incorporated labor group. This affiliation added about 700 members in Chicago, brining the total there to about 4,000.

The past year's highlight, however, was in Seattle, Washington, where contracts were secured covering 10,000 retail clerks. Similar progress was reported from San Francisco, Portland, Philadelphia and New York, where estimates of membership range around 10,000, with most of them secured during the past year. These, of course, are in addition to the gains made in practically every community in the nation.

Editorial



FRANK DUFFY, Editor

WHY EXEMPT THEM?

THERE are approximately two and a half million persons in this country who did not have to pay a federal income tax on their salaries because they were exempt! These two and a half million persons are on the payrolls of state and local governments.

Of course a large majority of these persons employed in state and local governmental work, like the great majority of employes in private industry, do not receive salaries reaching the minimum set by the federal government for income tax purposes.

However, there is a highly paid minority who do not pay one cent of the federal income taxes because they are exempt by federal law.

Think of the number of jobs paying better than \$2,500 a year among these two and a half million persons employed by state and local governments. Or, if unmarried, they would have to pay taxes on all income over \$1,000 unless they could show cause for exemption. They enjoy every benefit of federal government that everyone else enjoys. They don't have to pay taxes because Congress makes the laws and Congress exempts them.

Here is a list of untaxable jobholders in state and local governments, according to their positions, who are exempt from federal income taxes:

Governors and all other officials and employes of state governments.

Mayors and all other officials and employes of city governments.

Commissioners and all other officials and employes of country governments.

Superintendents and all teachers in city and county school systems.

Presidents of state universities and colleges, and deans and professors of those institutions, and, yes, even the football coaches.

Justices of state supreme courts and state district judges and county judges and municipal judges and state attorneys general and county and city prosecutors and sheriffs and police chiefs and cops on the beat.

Persons in executive positions of state and local government spend millions of the taxpayers' money each year. They are expected to have the same respect for the taxpayers' money as they would have for their own. Unfortunately there has been reason to doubt that state and local governments hold this respect very highly.

With the government pouring back money into the states and counties at its present rate, it might make those persons in state and local governmental positions who spend this money a trifle more careful and zealous in seeing that the money was used for worthy enterprises if they had to help maintain this fund.

A general tax bill is now before congress. Why shouldn't it apply equally to all citizens, including those now exempt? What if the supreme court did rule such action invalid once? Congress hasn't hesitated much in shoving other controversial legislation at the Justices after they had outlawed it in other forms. The supreme court has changed its mind about a lot of things in the last few months. Maybe it will overrule itself on this too. If it does not then the only solution is a constitutional amendment. Such an undemocratic and anti-social privilege of tax exemption now granted to favored groups must be stopped!

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

ONE-THIRD of the families in the Northeast and Far West, and 40 per cent of the white and 60 per cent of the Negro families in the South are found not to spend enough money for food to provide an "inexpensive but adequate diet," according to a study prepared by Maxwell S. Stewart, editor of the Public Affairs Pamphlet series, and entitled *How We Spend Our Money*, published by the Public Affairs Committee, 8 West 40th Street, New York. It is based on a recent investigation of expenditures of wage earners and clerical workers carried out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and a subsequent Study of Consumer Purchases, conducted as a WPA project by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Roughly, 75 cents out of every dollar spent by American families go to provide the three great necessities: food, shelter, and clothing; 17 cents go for necessities scarcely less urgent—transportation, medical care, and personal care, leaving 8 cents for education, recreation, church and community welfare; the average American working class or white collar family does not put aside a cent in savings.

Although families differed widely in the way in which they spent their money, it was found that certain broad generalizations were possible: "As a family's income rises it tends to spend more money, but a smaller proportion of the total, on the basic necessity—food. The outlay for housing and personal care, on the other hand, remains at about the same ratio until very high income brackets are reached, when it tends to decline slightly. Clothing expenditures are relatively stable, but tend to rise relatively in the higher income levels. The share of the total spent for all the remaining items, such as automobiles, medical care, recreation, education, gifts and contributions, rises rather rapidly with each increase in income."

"If the diet and living standards of a large proportion of the American people is unsatisfactory," the study concludes, "it is primarily because the nation does not produce enough food, clothing, shelter, and cultural opportunities to meet the needs of the population. . . . To provide every American family with a liberal diet and at the same time permit the purchase of such necessities and comforts which are ordinarily associated with this diet would . . . require an increase of production by some 70 or 80 per cent above the 1929 level. Education and training can aid families in spending their income more wisely, but it cannot achieve a satisfactory plane of living for all."

Union's Powers Upheld in Court of Appeals

The New York State Court of Appeals recently handed down a decision concerning the powers of a union of vital importance. The decision was written by Judge Irving Lehman.

The court upholds as lawful the right of a union to require its members to subordinate their individual rights as members to the welfare of the union in any situation where the union acts for the protection of the union as a whole.

The case rose out of an attempt by Plumbers' Union 463 of New York City to stop wage kick-backs. The union removed its members who had previously worked for an employer for a stated period and replaced these employes with other union members. Three of the removed employes sued the union for damages and received a verdict in the state supreme court which was upheld by the Appellate division of the second department. The State Court of Appeals then reversed the lower courts and decided in favor of the union's action.

The Brotherhood congratulates the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association on its fiftieth anniversary.

Unionize for collective bargaining and organize for collective bargaining.

DETROIT MEMBERSHIP GAIN 200 PER CENT

The membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has increased more than 200 per cent in the Detroit district since January 1, 1937!

Membership in Detroit Local Unions and District Council on January 1, 1937, was 847.

A year later, on January 1, 1938, the total membership was 2,729, an increase of 1,882 members!

The gain in membership also brought a substantial boost in finances for the Local Unions and District Council.

Money in the Local Unions and District Council as of January 1, 1937, was \$5,000.

On January 1, 1938, this figure had been increased to \$27,200!

Membership gain for the year in the Detroit district, 1,882!

Financial gain for the year, \$22,200!

Congratulations to the Local Unions and District Council of Detroit!

Official Information



General Officers of
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MEIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

"Universal" Electrical Goods

Universal Electrical Goods, manufactured by Landers, Frary and Clark, of New Britain, Conn., recently erected new building in that city with non-union carpenters.

The appeals of Local 97, of New Britain, for this company to employ union carpenters were ignored, according to Recording Secretary F. Jakobowski. The Local desires that our Brothers be informed of the company's unfriendly attitude towards our organization.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2885 Stevenson, Wash.
2151 Charleston, S. C.
2452 Andrews, Ind.
1341 Owensboro, Ky.
2762 Aberdeen, Wash.
2775 Ponderosa, N. Mex.
2152 Clinton, Ind.
2782 Aberdeen, Wash.
2783 Aberdeen, Wash.
2153 Port Arthur, Ont.
2784 Alamogordo, N. Mex.

2453 Hammond, La.
2155 Oroville, Calif.
2793 Arcata, Calif.
2794 Rogland, Ala.
2157 Pioche, Nev.
2798 Park Falls, Wis.
2158 Berwick, Me.
2160 Evans City, Pa.
2162 Kodiak, Alaska
2165 Trail, B. C.
2778 Aberdeen, Wash.

Millmen's Conference

Last January a conference of millmen was held in Albany, New York, under the supervision of the *New York State Council of Carpenters* to consider the mill situation throughout the state and the efforts put forth to better the conditions of the millmen within the state. President Charles W. Hanson of the State Council, presided.

Thirty representatives were present.

Secretary-Treasurer Hanover reported that he had sent out a questionnaire asking for information as to hours, wages and working conditions of the millmen throughout the state, also how well they were organized.

Forty-one Local Unions replied and eighty-nine did not, showing conclusively that the millmen are not greatly interested in their own welfare.

Secretary Connelly of the Westchester County District Council, read a letter sent to the employers setting July 15, 1938, as the date after which material without the union label thereon will not be handled in the jurisdiction of the Westchester District Council.

Brother Begany of Yonkers, reported favorable results from improved conditions in his district.

Brother Anderson of White Plains, explained conditions in his district.

Brothers Vincent, Webb, Livingston and Turner of Hornell, thanked the President and Secretary for the cooperation they gave them during the past year.

Secretary-Treasurer Hanover further reported that Ithaca now has a union mill; that Jamestown had organized a millmen's Local; that Elmira displayed a spirit of new life as things had improved and one of its largest mills would resume operations in the near future.

Brother Lambert of Binghamton, urged union carpenters throughout the state not to handle the products of the A. Robertson Company of that city as both company and employes refused to organize.

Brother Garland of Rochester, commented on the state unemployment insurance pointing out that officers of unions who received a salary from their Locals would not be considered as unemployed when out of employment, but because of receiving a salary from a Local they would be considered as partially employed. He urged all Local Unions to take this matter up with the New York State Federation of Labor so as to correct same if possible.

Brother Bennis of Albany, called attention to the fact that the George Spalt and Sons Company of that city, specialty manufacturers of store and bar fixtures, shipped their material throughout the New England States and urged the cooperation of all delegates and Locals to assist in unionizing this company.

General Representative Ryan was present and addressed the conference.

Chairman Hanson, in closing, thanked Brother Ryan for being present and also thanked Board Member Guerin for the cooperation received from him at all times. He congratulated the delegates on the progress made so far, and in closing said he believed this was the best attended millmen's conference that had been held in a number of years.

STAY-AWAY NOTICES

Local 180, Vallejo, Cal., writes that there is no great amount of work in that vicinity and advises traveling brothers to note. The drydock job at Mare Island navy yard is not hiring any men and will not for some time, according to L. O. Warner, recording secretary of the Local.

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Wenatchee, Wash., Local 2205 has plenty of carpenters to take care of any building program scheduled in the near future.

Hollis Budd, Recording Secretary.

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There is very little work in Glendale, California and the surrounding territory. Many of our members are without work and have been for many months past. All traveling members please note.

J. D. Litsinger, Recording Secretary,
Local 563, Glendale, Cal.

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Mark Harrison, recording secretary of Local 442, writes that there are plenty of members to handle the work in Hopkinsville, Ky.

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Only a small percentage of local men are working in Ponca City, Okla., and our idle men are more than enough to take care of whatever work is planned in the future.

Jess Reeves, Recording Secretary,
Local 2008.

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To members thinking of coming to Washington, D. C., for work, we are appealing to you to stay away as the unemployment situation is very distressing at the present time. About forty per cent of our membership is unemployed.

A. J. S. Dixon, Jr., Secretary,
Carpenters' District Council.

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Attention of the Brotherhood is called to the fact that work is scarce in Lawrenceburg, Ind., and surrounding territory. Most of our members are idle.

James Hill, Recording Secretary,
Local 1142.

 CARPENTRY AND BUILDINGS FOR SALE

Brother Louis Kirchhofer and old time member of Local 349, Orange, N. J. will dispose of his collection of Carpentry and Buildings, a monthly publication for the years 1879 to 1889. The journal in question was published by one David Williams of New York City and each journal contains 25 pages, size 9x 13 inches containing articles on roofs, stairs and plans for the type of houses being erected at that time. All the journals are in good condition and any one interested in these old publications should communicate direct with Brother Kirchhofer, 48 North Park St., East Orange, New Jersey.

 Justice on a Percentage Basis

George Jamerson, 27 years old, pleaded guilty before Justice of the Peace Louis L. Hicks of St. Louis, Mo., of stealing \$2 from a gasoline filling station.

Cautioning Jamerson he could expect leniency only because it was his first offense, Judge Hicks said, "Some people think there's one law for the rich and another for the poor, but we'll correct that right now."

Taking paper and pencil, the justice figured for a minute and then said:

"Richard Whitney got five years for stealing about \$225,000. That would be about \$45,000 a year, \$120 a day and \$5 a hour. You stole \$2. That would be 24 minutes and that is your sentence."

Jamerson spent the 24 minutes in custody of the sheriff.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

BROTHER STEPHEN MOLLER, LOCAL 710, LONG BEACH, CAL.

Local 710 of Long Beach, Cal., lost one of its most active and reliable members March 15, when Brother Stephen C. Moller, age 81, died following two operations.

After participating in the Labor Day parade, Brother Moller underwent a serious operation, followed by a second. Apparently rallying after the operation, the strain was too much for his weakened constitution and advanced age to overcome and he steadily grew weaker.

Brother Moller joined the Brotherhood in 1920 at an age just past the limit for a semi-beneficiary member. He soon was identified as a Brother in whom trust and confidence could be placed. He will be greatly missed by the members of his Local who remember his untiring work, constant attendance and the donation of his time and ability for the benefit of the Brotherhood.

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BROTHER DAN MULLVILLE, LOCAL 490, PASSAIC, N. J.

Brother Dan Mullville, one of the veteran members of Local 490, Passaic, N. J., passed away March 10. Brother Mullville had been a member of the Brotherhood for thirty-nine years, never having transferred his membership from Local 490. He joined the Local in 1899. Brother Mullville was 70 years old. He came to this country from Ireland forty-six years ago. He always took a keen interest in the Local which has lost a valued and respected Brother.

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ROBERT MURDOCK, LOCAL 87, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Robert Murdock, 77 years old, Local 87, St. Paul, Minn., a city employe in the department of education for the last 36 years, passed away, March 22, after an illness of two weeks.

Born in Londonderry, Ireland, Mr. Murdock came to St. Paul in 1882 and for some years was employed in the shops of the Northern Pacific road. Thirty-six years ago he took employment in the maintenance and repair department of the public schools and remained constantly on that assignment.

He joined the Carpenters and Joiners union, Local No. 87, in 1915 and was in good standing at the time of his passing.

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WILLIAM A. CLEMENTS, LOCAL 716, ZANESVILLE, O., age 90. Born, August 3, 1848. Joined the Brotherhood, April 23, 1897. Died, February 26, 1938.

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JOHN ALBERT, LOCAL 716, ZANESVILLE, O., age 74. Born, April 18, 1864. Joined the Brotherhood, January 19, 1891. Died, March 13, 1938.

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MICHAEL JOSEPH BRADLEY, LOCAL 119, NEWARK, N. J., age 82. Born, June 30, 1856. Joined the United Brotherhood, August 11, 1902. Died, March 23, 1938.

Though the patience of God be lasting, yet it is not everlasting.—William Seckes.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

The Brotherhood Congratulates Brother and Mrs. Thompson

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, of Shelton, Conn., quietly observed their fifty-fifth wedding anniversary in their home on April 1. They were married in 1883 in Elgin, New Brunswick, Canada and came to Ansonia, Conn., soon after their wedding. They have resided in the vicinity ever since.

Brother Thompson, who is 81 years old, learned the carpenter's trade as a young man and has worked at the trade throughout his life. He was employed by the Beardsley company for almost thirty years and when that firm went out of business he worked for contractors in Ansonia, Derby and Shelton and is still at it. He is praised as a hard and conscientious workman.

Brother Thompson, although not a charter member of Local 127, of Derby, Conn., joined a year later, in 1899 and has held his membership continuously. He was business agent in the early days of the Local and has served on committees and as delegate to city and state conventions. At present he is a trustee. He is one of the most respected members in the Local, always willing to do more than just his share.

The general Brotherhood joins with members of Local 127 in congratulating Brother and Mrs. Thompson on their fifty-fifth wedding anniversary. Such loyalty and observance of faithful and holy vows deserve the highest award possible and we wish it were within our powers to bestow them upon Brother and Mrs. Thompson.

Local 90 Marks Its 53rd Anniversary

Another page in the history of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was written March 23 when Local Union 90, of Evansville, Ind., celebrated its fifty-third anniversary. More than 250 attended the event held at Carpenters' Hall.

President L. P. Houston introduced Brother William Schulze, the toastmaster, who also was chairman of the anniversary committee.

Recording Secretary George Bridges then read the names of the charter members of Local 90 and the assemblage stood in silence as a tribute to those who had passed beyond.

Brother Robert Weyler, who represented the general office in the place of General Secretary Frank Duffy, who was ill with a cold, delivered a recitation.

Brother Fred Ulsas talked on the history of Local 90, recalling that Local 90 is the oldest Local of the Brotherhood in Indiana. He reminded those present that Local 90 was active in fight to obtain the eight hour day and half day on Saturday and was among the first to win the five-day week.

Brother Louis Harte, a dues paying member for fifty years, was presented with a gold Brotherhood emblem ring by Brother J. J. Reid, of Local 90.

Six forty-year members were given honor badges. They were John Neubling, Albert Schineman, Ed Banks, Earnest Walther, Henry Brandenkamp and Andrew Gronette, who was unable to attend the celebration.

Charles Coombs, president of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters talked on the activity of the Locals and the Brotherhood in general.

A veteran member of Local 90, Matt Hallenberger, made a short talk and then Brother Weyler read the report of the treasurer of Local 90 from 1885 to 1896.

Cigars and cigarettes were furnished by the Brown & Williams Tobacco Company of Louisville, Ky.

A silver steel saw donated by the E. C. Atkins Company of Indianapolis, was won by Brother John Laubscher.

There were plenty of refreshments and the gathering praised Fred Ulsas, Oscar Stephen and George Bridges, members of the anniversary committee, for a good time.

George Bridges, Financial Secretary, Local 90.

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The Carpenter also adds its congratulations to members of Local 90 on their fifty-third anniversary. Only such long, loyal and faithful cooperation in the general interest of the Brotherhood could have builded the Brotherhood to its present respected position in the interests of Labor.



Brother Daniel DeBay, 92, Gives A Party

Members of Local 97, of New Britain, Conn., and friends were the guests of Brother Daniel DeBay, March 13, at his home to help him celebrate his ninety-second birthday.

Brother DeBay was initiated into Local 83, Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1883 at the age of 37. He transferred to Local 33 of Boston on February 3, 1885 and remained in that Local until August, 1903, when he transferred to Local 97.

In fifty-five years of membership, Brother DeBay has never been behind in his dues. He still maintains a keen interest in union activity and its problems.

Wanted—Action Instead of Talk

Editor, The Carpenter:

It makes me sick to see and hear the same old long drawn out talk about employment and unemployment. For four or five years we have heard nothing except that. What is needed is something that will get hundreds of thousands of building tradesmen back to back to their earning power instead of relief and more relief. And on top of all this contractors don't want buildings tradesmen over forty years old. What rot! I am fifty-six. I don't claim to be an acrobat, but I can stick with the young fellows in doing an honest day's work, when I can get the day's work.

Give Henry Ford credit for being a formulator of liberal doctrines. At least he doesn't try to compel his employees to labor for starvation wages. It wouldn't surprise me to hear about Henry Ford adopting one of Father Coughlin's sixteen principles of social justice, a just, living, annual wage.

With the nation plunged into such misery, the poor unemployed are the ones who suffer. In my opinion it looks like a racket between Government and employers to bring wages down to starvation levels. It is strange that so many billions can be spent for relief to make men useless. Why not spend the money on real work? Why not start government housing projects to give us fellows work so we can live as we are entitled.

Why doesn't the Government stop the wretched conditions in the tiff mines of Missouri. We need Abraham Lincoln back to clean up the mess we now are in. It's a man made depression and the building trades, one of the greatest aids to business, is kept idle.

Warren J. Ryan, Boston, Mass.

Introducing Don

This young man with the pleasing smile and formidable looking weapon is Don Shelton. Don is very proficient with that gun. His hobby is winning trapshoot titles. His business is carpentry. Don is now an apprentice in the craft, following in the footsteps of his father, Gordon Shelton who is financial secretary of Local 1037, Marseilles, Ill.

Before any of you Brothers who think you are pretty handy marksmen begin thinking of matching shells with Don you had better read up on his hobby history.

Don won the Chicago Daily News juniro championship in 1937 and the Illinois state junior championship. He then took down his faithful old "heater" and shot himself to a second place in the Junior Championship of North America. Don was a little off the mark that day, having hit his trigger finger with a hammer, so rumor goes, or he would have won that too.

The Grand American Handicap, the world's blue ribbon event of trapshooting, saw Don squinting his way to another second place.

Now is any of you Brothers feel like "throwing down" on the clay pigeons in competition with Don, don't say we didn't warn you. And Don, how about going out and winning that Grand American Handicap this year?

P. S.—After looking at Don's picture, the young lady at the next desk remarked that he wouldn't need that gun to get a date with her.



1,200 Celebrate Local's Anniversary

Approximately 1,200 attended the fourth anniversary ball of Local 1329 of Independence, Mo., March 26 in Memorial Hall. The hall, which has the largest seating capacity of any in Independence, was nearly full.

The ball and refreshments were free. Expenses were paid by advertisements in the official program. More than 25 gallons of ice cream were given away. The Local and other building trades gained considerable goodwill in sponsoring the event.

O. J. Shaw, president of Local 1329 was in charge of the program. L. S. Braton, international organizer of the Brotherhood and Frank J. Murphy, secretary of the Missouri State Labor Federation, were honor guests.

Both amateur and professional talent entertained the throng with various stunts, including dancing and skits.

Local 591 to Pay Tribute to Veterans

Local 591, of Little Falls, N. Y., is planning a tribute to two veteran members of the Brotherhood with a fitting program in the near future. The veteran Brothers are Michael E. Murphy and John Fitzgibbons, who each have a continuous membership in the Brotherhood of forty-seven years.

Brother Murphy was born October 9, 1866 and joined the Brotherhood June 12, 1891. He is 72 years old.

Brother Fitzgibbons was born April 14, 1855 and joined the Brotherhood June 12, 1891. He is 83 years old.

Muncie, Ind., Local 592, 41 Years Young

Members and friends of Local 592, Muncie, Ind., celebrated the forty-first anniversary of the Local with a program in Labor hall March 18.

Local President Glenn Richman presided. The hall was crowded with members of the Local, their families and friends.

President Richman introduced officers of the Local and visiting delegates from Hartford City and Anderson, Ind.

Frank Duffy, general secretary of the International Brotherhood, talked on the history of the organization, including Local 592 and another talk was given by Robert Weyler, organizer from the general office. The Local was organized March 17, 1897.

No charter members of the Local were present, but among those attending were Brothers who have been members of the organization thirty years or more.

Refreshments were served after the program.

"The Rollin Stone"

Now that we find ourselves in the midst of this miserable "repression" many of our Carpenters are traveling from place to place in hope of bettering their poor economic position when they would be in a better position if they simply remained in the community where they are known.

The southwest seems to hold the greatest charm for the ones who get that wander-lust, with the result that many Brothers lose their membership there because they arrive with small capital, fail to find employment and are unable to secure credit for even the barest necessities.

The local union cannot be of help to them because it has very many problems to face through lack of employment for residential members. Clothing and food come first; dues must wait. If the dues are not paid, in time one ceases to retain membership and many a good Union man has lost his membership in the Brotherhood by traveling from place to place, and that is a downward step toward a more miserable existence. All would be happier if we would just "stay put" and fight for better conditions right where we find ourselves.

Remember—"The rolling stone gathers no moss."

Local 1296, San Diego, Calif.

D. Blackwell, Financial Secretary,

A Petition

Whereas, in the last decade the people of the United States of America have gotten poorer and poorer. And

Whereas, in the same period of time foreign countries, many of them in debt to the U. S. have gotten out of the depression and

Whereas, this condition has come about by increased employment in the foreign countries with a corresponding decrease of employment in the U. S. and

Whereas, this condition is largely due to the American buying public purchasing foreign made goods produced by low waged workmen having a low standard of living and

Whereas, many of these countries owing large sums to the U. S. have refused to pay their debts thus placing a larger burden on the American working man and

Whereas these foreign countries, owing to the U. S. have invested the money rightfully due the U. S. in preparing for another war.

Therefore be it resolved that we go on record as favoring the the purchase of all American made goods. Be it further

Resolved that we start a campaign to make this a nationwide movement. Be it further

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be mailed to the headquarters of the C. & J. of America with a request that it be printed in the official paper of the carpenters with the idea of spreading this campaign. And be it further

Resolved that all workmen buy all American made goods and that these goods be Union made.

Local 2244, Little Chute, Wis.

Raymond Reider, Recording Secretary,

What Is Wrong with Home Building?

No matter what a man may possess in worldly wealth, no matter what his trade, occupation, profession or his hobbies, nothing is of more material interest to him than his home. The one place where he can exercise more personal liberty than any other spot on earth, yet how many neglect that privilege. From street beggar to millionaire, home is the most cherished possession, and is deserving of more attention than any other human endeavor. Home is what you make it regardless of whether it is an humble cottage or a palace. Many of the comforts of home depend upon the manner of its construction although most men fail to realize the importance of this feature of home building, and failure in proper methods of construction can seldom be remedied by later alteration.

To most men home is the first idea of an investment, and the greatest care should be used in planning and building. Few men occupy their first home throughout their span of life and for that reason practical ideas should be followed instead of day dreams and oddities. Care and prudence should be observed and nothing essential should be slighted for the sake of saving a few dollars. That does not mean that one need be extravagant and fail to use proper economy but it should be remembered that, like anything else one buys, you get what you pay for and nothing more.

Perhaps no industry requires more experience and knowledge than the building of homes that satisfy the owner, yet it is the one industry that the average man thinks he is well informed upon, and usually insists that he knows exactly what he wants when in truth and fact he does not have the slightest conception of what it really takes to construct a home that will be comfortable, and sustain a reasonable sales value when he is in a position to own a better home. Too many men become imbued with the idea that an investment in a home need not be made with the idea of pleasing and satisfying anyone except himself and his immediate family, and many a house is rendered unsalable in order to please him in some particular. Later, prospective buyers turn away in disgust because the owner has insisted upon building his pet hobby into his home.

There are many things that enter into the construction of a home not known to the layman although he is confident that he needs no advice from those who have spent years in the building industry and usually proceeds along the line that pleases him, only to find in a short time that he has not acquired the thing he had expected to result from his individual planning. The result is that he immediately begins to hunt someone to place the blame upon for his own shortcomings, usually the workmen.

Men in all walks of life soon learn that the best is the cheapest, except in the matter of home building, and therein lies the evil of undesirable homes having little sales value a few years after completion.

The average layman knows nothing about lumber, lime, cement, paints, plumbing and the many other things that go into the construction of buildings.

This makes him an easy mark for the speculative building contractor or the real estate salesman. He does not know that the most skillful workman cannot avoid poor results if unseasoned lumber is used, that inferior materials are often deceptive to the inexperienced, and hard to distinguish from good material, and that when he demands cheapness in construction he gets cheap material and inferior workmanship.

In constructing a home no man should be satisfied only with beautiful designs, landscaping and pleasing interior decorations. While they are pleasing and do add to the comforts of home they are really matters of secondary consideration. Consult an architect or skilled mechanic who can and will advise you about the material that should go into your building to make it substantial. Seek quality and good workmanship rather than quantity and inferior workmanship. A well constructed home brings comfort and happiness and is a safe investment. A poorly constructed home is always a source of annoyance, requires constant repairs and has a greatly depreciated sales value.

G. E. Warren.



The Yarnin' Basket

Hereafter and henceforth until such time as a better idea is forthcoming from you ladies, this will be your exclusive department for news, letters, etcetera concerning all Auxiliary activities.

Such a flood of Auxiliary correspondence has come to the editor's desk that a separate department in the The Carpenter has seemed a good idea. Of course, it will be impossible, at times, to publish all letters as they reach this desk in every issue, but rest assured, you hard working corresponding secretaries, that all news, letters, etc., will receive full attention and will be published as soon as possible.

You ladies have made this department necessary, now it is up to you to see that it is kept alive with your letters telling about your Auxiliary activities.—The Editor.

AN AUXILIARY IS BORN IN TORONTO

Ladies Auxiliary 303 of Toronto first saw the light of day January 13, 1938. Six months old now, the newly formed Toronto Auxiliary is a bouncing organization, one of which its members are extremely proud. So writes Mrs. Alice Trenchard, recording secretary. Mrs. H. Blair is president.

The Toronto ladies meet twice a month. One night is devoted to business and the other evening is used to raise funds to carry on organization purposes. The ladies are convinced that their Auxiliary can do a lot of good and are determined that it shall.

They extend an invitation to Auxiliaries in the United States to communicate with them. Mrs. Trenchard's address is 70 Robina Avenue, Toronto.

Let's all give Local 303 of Toronto a slap on the back and congratulations. We'll start it. Congratulations, ladies of Toronto Local 303! We want to hear from you often. There's plenty of success to go around, so help yourself.

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AUXILIARY 23, OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Hello, All:

We have just celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of our Auxiliary with a gay party at the German house.

A lovely birthday cake and a card of congratulations was received from the executive board of the Carpenters' District Council. We are very happy to have the moral as well as the financial support of the District Council and its affiliated Local Unions.

In the past year our membership has increased 100 per cent and we have a good attendance at each meeting. One of our most popular activities is the Sewing Circle which meets at the homes of members once a month at which a potluck dinner is enjoyed.

Members of the Brotherhood will be our guests at a picnic we are planning to have soon.

Minnie Ruhle,
Secretary, Local 23, St. Louis.

299 OF MATTOON, ILL., ROUNDING OUT FIRST YEAR

Editor, The Carpenter:

We are the Ladies Auxiliary 299 of Mattoon, Ill. We organized nine months ago with a membership of fifteen. That has been increased to twenty and we are working to bring in more members. We meet in the Carpenters' Hall the second and fourth Tuesday nights of the month.

Members of Carpenters' Local 347 cooperated with us to the fullest extent in helping us get organized. They have partitioned off the back of the hall and made a kitchen with cabinets and tables and furnished a gas range for our use. A joint meeting and kitchen shower was held to equip the kitchen. Many suppers and parties have been enjoyed by the Auxiliary and the Brothers since the advent of the kitchen. (You Brothers wouldn't have had any culinary motives in all that cooperation concerning the kitchen and the gas stove, would you? The Editor.)

A sick committee and a flower committee and a flower committee looks after our ailing members. A penny drill supplies funds for flowers. Our president is Mrs. Anna Bleakly.

Mattie Agnew, Recording Secretary,
Local 299.

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AUXILIARY 290, PARSONS, KANSAS

Editor, The Carpenter:

We are a new organization, having organized May 6, 1937. There are only sixteen of us, but each one does her part to make our Auxiliary a success. The first and third Friday afternoons in the month are our meeting dates in Carpenters' Hall. Contests and games are held after the business meetings. The members take turns in supplying the forms of entertainment.

A social meeting is held once a month for all carpenters and their families at which refreshments are served.

Our treasury fund was increased by the sale of a quilt which we made and sold.

Members of other Auxiliaries who visit our city are invited to meet with us. Mrs. H. J. Scheidts is our president.

Mrs. M. F. Frame, Recording Secretary,
Local 290, Parsons, Kan.

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AUXILIARY 285, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 285 of Jefferson City, Mo. was organized March 16, 1937. We started with twenty-one charter members and are proud of the thirty-seven members we now have. We are gradually securing new members.

Recently we met and sewed baby garments for the community nurse, which were badly needed.

Our husbands are guests at a sociable gathering once a month. Each month one or more members having a birthday is given a party by the auxiliary and a gift, not more than twenty cents from each member, whose birthday occurs in that month. Lunch is furnished by a committee and this plan we are creating good fellowship and interest as well.

We also have a Square club for our members. Each member having a pal is remembered on their birthdays and anniversaries and also reported by them to the sick committee when ill. At Christmas each has a gift on the Christmas tree and then the name of our pals are revealed for that year. There is so many pleasant surprises in having a club of this kind.

We are very proud of our work and our auxiliary and we extend our very best wishes to all sister Auxiliaries. When you are in our city we hope you will give us the pleasure of attending our meeting, which is held every first Monday of the month.

Mrs. William T. Buehrle, Recording Secretary, 285,
Jefferson City, Mo.

AUXILIARY 207, OF SPOKANE, TEN YEARS OLD

Republished below is a poem composed by Willette King for the tenth anniversary celebration last month of Auxiliary 207 of Spokane, Wash.

1928

L stands for liberty
Of which we have need.
A for Auxiliary,
A good cause and creed.
D stands for the duty
Which we should all feel.
I for the high ideals
From charter and seal.
E stands for egotism
Tied by unity.
S for solidarity
Which means security.

A stands for ambition,
Goal—fraternity.
U for that uniform,
Persistent study.
X stands for the X-ray,
Unbiased insight.
I for invincible
For all that is right.
L stands for the ladies who
Help one another.
I for indelible
Bond for each other.
A stands for argument,
(Divided we fall).
R for the rigidity,
Together are all.
Y stands for years of ten,
Golden emblems thine,
Inspire us to forward press
A greater Thirty-nine.

1938

Ladies of Auxiliary 237, of Parkersburg, W. Va., have just completed a beautiful hand-made quilt which they will send to the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla.

Bellingham Council Elects Woman President

It is believed the honor of being the first woman president of the Bellingham (Wash.,) Central Labor Council has fallen to the lot of Ida M. Peterson, who was recently elected to that office.

For several years, Mrs. Peterson has been secretary-treasurer and business agent for Culinary and Beverage Workers' Local Union No. 529. She has also held various offices in the Central Labor Council before, serving as vice-president last year. Her service throughout has been recognized as of outstanding value to the labor movement.

All other general officers of the Council are men, including: Ed. Hart, Carpenters, vice president; Cecil Dunlap, Teamsters, executive secretary; Frank Lowry, Meat Cutters, recording secretary; Bert Shannon, Teamsters, financial secretary, and O. Weirauch, Roofers, treasurer. Two men had been nominated against Mrs. Peterson, but one withdrew and she was elected over her remaining male opponent by a comfortable majority.

Unions Answer to Women's Low Wage

A main reason for low wages paid to women is that they "lack labor organizations."

The low wages of women workers "depress wage standards" for men.

Those are two of the findings published recently in a report by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

"Women's wages are between 50 and 75 per cent of men's depending on the industry," the report says.

"The lack of union organization among women largely accounts for this situation," the report concludes. "It has a tendency to depress wage standards for both sexes, and to place a premium on displacement of men and hiring of women at reduced rates."

Craft Problems



Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON 115

For several months we have been dealing with window frames—to be exact, double-hung window frames. These frames are also known as “English,” “check rail,” and so forth, depending largely on the locality in which the carpenter served his apprenticeship. To us “double hung” is the common term, but if any of our readers prefer other terms, that is all right.

Before we leave this subject and take up the subject of the illustrations of this lesson, we want to say a few things that have not been touched upon before. The material for all kinds of window frames (speaking of approved frames) should be of the best available; and what is true in this respect of window frames is also true of door frames and all other kind of frames exposed to the weather. White pine, as a rule, is preferred for frame-making, but Douglas fir, cedar, larch, cypress, redwood and sugar pine are also used. As to which of these woods to use, depends largely on the locality in which the frames are made. The cost of transportation is the chief factor in determining the price of lumber and therefore establishes, to a great extent, the kind of wood used for frame-making in different localities, having in mind the parts exposed to the weather.

The head and side jambs, or “pulley stiles” as they are also called, will give better service if they are made of hard pine or of some broad-leaved hardwood, because this wood wears better and causes less friction when the sash are operated. But this also depends on the kind of hardwood that can be afforded and is obtainable in the locality where the work is done.

The concealed parts, speaking especially of box

frames, are usually made of a cheaper grade of wood, but, as we have mentioned before in these lessons, these parts should be well painted, both in the joints and where they come in contact with the masonry. The pulley tiles, however, should not be painted when the frame is made, but oiled. After the frame is set and the sash are in place, the lower half of the outside pulley stile is usually painted to match the rest of the frame that is exposed to the

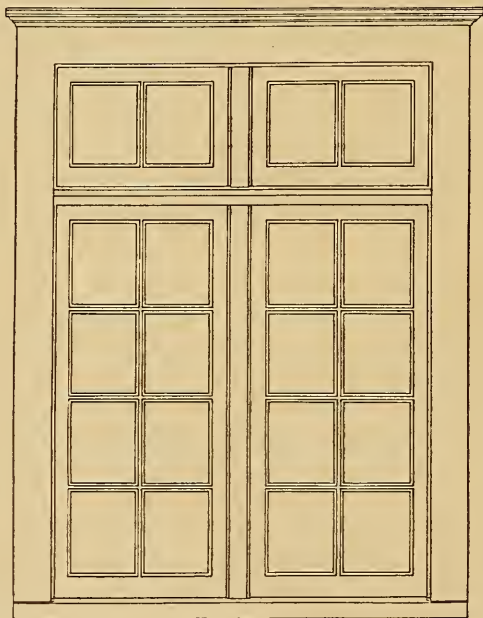


Fig. 696

weather.

While double-hung windows are perhaps the most practical of all the windows that are in use, they are, nevertheless, not altogether satisfactory. Double-hung windows are easily screened, but less than half of the window space can be used for admitting air. Besides that, the sash must have enough play to permit them to slide easily when they are adjusted. This necessary play in cold weather will admit cold air into the room and increase the cost of heating.

Weather stripping, especially the approved metal stripping, remedies this fault to a large extent but not altogether. Windows with pivoted sash can be opened so as to use practically all of the space for ventilation, but successful screening is almost impossible, while weather stripping is difficult.

Casement windows have their advantages and disadvantages. While all of

casement windows are more nearly water-proof, but are difficult to screen, for the screen must be placed on the

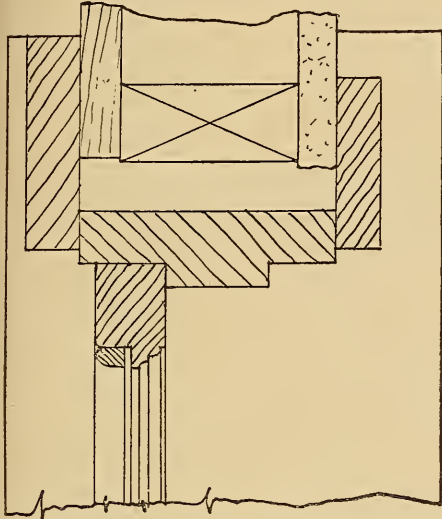


Fig. 697

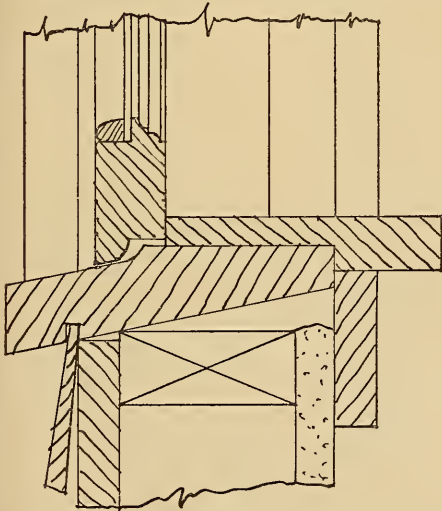


Fig. 698

inside, which makes the manipulation of the sash inconvenient and awkward. This brings us to the illustrations.

An elevation of a casement window with transoms is shown in Fig. 696. The sash are hinged to the window jambs and swing outward. The transom sash

the window space can be used for admitting air, it is almost impossible to make the inward swinging casement windows water-proof; however, they are easily screened. The outward swinging

are hinged to the head jamb and also swing outward.

Fig. 697 shows at the bottom the sill construction of the window shown in the previous figure, and at the top the side construction of the same frame. The transom-bar construction is shown by Fig. 698 at the bottom, and the head of the frame is shown at the top. Fig. 699 shows the mullion of the same frame. Provision for the screen is pointed out with an indicator.

Fig. 700 at the bottom is a sill construction of an inward swinging casement window. At the top is shown the side construction of the same lay-out.

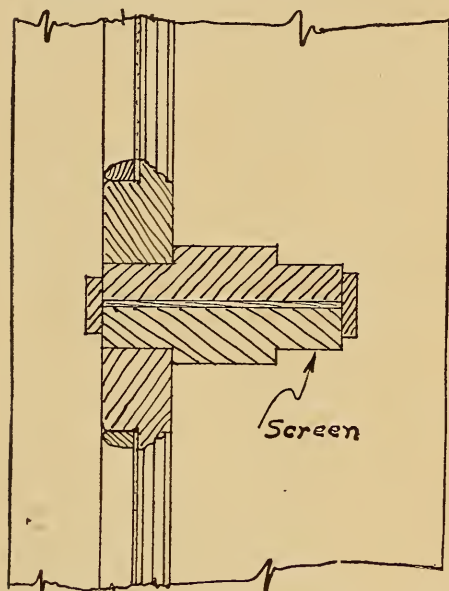


Fig. 699

Fig. 701 shows the transom-bar at the bottom and the head at the top. The transom sash are hinged at the top and swing inward. A mullion of an inward-swinging casement window is shown by Fig. 702. Provision for the screen is pointed out on the drawing.

Details of two bottom joints of casement windows are shown by Fig. 703. At the top is shown a design for an outward-swinging sash. Notice the construction of the sill and the groove cut into the bottom rail of the sash, which forms a drip. This design gives quite satisfactory results. At the bottom is shown a similar detail of an inward-swinging sash. This construction is

much better than the one shown in Figs. 700 and 701, for it has a double drip—to the drip formed on the bottom rail by the groove there is added a drip molding which is housed into the bottom rail as shown by the drawing.

Details of two improved side constructions of casement window frames

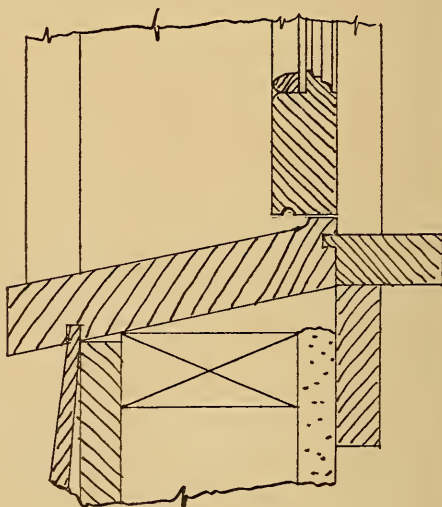
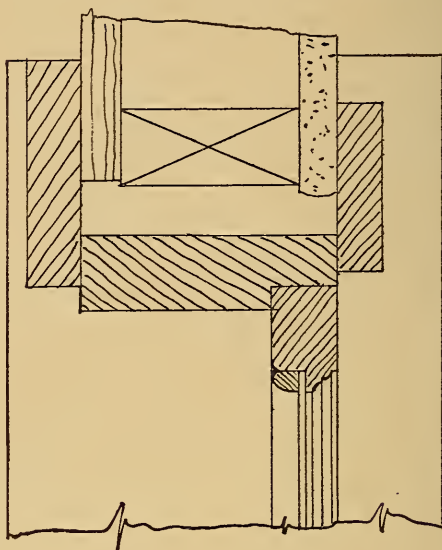


Fig. 700

are shown in Fig. 704. At A is a detail of an outward-swinging sash, while at B we are showing the construction of an inward-swinging sash. These constructions are somewhat better than those in Figs. 697 and 700.

Five details of center sash joints of casement windows without mullions, are shown in Fig. 705. Number 1 is a commonly used joint, and gives fairly satis-

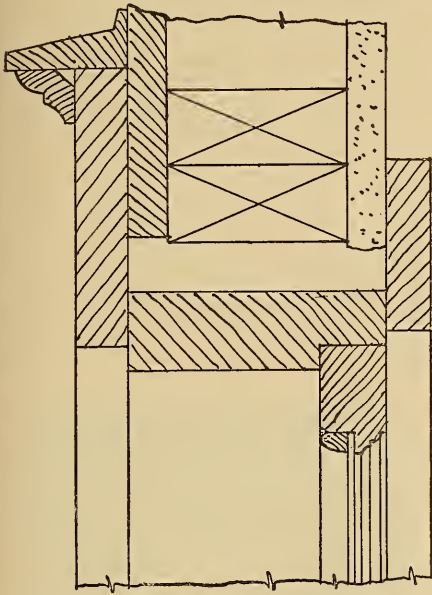


Fig. 701

factory results. Number 2 is a double astragal joint, which is more expensive than the one just shown. Number 3 is a housed joint which requires both sash to be opened or closed together. Number 4 shows a rabbit joint somewhat

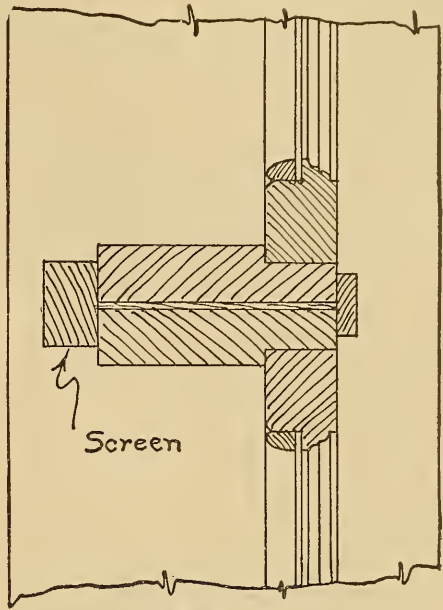


Fig. 702

similar to the one shown by number 1, excepting that astragals are fastened to the sash, as shown. Number 5 is an-

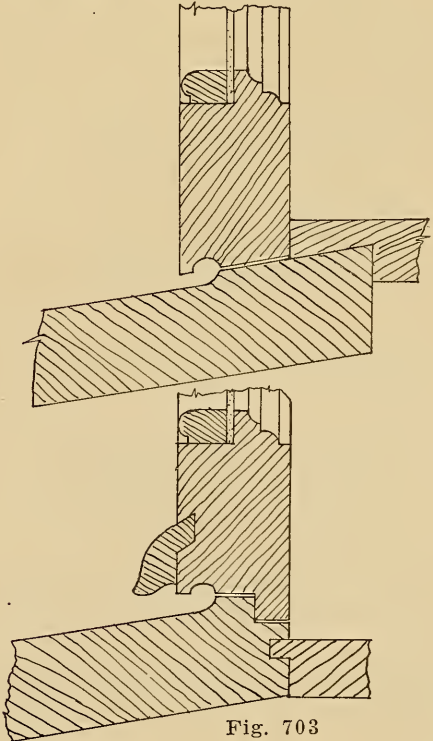


Fig. 703

other form of a housed joint which requires both sash to be opened and closed at the same time.

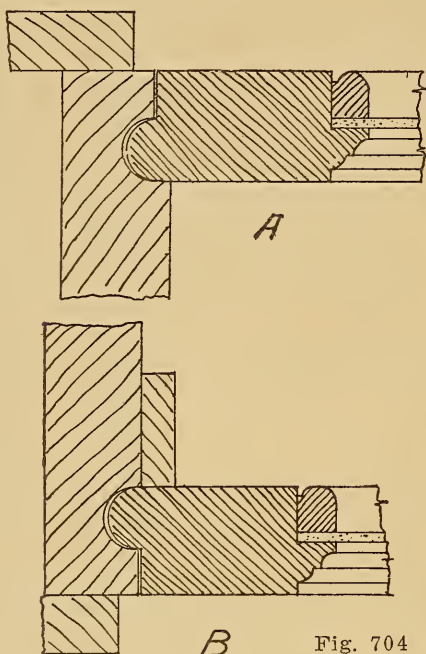


Fig. 704

Improved hardware for casement windows and weather stripping have done much to increase the popularity of case-

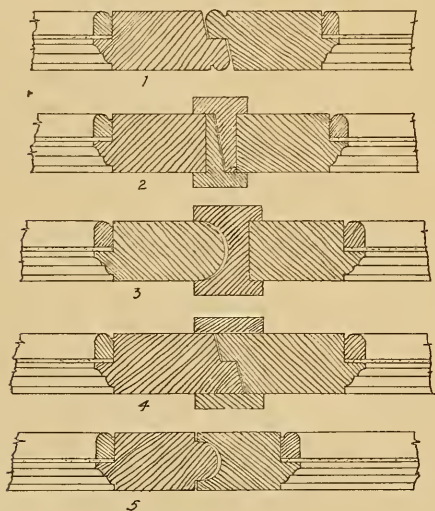


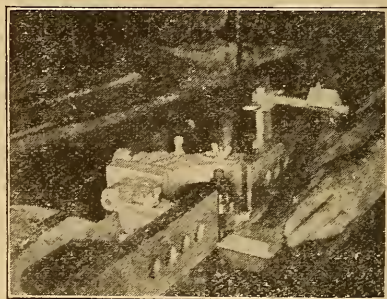
Fig. 705

ment windows, although they have not removed the proverbial "fly in the ointment."

Special Cutters May be Fitted to Light Shaper

(By Charles A. King)

In the interest of safety the makers of light shapers at first confined the regular assortment of cutters to the three winged type for from these a wide variety of moldings may be made. If the shapers had been used only in home and school shops as intended these cutters would have filled the bill, but the machine was of such excellent design and construction, and contained such potentialities of usefulness that it unexpectedly met a long need in commercial shops making light moldings and edge cuts on irregularly shaped forms. Such work had been done on the regular heavy machines but these cap-



able light machines were so much cheaper to buy and operate on light work that shop owners joyfully welcomed them.

Soon it became evident that the scope and usefulness of the shaper could be greatly broadened by using scored collars of the usual type and grinding bevelled tool steel blanks to desired forms.

The writer felt this need in his own home shop for it was necessary to make the molding shown in the photo and there was no other shaper available. He secured $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch scored collars fitted to the one-half inch spindle of his shaper and a modest supply of 60 degree bevelled edge tool steel and ground his own cutters. In fitting the knives it was necessary to bore two more holes in the guides to fit the holes in the sliding back plate so the guides could be set back to clear the knives. The shaper equipment of pressure bars and springs was ample to reduce to a minimum the danger from a knife projecting an inch or more.

Flat Roofs Important In Modern Scheme

It was not so very long ago that the flat roof was a characteristic of industrial buildings, warehouses, factories, office and apartment buildings, where it was strictly performing the function a roof is expected to perform, namely, protection from the elements.

As an element of architectural design such a roof not only had no place of importance but was completely ignored. Being entirely out of sight its appearance did not matter. Instead its structural qualities and its main duty as a water tight part of the structure were given considerable thought.

Today, however, the modern type of construction is advancing very rapidly in the direction of revolutionizing our old conceptions of beauty, harmony, comfort, economy and engineering.

The flat roof is a very prominent feature in the scheme of modern design not only in monumental structures, such as hotels, schools, hospitals and apartment buildings but is gaining a conspicuous place in residential construction.

If we should desire to make an analysis of the modern type of construction we may find that every feature incorporated in this seemingly revolutionary departure from the old established customs in the construction of buildings has a very logical explanation from almost every angle.

Likewise, the roof in this type of buildings and particularly in residences is considered not only as a means of protection from weather conditions but as an additional area which may be utilized for outdoor living, a space which may be temporarily enclosed or left entirely open. The flat roof in this instance becomes a "deck" and, consequently, the demands for such a roof are more complex than just an ordinary flat roof which is intended to serve as a substantial and tight covering.

A deck is more than a roof. It must, in the first place, answer the purpose of a roof in the strictest meaning of the term. It must be so constructed as to effectively carry off the water; it must be built of approved waterproofing materials which must be skillfully applied so that there will be no possibility of a leak developing in the roof area and

especially at the windows and doors of the adjoining part of the structure.

These are the general requirements of the roof proper and in addition it must be designed to carry all the dead and live loads the same as any other livable room in the building. It also must have an adequate, strong, endurable and comfortable wearing surface which will resist the constant traffic and other activities coincident with habitable quarters.

All of the above requirements represent a problem in what you may call "skillful flat roof framing" and the drawings incorporated in this discussion represent an illustration of a typical "roof deck" in a residence. It is one of the many accepted methods in flat roof construction.

One half of the roof plan is shown in Fig. 1. Figures 2 and 3 represent the longitudinal and transverse sections respectively. It will be noted that the roof is of a trussed type. The first floor ceiling joists are 2"x4"s., spaced 16" c. to c. Directly above these there is another set of roof joists which are 2"x-6"s. It should be understood that these sizes and dimensions are arbitrary and are used in the drawings to facilitate the reference to the various structural members.

The first ceiling joist adjoining the room on the second floor is 6 inches deep, while the extreme joist at the end of the deck is a 2"x4". A ribband is placed at both sides of the roof on top of the ceiling joists and one in the center and these carry the roof joists. The difference in height between the end ceiling joists provides the necessary drop in the roof for carrying off the water.

To provide the bearing for the ribbon plates, bearing posts are nailed to the ceiling joists at proper intervals. This eliminates the possibility of sagging. These bearing posts may be eliminated if a heavier ribbon should be used.

To insure rigidity it is essential that the roof should be effectively braced in all directions. The principal bracing is shown in Fig. 3. This consists of 2"x4" vertical posts and 1"x6" diagonal bracing securely fastened to the upper and lower joists. Thus, each set of ceiling and roof joists form a sort of a roof truss. These trusses should also be braced in the longitudinal direction wherever it is necessary.

2. The access from the room on the second floor to the roof deck is through a French door opening inside. This, as measured from the floor, will be of a standard height, 6' 6" or 6' 8". There also should be a screen door swinging out. Due to the difference in floor levels these doors will have to be cut off from the bottom or special doors made. How should these doors be hung and how should the door frames and sills be treated?

3. The question of flashing is imperative. How should the roofing felt be applied at the door and what could be suggested in the way of flashing in the same place?

4. Floor covering on top of the asphalt roofing. The structure of the roofing felt, no matter how perfect it may be as a waterproofing agent, will not

permit continuous traffic, placing and moving of furniture without damaging the fabric of the felt and thus destroy the purpose of the roofing. Therefore it is necessary to install some sort of floor covering which will possess wearing qualities, simple to apply, economical in cost and upkeep and comfortable to use.

Explain your ideas in plain everyday language and enclose a rough sketch. You do not have to be concerned as to how your sketches look as long as they accomplish the purpose. If they are good in application we will take the pains to develop them into finished drawings.

Suggestions should be mailed to Frank Duffy, Editor, *The Carpenter*. The best solutions will be published in *The Carpenter*.

"Just As Simple"

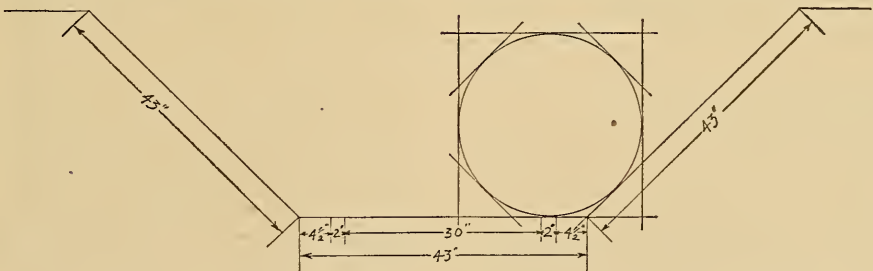
I quote from a letter written by P. J. Mackey of Rochester, New York:

"In the February, 1938, issue, Mr. Siegele makes it very simple to describe a true octagon, if the circle and the square are employed.

"I would be more than pleased if Mr. Siegele would make it just as simple to get the diameter of a circle that would give the proper length of one side of the octagon to receive a double hung window with weights and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch cas-

ings show how he can obtain what he wants without going to the trouble of obtaining the diameter of the circle, or as it should be, the radius.

In the illustration of this article I am reproducing Fig. 3 of my article "Very Simple," to prove that obtaining the proper angle is the important thing in octagon work. The length of the sides must be determined by the conditions. For example: If the sides of the octagon are to receive windows with 30-inch glass (the principle is the same in all widths) and $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch casings, the sides



ings on the sides with glass 28 inches, 30 inches, 32 inches, or as the case may be."

In the first place I would call Brother Mackey's attention to the inevitable fact that there are no two problems that can be treated exactly alike, therefore, when he asks me to make this problem "just as simple," he is asking me to perform a miracle; however, I can take Fig. 3 of the article he refers to and

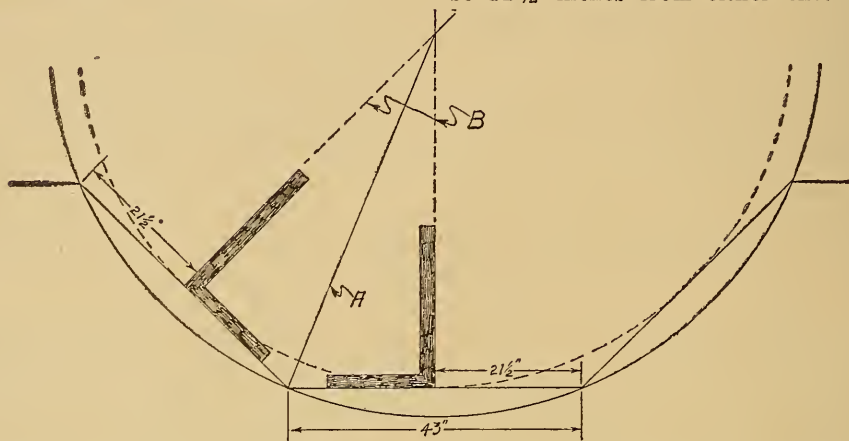
of the octagon would have to be (reading either way) $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches for casing plus 2 inches for style plus 30 inches for glass plus 2 inches for style plus $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches for casing, or 43 inches over all, as I am showing by figures at the bottom of the illustration. Having the length of one side, the other sides can be described as I am showing. The bottom line is horizontal, the one to the right and the one to the left are drawn

at a 45-degree angle in reverse. That's all there is to it.

Previously I gave a very practical method of describing an octagon bay window—that is to say, a bay window with true octagon corners and with sides suitable for receiving specified width windows. For our present purpose we are using windows with 30-inch

double hung window" like the one mentioned above.

Here is my answer: Strike a horizontal line, in this case, 43 inches long. Then at a 45-degree angle, slanting outward and in reverse, strike two lines also 43 inches long, as I am showing by the drawing. Now establish the center of two of these lines, which would be $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches from either end. This



glass and $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch casings, just as we did in the article referred to.

The illustration shows a drawing of a bay window with sides 43 inches wide, which will allow 9 inches for the two casings, 4 inches for the two styles and 30 inches for the glass, in all 43 inches. Brother Mackey wants to know what radius it will take to strike a circle "that would give the proper length of one side of an octagon to receive a

done, place the square in the positions shown and with a straight-edge and pencil, strike the dotted lines indicated at B, long enough to make them cross. The line at A gives the radius of a circle within which an octagon can be described with sides 43 inches wide. The two dotted lines indicated at B give the radius of a circle around which the same sized octagon can be described. Study the illustration.—H. H. Siegele.

Blue Print Reading and Estimating

(L. Perth)

CHAPTER 25 THE PLOT PLAN

A plot plan is a drawing representing the location of the building or a group of buildings on the lot.

Before a plot plan can be prepared a survey of the grounds must be made. This survey is usually made by a licensed surveyor or civil engineer. The purpose of a survey is to definitely establish the location of certain points relative to the proposed or existing building, lot lines, building lines, boundary lines, city or county property lines.

The importance of accuracy in locating lot lines cannot be overestimated. Instances of complicated and costly law suits over improperly established lot lines are being recorded more frequently than they should if the building public would have given the subject more thought.

The general procedure in subdividing a given parcel of land for building purposes consists in employing a competent surveyor who cuts up the area in as many separate units as the owners of the property have stipulated in conformity, of course, with the various municipal and governmental regulations governing such procedures. When the boundary lines of these units are established the surveyors drive a stake about

two inches square at the points where the lines intersect. There should be, therefore, at least four stakes to each rectangular lot. These stakes are about eighteen inches long and they are driven in the ground so as to project about six inches above the grade. A tack is driven in the top of each stake which represents the point of intersection of two lot lines.

If the building operations should commence shortly after the property has

competent surveyor to verify and establish the boundary lines of the property before any building operations begin.

Various building codes, state, county and municipal regulations frequently stipulate the minimum distance buildings or certain portions thereof must be kept away from the lot lines. If the lot lines are not properly established the owner of the property commits a misdemeanor in violating the law and besides the owner of the adjacent property can demand that the structure or portion thereof encroaching on said property be removed or any other satisfactory adjustment be made.

A plot plan is prepared by the architect from the survey furnished by the licensed surveyor. On this plot plan the lot lines are definitely shown, the overall dimensions of the grounds are indicated, and the outline of the proposed buildings are located with reference to the boundary lines.

The accompanying drawings are a typical plot plan as developed. The length of the lot is 125 feet and the width is 60 feet.

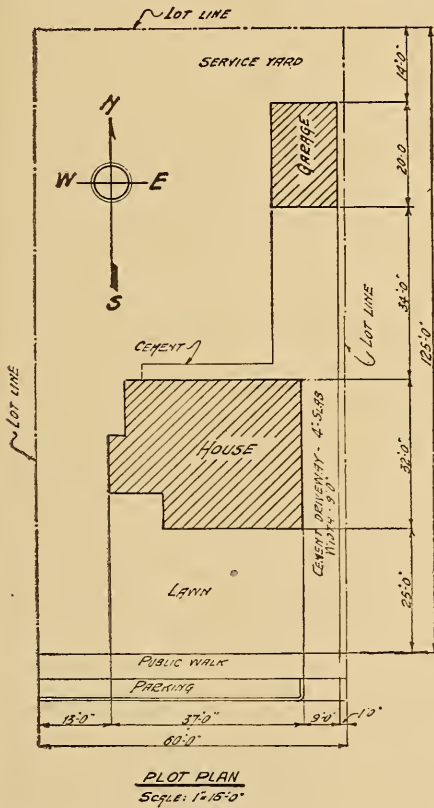
The house to be built is 37 feet long facing the street and 32 feet deep. While the various offsets of the structure are not dimensioned in many instances it is advisable to indicate these dimensions.

The other structure on the same lot is the garage which is 14 feet away from the rear lot line and 34 feet distant from the rear of the house.

The cement driveway and walks are also shown as well as the public walk, the parking space and the curb, all facing the street.

The garage is built one foot from the east lot line and the house is located 13 feet from the west lot line and 10 feet from the east lot line.

Municipal zoning ordinances, state laws and restrictions incorporated in many subdivision developments definitely establish what is known as "the minimum set-back." This set-back line varies with different zones and like many other building regulations must be strictly adhered to. The set-back line on the plot plan is 25 feet and is measured from the property line.



been surveyed the stakes driven by the original surveyors may be used in determining the lot lines.

However, it frequently happens that a lot is purchased several years after the survey was made and during this period the original stakes may have been damaged or destroyed by those trespassing the property.

If there should be any doubt as to the correct location of the stakes, it is advisable to enlist the services of a

The orientation symbol should always be placed on the plot plan. This facilitates the task of the laying out of the building and also simplifies the terminology in discussing matters pertaining to location and direction.

The house on this plot plan faces south and consequently has a southern exposure. The orientation symbol helps the architect to arrange the rooms in such a manner as to obtain the maximum of sunlight.

A Wooden Man

"Concealed Plugging," which appeared in the last issue of *The Carpenter*, should be referred to and read before this problem is studied.

Fig. 1 is a drawing of a side wall of a room showing by heavy dots where it

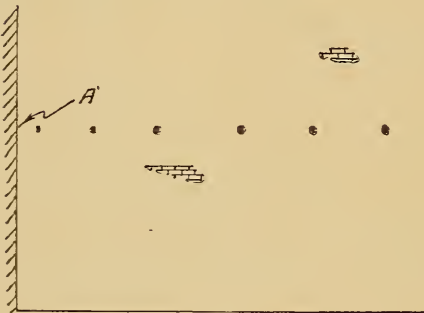


Fig. 1

has been plugged for a wainscott molding. What we want is to hold the end of the steel tape to point A, so we can measure the different distances to the various plugs, without anyone holding the tape. Fig. 2 shows at the top an

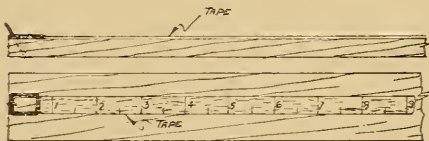


Fig. 2

edge view of the "wooden man," in part. To the left a nail has been driven onto which the steel tape is hooked. At the bottom is a face view of the same, with the tape hooked onto it.

Fig. 3 is a reproduction of Fig. 1, showing the "wooden man" in place,

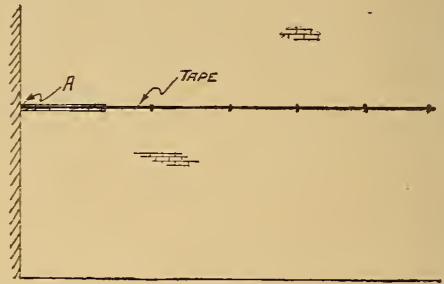


Fig. 3

nailed to two of the plugs, and the tape fastened to it.

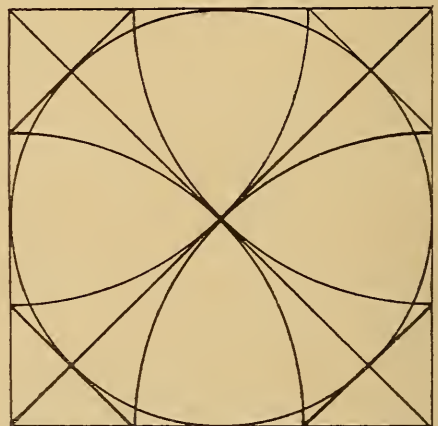
This trick of holding a steel tape can be used in many different ways.

—H. H. Siegele

Laying Out Hexagon Without Figures

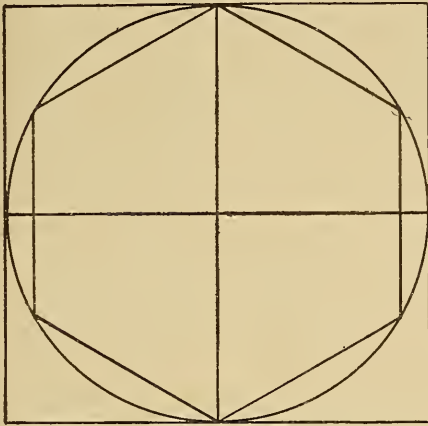
Editor, *The Carpenter*:

I always appreciate the Craft Problems, but never have contributed anything to them. I usually cut out the articles, and I have many of them

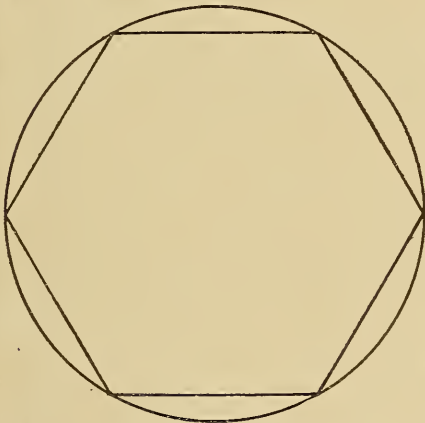


bound in a book. There have been many articles regarding octagons, but very few on hexagons, so I am sending my way of laying out a hexagon column, as I do not like to work with figures.

To lay off a hexagon use the radius of the circle, marking off on the circum-



ference. This will divide the circle at six equal points. I am enclosing a drawing to illustrate the result.



D. A. Biddle,
Local 25, Los Angeles, Calif.

HELP! HELP!

Editor, The Carpenter:

What is the correct way to put on a cable clamp on a wire cable or rope? Does the U of the clamp go on the dead end of the wire? I am a member of Local 946, Los Angeles, Cal., and this comes up in our work at the studios.

E. Neil Dow.

* * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

How do you find the bevels in diamond spouting? I am a member of Local 131, Seattle, Wash.

Harry P. Hale.

Work Is Worship

The following excerpt is from an address delivered by Andrew Furuseth, late president of the International Seamen's Union of America, to the students of the University of California on Labor Day, 1927:

"Work is worship—to labor is to pray, because that is to exercise the highest, the divine faculties implanted in us as the sons of God.

"It matter not if the labor be the writhing of a thesis or the digging of a ditch, it is the use of the same divine faculty to labor—to create—and upon its proper and free use depends the life of individuals, nations and races.

"Those that have been untrue have shared the fate of the tree without fruit. They have passed away because they encumbered the earth.

"Those that have been true have lived, and according to history and to religious belief they are to live.

"Let us try to profit by this lesson and so live that labor shall be free, that it shall come into its own.

"Well, Dad, I just ran up to say hello."

"Too late, son. Your mother ran up to say good-bye and got all the change."

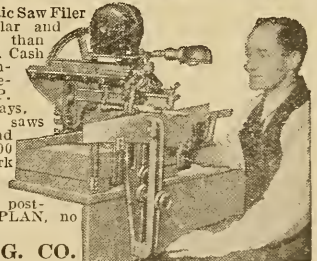
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"Boss" Carpenters in Demand

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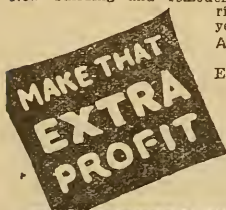
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See Page 30 Mar. Carpenter
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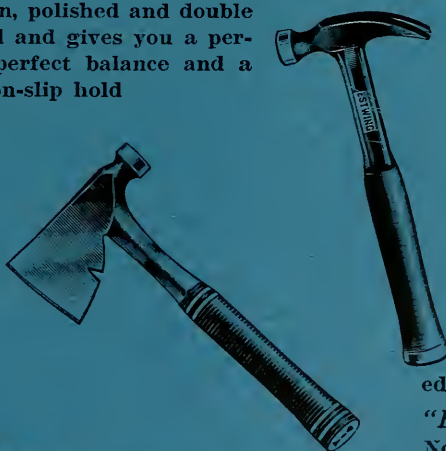
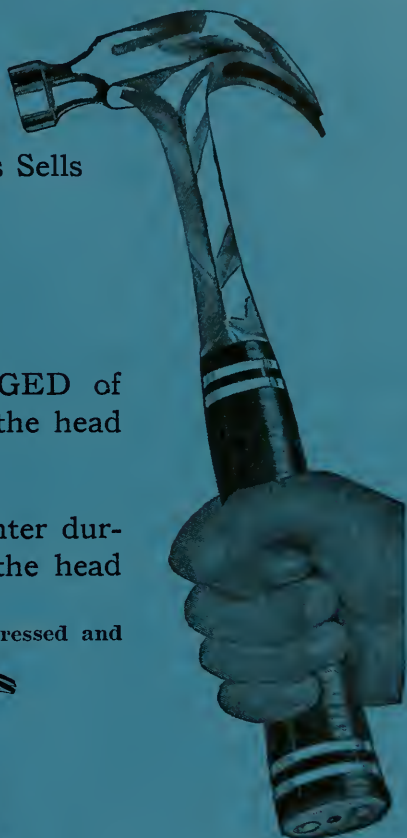
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 Out fishin'.
The urchin with his pin and string
Can chum with millionaire and king,
The stream all things in common bring—
 Out fishin'.

A feller's glad to be a friend,
A helping hand he'll always lend,
 Out fishin';
The brothers of the rod and line
An' sky an' streams are always fine;
Men come close to God's design,
 Out fishin'.

A fellow isn't plottin' schemes
He's only busy with his dreams,
 Out fishin';
His livery's a coat of tan,
His creed to do the best he can,
A feller's mostly always man—
 Out fishin'.

—Exchange

THE CARPENTER

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

School's Out!

Lose a Minute and Save a Life

For the next few months, millions of carefree children, released from the confines of classrooms, will be romping and playing, sometimes where they should not, in the streets.

The youngsters oft times forget the warnings of parents of the death that lurks in the streets in their enthusiastic play. Life will be stilled in many of these happy children before school reopens again in the fall. It is sad to think of such a tragedy, but it is true. Let us all pledge ourselves that we will not be the cause of such a tragedy. This responsibility rests with each one of us. We must always drive carefully but the next few months we must be extra careful.

Wages and Building Costs

JOSEPH A. McINERNEY

President of the Building and Construction Trades Department of
The American Federation of Labor

EVERYONE is in agreement today that there exists an urgent need to bring about a quick revival of activity in the major industry of the nation—the construction industry. The persistent and continuous lag in building construction is a matter of vital concern to all groups and classes of American people. There can be no disagreement that an industry in which 2,500,000 workers were employed in 1929 and which now provides employment for only half of that number, must be brought back to normal before our national economy can be brought back to normal as a whole.

Let us consider residential building. We know that while in 1925 almost 950,000 non-farm dwelling units were built in the United States, the volume of residential construction was rapidly declining after that year until in 1933 and 1934 only 55,000 dwelling units were constructed each year. The available figures showing the degree of revival in building construction only emphasizes how insufficient is this volume for the purpose of balancing our building budget. In 1936 and 1937 we built less than 300,000 non-farm dwelling units—less than one-third of what we built in 1925. The volume of residential construction in the past two years appears truly insignificant in the face of the housing deficit accumulated over a period of years, and of the current housing shortage.

What is holding back new construction? What is the cause of this stalemate? How can it be that a country whose population has grown by 9,000,000 since 1929 can today employ on construction only half the number of workers it employed in 1929 and could build in the past six years less houses than it built in a single pre-depression year? The answer to all these questions can be found in one unassailable fact. This fact is that since the beginning of the great depression our people have not had the incomes to buy houses.

* These incomes cannot be created by merely providing bare subsistence to the great mass of our people who are without jobs. The way to bring those incomes into existence is to build houses. A revival of building construction which would provide employment, income and purchasing power to hundreds of thousands of building trades mechanics and laborers who are today unemployed, is the only means of restoring balance to our economic order.

These facts are given added importance by the fundamental consideration that residential building activity depends entirely on the state of the housing market. Houses are built for sale—where that sale is effected directly to the home owner or to the operator who rents to tenants. To date the vast majority of new housing construction has been intended to serve families with incomes above the average. The rest of the population has been left to depend on second-hand housing as a matter of course. Inasmuch as this attitude still remains fundamentally unchanged, inasmuch as private building enterprise has not yet attempted to build houses which would be available to the low income groups, the most direct and obvious answer to our present difficulty is found in the fact that the proportion of the well-to-do population able to afford new houses of the average price, has been reduced so drastically as to almost wipe out the

housing market in the usual sense of that term. Our immediate problem, therefore, is not only to provide new housing for low income groups, but above all to raise the incomes of our families to a level at which they would be able to afford new housing. This is our paramount objective, an objective which we cannot attain if we curtail instead of enhance the incomes and therefore the buying power of the great mass of our people.

So much has been said in recent months about the high cost of building that it would be reasonable to expect this subject to be completely exhausted. Yet I feel justified in saying, without appearing presumptuous, that in all this discussion the basic facts which underlie the problem of building costs have never been clearly brought out.

The usual discussion of building costs we are apt to hear today runs something like this—the construction costs are too high because the cost of building materials and the labor cost are too high. So, it is argued, if we reduce the price of building materials and cut wages, construction costs will be lowered sufficiently to create immediately a huge market for new housing.

Those who accept such analysis consider the problem an exceedingly simple one. They say, "Well what are construction costs? Building materials 55 per cent of total cost, labor 35 per cent of total cost, and overhead plus profit 10 per cent of this total cost. If we reduce the price of building materials 20 per cent we will reduce the total cost by 11 per cent, and if we reduce wages 20 per cent we will cut the total cost an additional 7 per cent and have an 18 per cent reduction in the total cost to turn the trick." Almost invariably the means by which these reductions are to be accomplished and the economic effects of these reductions are omitted from this prescription.

It is important to emphasize that this type of analysis leaves out of consideration the most important fact: It is the fact that the total cost usually referred to in this way is not at all the actual total cost of building construction, but only the contract price. It would sound pretty silly for a learned economist to say that the cost of automobile engines must be cut drastically if we want to sell four million of them next year. It is not unlikely that if standard automobile engines were offered for sale tomorrow at \$2.00 a piece, even then four million of them would not be sold to motorists. What the motorist wants is a car which includes not only the engine, but also the chassis, the body, together with the battery, tires and all other parts which make the automobile a complete operating unit. Yet this is precisely the case with our building cost analysts who persist in talking about building contract price without reference to the other costs which go into the making of the total cost of a residential building actually offered on the market. Let us examine all these costs and revise our ratios accordingly.

The residential building costs are notoriously variable. A different cost distribution is found in a small single-family dwelling and in a large multi-dwelling unit. A rough but representative computation of the way in which costs are distributed however can be made.

Let us first examine the costs of land and development. The existing wasteful and expensive practices of land subdivision and the notorious lack of planning in the development of streets, sewers and services would often run the land and development cost to an exorbitant proportion. Let us, however, be optimistic and assuming favorable conditions, say that the cost of land and development average around 15 per cent of the total

cost. Next come the costs of financing. First among these are the various fees, commissions and service charges which must be paid in connection with obtaining the mortgage, and the cost of carrying the construction loan. The fees and charges are usually figured as a percentage of the total loan at the rate of about 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, ranging at about 3 per cent of the total cost. Giving due recognition to the relative regularization of the financing practices, we may conservatively estimate that the average cost of financing would run at about 5 per cent of the total cost.

Building materials at the current price levels may be estimated at about 30 per cent of the total cost. The cost of heating equipment, of plumbing and other fixtures may be placed at about 10 per cent of the total.

Now we come to the cost of labor in relation to the total cost of residential building. A study made by the Department of Labor in 1932 covering 15 cities placed the cost of materials at 63 per cent and the cost of labor at 37 per cent. This was a pretty representative sample because it included such cities as New York, Boston, Chicago and Seattle in the North, and Atlanta, New Orleans, Dallas and Roanoke in the South. You will notice, however, that 63 per cent for building materials plus 37 per cent for labor makes 100 per cent. Obviously then these were not percentages of the total cost, but merely percentages of the relative cost of material and labor only. A number of other estimates are available. These estimates invariably calculate labor costs on a percentage of the contract price and not of the total cost. On this basis it was shown that in January of this year the cost of labor on 13 completed Federal low-cost housing projects, financed from P.W.A. funds, averaged 40 per cent of the contract price. The labor cost estimated in the data compiled by the Purdue Housing Research project for its more typical houses, shows the labor cost to average about 28 per cent of construction costs or around 20 per cent of the total cost. Although some builders place labor cost as high as 30 per cent of the total and some, as Hugh Russell of Seattle, show that it is not more than 14 per cent of the total, we are justified in placing the average labor cost at between 18 and 20 per cent of the total cost.

The remaining items of cost comprise overhead and incidentals, including subcontractors' overhead, which averages about 15 per cent of the total, and the cost of sales and advertising which, although it may run quite high, will be estimated to average 5 per cent of the total cost. Let me recapitulate this cost distribution in percentages of the total:

	Per cent
Land and Development.....	15
Finance	5
Materials	30
Equipment	10
Labor	20
Overhead and Incidentals.....	15
Sales and Advertising.....	5
TOTAL	100

You will note that I have shown the labor cost as averaging about 20 per cent of the total cost. It is maintained by some authorities on cost distribution that in total costs which include land, average labor costs would not be above 18 per cent.

Now let us see how labor costs as a percentage of the total value of residential building compare with labor costs as a percentage of value of the product in manufacturing. According to the census of manufacturers on the average for all manufacturing industries labor costs represented 17 per cent of the total value of manufactured products. This average, of course, combines considerable variation. Thus in shipbuilding and ship repairing wages represent 36 per cent of the value of the product; in men's clothing they represent 21 per cent of the total value; in iron and steel 20 per cent; and in boots and shoes 25 per cent. This comparison illustrates a vitally important point, namely that labor costs on residential construction are quite in line with the apportionment in our manufacturing industries. This comparison not only refutes the widespread contention that the labor costs in building are disproportioned, but also goes further to indicate that the popular formulas of prefabrication and mass production cannot reduce this ratio to any substantial degree and will only result in widespread dislocation of the building industry and further unemployment for the building workers.

It is also important to consider that the average hourly earnings of all labor in building construction are at the present time 91 cents per hour. Most people have been led to believe that the average hourly rate of pay in the industry is much higher than the average rate in other industries. It is not without significance, therefore, that the average hourly rate of pay in the automobile industry is also 91 cents per hour. Equally significant is the fact that the average hourly rate in newspaper publishing is 97 cents per hour; in rubber tire manufacturing 97 cents per hour; and in petroleum refining it is 97 cents per hour. These comparisons of nationwide averages for these industries, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, dispose of the contention that the average hourly rate on building construction is way out of line as compared with other industries.

In the light of these facts let us ask what can be accomplished by such proposals as cutting labor rates by 20 per cent in order to reduce costs. Let's bear in mind that labor represents only 20 per cent of the total cost. So that a 20 per cent reduction in the entire labor cost will mean a reduction of only 4 per cent in the total cost of residential construction. I don't believe there are many who will argue that this 4 per cent reduction in building costs can or will precipitate any unprecedented building activity. Yet in terms of average hourly wages it cannot be disputed that a 20 per cent cut in wages means a cut of 18 cents per hour in the average hourly wage of the average building worker. It is also my belief that this cut of 18 cents an hour will not be urged by anyone as economically desirable. Estimating that in the construction of 10,000 dwelling units, 20,000,000 man-hours would be worked at the site of construction, we will see that such a 20 per cent reduction in wages will mean that \$3,600,000 of purchasing power will be wiped out. I cannot believe that anyone sincerely desiring to bring about sound recovery in the building construction industry can advocate elimination of purchasing power on this scale in order to achieve the doubtful advantage of a 4 per cent reduction in total construction costs.

Much can be done to bring about a sound and substantial readjustment of construction costs by a further reduction in the interest rates, through more economical financing and through the elimination of many wasteful practices still pervading the industry. Measures to bring this about can be worked out by all interests concerned in building construc-

tion. Labor is anxious to see this done and to take part in working out this difficult problem through joint cooperation, but labor is unwilling to accept wage reduction. It will resist wage reductions with all the powers at its command. Labor will resist such reductions not for selfish motives, but because of its sincere belief that through any such sacrifice the building industry will secure but an empty gain without resulting in either increased building activity or increased employment for the workers. Let us face this problem with frankness and courage. Let us admit right here and now that by robbing the mass of building mechanics and laborers of their buying power we can only create a new obstacle in the way to our common objective instead of finding a sound solution.

“Man Bites Dog”

A MODERN version of the “Man Bites Dog” story recently came out of Columbus, Ohio, when 19 local unions associated with the Columbus Building Trades Council resorted to a court injunction, a method long employed by “the other side” and followed similar action in this instance.

The Franklin County court of Common pleas, with Judge Dana F. Reynolds presiding, issued a temporary injunction protecting the closed shop contracts between unions and the major construction concerns of Columbus, thus halting attempted sabotage of those contracts by open-shoppers, according to George A. Starin, council Secretary.

Action followed securing of an injunction by the Anderson Haulage Company, non-union firm, against building trades unions restraining them from refusing to accept material delivered to union jobs by non-union truck drivers.

The union’s injunction, based on the sanctity of contract, restrains the haulage firm in two distinct ways:

1. From committing any and all acts that will directly or indirectly interfere with the contractual relations now existing or that may hereafter exist between the unions and their employers.
2. From sending non-union employes to perform or do any work or labor on any building project which is now being, or in the future may be, carried on under contract between the unions or any of them and their employer requiring the exclusive use of union labor on said building project.

The action created widespread interest, because it again recognizes the right of unions and fair employers to enter into closed shop contracts with full protection of the law.

Broadcasting Used By Louisville Central Labor Union

Broadcasting is an essential part of the policy of the Louisville Central Labor Union to acquaint the radio public with the objectives, methods and progress of organized labor in this region.

Every week for three months the central body has had a fifteen-minute period on the air over station WGRC, the time being donated by the station.

Alexander Jeffrey, secretary of the Central Labor Union, and R. F. Kirk, one of the C. L. U. vice-presidents, alternate week by week in a radio address under the non-de-plume of “Labor’s Speaker,” the announcer giving the name of the speaker and his connections with organized labor.

The fifteen-minute weekly period is contributed by station WGRC as long as the Central Labor Union desires to utilize it.

Health Insurance Offered In Senate

THE extent to which families in low income groups are denied adequate medical care and the advisability of supplying it through a system of health insurance are among questions slated for congressional investigation in a resolution offered in the Senate by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York.

The Senator wants a committee of three, backed by a \$50,000 appropriation, to survey existing health group systems and to consider any other subjects which it believes will improve the physical well-being of the people.

If the committee is appointed, it may go into the persecution of workers' cooperatives by the American Medical Association, particularly efforts to break up an organization of government employees at Washington, but the principal object will be to set up in this country a system of health insurance, adapted to the needs of the American people.

A resolution, sponsored by Congressman Byron N. Scott calling for a probe of the so-called "Doctors' Trust," is being held up by the House Rules Committee. Senator Wagner anticipates a more favorable response from the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, to which his proposal has been referred.

The New York Senator has a remarkable record of getting what he goes after along social welfare lines, and that fact is believed to have been responsible for a seemingly friendly gesture by the Washington subsidiary of the American Medical Association towards the Group Health Association.

For months the medical society has been doing everything possible to hamstring the cooperative. Its physicians have been blacklisted, its members denied treatment in hospitals and its right to live challenged in the courts.

In a letter to the cooperative, Dr. Thomas E. Neill, president of the Washington Medical Society, said he was ready to withdraw opposition if certain conditions are met.

Cooperative officials declared that the medical society "sees the handwriting on the wall" and is making an effort to head off a congressional investigation. There will be no abatement in efforts to obtain a full exposure of the "Doctors' Trust," the officials insisted.

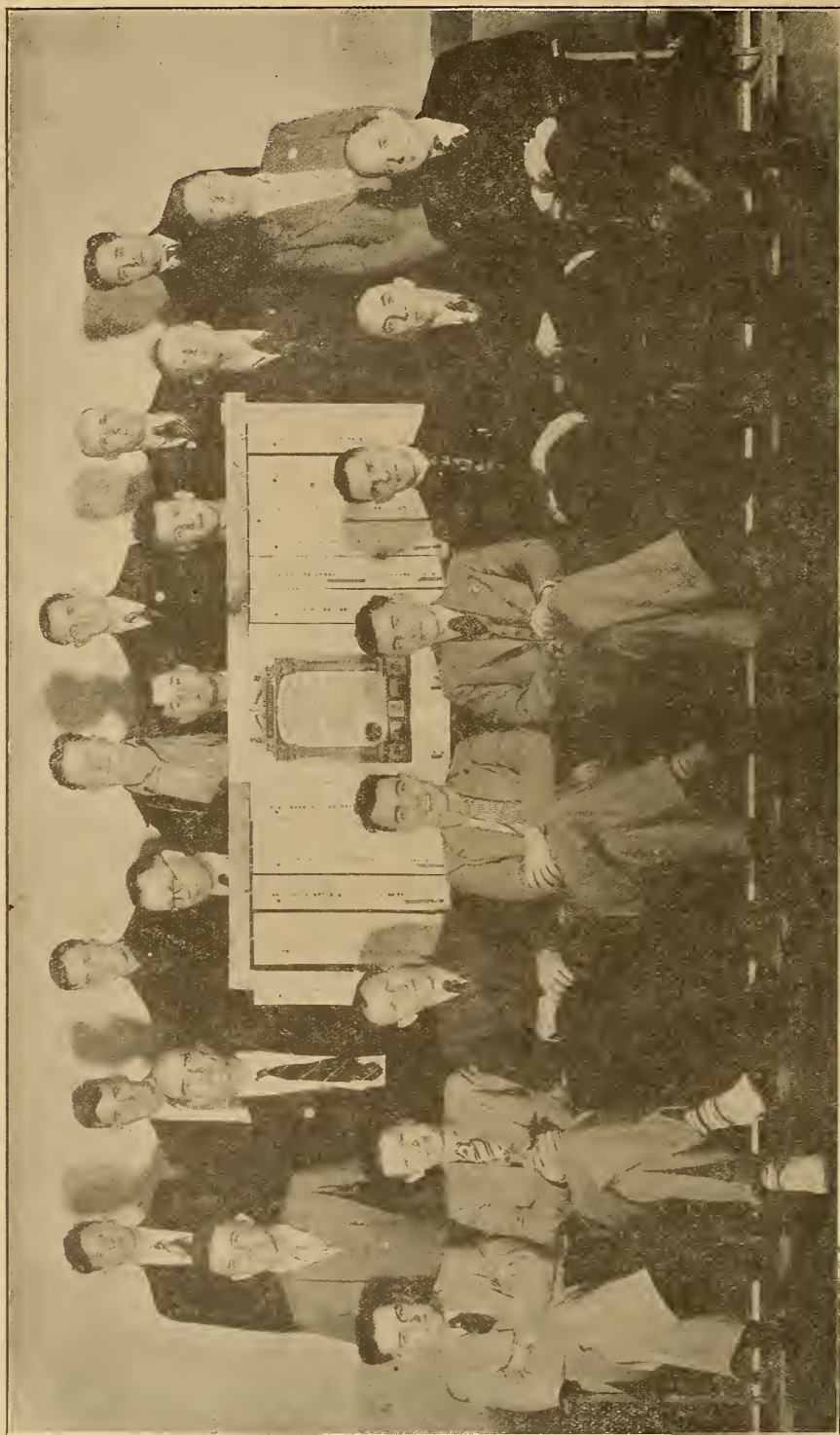
Meanwhile, the crusade against the health cooperatives is attracting national attention. Congressman Scott has received letters from various parts of the country offering support in his efforts to force an investigation and willingness to come to Washington to testify.

The A. M. A. was discussed without gloves before the convention of the American Association for Social Security, meeting in New York.

James Rorty, author and lecturer, accused the association of obstructing health insurance. He described the association as a "hierarchy of highly paid consultants and specialists," and said it is supported by advertisements of "cures," many of which are injurious to health.

Rorty has appealed to Senator Wagner and Congressman Scott to remove the lid, "that the people may understand that the A. M. A. is pretty much of a racket."

If the investigation gets under way he said, he will appear as a witness and produce documentary evidence supporting his charges.



Officers and Delegates of New Pine Belt District Council

Pine Belt Workers Realize Goal

The ambition of workers in the Pine Belt was realized Sunday, April 24, as delegates from the white and yellow pine section assembled in Lewiston, Idaho, to set up the Inland Empire District Council of Lumber and Sawmill workers. In anticipation of the coming of the delegates to Lewiston the Central Labor Council extended official invitation giving free access to all the facilities of the Labor Temple for the conference and commissioned the Women's Auxiliary to provide entertainment and refreshments.

Busy all day sessions were held in the auditorium of the Central Council. Representative Jean Matheny presided until regular officers were elected. Educational Director Joe Boyd spoke briefly and assisted in the conference.

The newly elected officers are: President, Sid Wheeler, Spokane; Vice-President, E. J. Terlson, Lewiston; Secretary-Treasurer, Gil Gonser, Lewiston (these three seated in front row under charter, left to right—Terlson, Gonser and Wheeler. Conductor—Pete Neilson, Lewiston; Warden, Walter Peeples, Baker, Oregon; Trustees: E. L. Baker, La Grande, Oregon; E. A. Bailey, Winchester, Idaho; O. C. Brasch, Spokane, Washington.

The area represented by the charter covers eastern Oregon and Washington, northern Idaho and Western Montana. This section of the country has been harassed with company unionism and non-union activities for years. The Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen held a strong grip in the center of this area through the blessings of Potlatch Forest Inc., with local organizations in Coeur d'Alene, Potlatch and Lewiston. The I. E. U. has attempted to carry out the heritage of the 4 L group. Just now the NLRB is conducting hearings in Spokane and Lewiston to prove that the I. E. U. is the same old company union set-up. Regardless of the outcome of these hearings the A. F. of L. lumber and sawmill workers are determined to give the workers bonafide unionism.

There are potentially twenty local unions looking to the Inland Empire District Council for guidance. These unions stretch from Libby and Kalispell, Montana, on the north and east to Baker and La Grande, Oregon, on the south and west.

The by-laws drawn up by the delegates for district council autonomy, the referendum and recall of officers, quarterly meetings of the council, and fifteen cents per capita with the provision that five cents be set aside for organization and local union assistance. The by-laws are to be approved by the local unions and referred to the Indianapolis office.

The delegates were enthusiastic and eagerly assumed the responsibility of setting up organizational committees in each local union. These local committees are to cooperate with representatives Matheny and Boyd in working out regular schedule of appointments.

The picture shows delegates at the conference. Across the middle of the picture is displayed an organizational scheme of the names of all workers in the Lewiston plant with a colored tack in front of each union member. In the center is the newly secured District Council Charter.

The Continuing Tragedy

DESPITE billions of dollars of Federal, State and municipal funds used to help the unemployed either by work or home relief, plus large amounts contributed by private charity for the same purposes, the shockingly large army of working men and women continues to be the outstanding tragedy of our social order.

According to reliable estimates made by the American Federation of Labor the jobless army numbered 3,216,000 in January, 1930. This number increased month by month until March, 1933, there were 13,689,000 who were deprived of the opportunity to earn a living by circumstances beyond their control. By January, 1935, the number was reduced to 11,695,200. There was a further decrease to 10,952,121 by January, 1936, with additional decreases month by month until September, 1937, when there were 7,513,054 without jobs.

Then came the business "recession" with employers discharging millions of workers until by January, 1938, there were 10,973,395 without employment.

The constant and never ending tragedy of this situation, with its terrible suffering for the adult jobless and their dependents, is a picture which the workers should visualize at all times. It is vividly presented in the following figures compiled by the American Federation of Labor giving the total number of gainful workers in the United States, the number of employed workers, and the number of unemployed workers during the years 1935, 1936, 1937, and January, 1938:

Yearly Average	Gainful Workers	Number Employed	Number Unemployed
1935 -----	51,191,283	40,539,049	10,652,234
1936 -----	51,758,980	42,364,426	9,394,553
1937 -----	52,283,038	44,024,851	8,281,962
1938			
January (estimated) -	52,616,784	41,643,389	10,973,395

* These startling figures are climaxed by the statement by Aubrey Williams, deputy administrator of the Works Progress Administration, that according to estimates of the United States Department of Labor there are now "more than 12,000,000 unemployed men and women in our country, a large percentage of them willing and able to work, who cannot find private employment."

As an effective remedy for this deplorable unemployment condition the American Federation of Labor urges the adoption of the basic 30-hour work week on a national scale and believes that under this shorter work week industry would prosper and the unemployed army would gradually be liquidated.

The American Federation of Labor's current unemployment report reveals that over eleven million working men and women, able and willing to produce commodities and perform services, were unemployed in March, the number in this helpless body of able bodied workers, jobless through no fault of their own, having increased 2,055,000 since March, 1937.

The one hopeful note in the report was the slight check in the increase of the jobless indicated by figures for the first part of April.

Although this picture of unemployment presented by the American Federation of Labor is admittedly a "gloomy" one it is brightened a little by the fact that the continuance of many wage levels established last year are helping to maintain business. "Unless this buying power is cut away by further unemployment or wage reductions," the A. F. of L. said, "it is bound in the end to restore productive activity."

Following is the text of the American Federation of Labor's report on unemployment:

"Trade union figures show a slight upturn in employment in April. The per cent of union members unemployed declined from 17.2 per cent in March to 16.7 per cent in the early part of April (weighted figures). This improvement brings the figure almost back to the level of February when 16.6 per cent were unemployed. Last year in April only 9.8 per cent of the membership were unemployed.

"In March this year, unemployment was still increasing. Trade union figures for early April show the first check in the tide of new unemployment which has risen steadily since last September.

"Our estimate of unemployment in the United States indicates that the increase in unemployment in March meant a loss of jobs for 109,000 persons. Unemployment rose from 11,123,000 in February to 11,232,000 in March.

"This March increase is unusual except in depression years for the spring busy season usually creates several hundred thousand jobs.

"In March last year more than 400,000 persons went back to work. Declines in manufacturing industries where 44,000 were laid off in March this year and in building where employment dropped by 10,000 were particularly striking since these two industries last year added 180,000 to their payrolls in the month of March. Retail trade which took on 129,000 workers in March last year added only 21,000 this year.

"Comparing employment in March this year with the number at work in March 1937 we find that there are 2,055,000 fewer persons at work in industry and agriculture.

"Since the number of persons seeking jobs has increased by more than 500,000 since last year, unemployment is higher by 2,500,000 today than it was in March last year.

"Relief rolls and WPA jobs are providing for only a small part of this army of new unemployed. At the end of March 1938, 2,950,000 persons were employed on the Works Program which compares with 2,560,000 for the last week of March 1937. Thus less than 400,000 of new unemployed have found work on WPA. Relief rolls in March 1938 are estimated at 2,000,000 cases, 317,000 above last year when the figure stood at 1,683,000.

"Analyzing the 2,055,000 whose jobs have been lost since last year (comparing March 1938 with March 1937) we find the 1938 unemployment centers in the manufacturing industries, and chiefly in the so-called heavy industries.

"Over half the present unemployment is in those industries manufacturing durable goods, such as iron and steel machinery, transportation equipment and building materials.

"Another quarter of these unemployed are recruited from other manufacturing industries, those producing non-durable goods such as food and clothing.

"The Labor Department reports 1,036,600 fewer at work in durable goods factories, 586,600 fewer in non-durable goods factories.

"In comparison with these drastic declines in producing industries, layoffs in distributing industries have been very much smaller: Railroads, 172,000; Retail Trade, 181,000; Wholesale Trade, 46,000; Federal Government, 20,000. Service industries and farms are employing more this year than last—19,000 and 40,000 respectively. Another basic production industry, building, is employing 154,000 less than last year.

"These figures show that drastic cuts in production are responsible for our present unemployment. Distribution is still at relatively high levels and workers buying power still presents the chief bright spot in this gloomy picture."

Your Cooperation Still Necessary

The struggle of A. F. of L. Labor Union No. 20977 Cereal Workers and Allied Industries, affiliated with the National Council of Grain Processors, against the anti-union policy of the Post Company of Battle Creek, Mich., a subsidiary of General Foods Corporation, is receiving such whole-hearted support from organized labor generally that union members are confident of ultimate victory for justice for the employees of the company.

Following long continued opposition of the Post Company to enter into an agreement that would safeguard the rights of the employees, Federal Union No. 20977 announced on January 27 that it had placed the company on the unfair list and urged other A. F. of L. unions to assist them in their fight. The action of the Federal Labor Union was endorsed by the Battle Creek Federation of Labor and the National Grain Processors Council.

According to Meyer L. Lewis, president of the Grain Processors Council, General Foods Corporation, which it is alleged has manifested unwillingness to favor the unionization of its subsidiary, manufactures the following products: Post Toasties, Bakers Cocoanut, Bakers Chocolate, Minute Tapioca, Swans Down Cake Flour, Calumet Baking Powder, Log Cabin Syrup, Whole Bran Flakes, Grape Nuts, Grape Nut Flakes, Post's 40 % Bran Flakes, Instant Postum, Sanka, Maxwell House Coffee, Jell-O, Certo, LaFrance, Satina, Diamond Salt, Huskies, and other products.

Mr. Lewis pointed out that the products of W. K. Kellogg, General Mills and Ralston Purina, covering much the same field as those of General Foods Corporation and its subsidiary, the Post Company, are union made in accordance with A. F. of L. standards.

A. F. of L. Charters New Miners' Union

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has issued an International Charter to the Progressive Mine Workers of America with jurisdiction extending to the entire coal industry "on the American Continent," including mines, coal washers, processing plants and coke ovens.

At its Winter meeting in Miami, Florida, last February, the Executive Council revoked the charter of the United Mine Workers of America, one of the rebel unions which formed the Committee for Industrial Organization in 1935, following the overwhelming defeat of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and his associates, in the Atlantic City A. F. of L. convention on an organizational question.

Have Union Label tattooed on your pocketbook as a gentle reminder.

C. of C. Ignores Labor's Gesture

THE U. S. Chamber of Commerce at its recent session in the nation's capital was presented with an unusual opportunity to make an approach to friendliness for organized labor and thereby set in motion the machinery to soften the bitterness that characterizes industrial relations in many parts of our country. But what the New York Times calls "Business in Convention" utterly failed to grasp its opportunity.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session in Washington during the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, in a statement setting forth the "basic aims and objectives of the Federation" upheld private initiative, private ownership, private property, and a fair profit for those who own and operate our system of production and distribution.

Declaring that the "working people must be accorded the right to organize and bargain collectively" the Executive Council pointed out that "Labor and capital can cooperate, develop efficiency and production through labor organizations developed by the workers and through the organization of industry as developed by industrial management," adding:

"Through the development of team work between industry and labor, many economic wrongs can be righted, many of industry's legislative burdens can be remedied, and the maximum of service which industry and labor may render can be given the entire nation.

With this statement of fundamentals as a basis the Executive Council invited industry to "discard the weapons of industrial warfare," urged the "substitution of cooperation and understanding for industrial strife," and pledged labor's support for peace and progress in industry.

But the Chamber of Commerce adopted an ambiguous resolution saying that "management and labor should work together without recourse to the Federal Government" on certain things of "common concern." Another resolution advocated the repeal of the National Labor Relations Act, which, even though it is being badly administered, guarantees by law the right of the workers to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and whose retention as a Federal law is one of the demands of the American Federation of Labor.

There was no mention of organized labor, no mention of trade unionism, no mention of collective bargaining, no condemnation of company unions, labor spies, strikebreaking thugs, or tear gas and other forms of terrorism by private police in labor disputes.

Even the conservative Washington Post, which has not been sparing in its criticism of the National Labor Relations Act, strongly condemned the Chamber's demand for the abolition of that measure. "It is already evident, thanks to the courts," the Post said, "that future administration of this law will be more even-handed. For organized employers to press for outright repeal of the measure under these circumstances inevitably discourages the cooperative attitude that is so desirable for recovery."

Nearly four million members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are employed by thousands of progressive business men which have long since recognized that organized labor on a nationwide scale is here to stay and who have found that trade unions based on agreements democratically negotiated and faithfully observed can be of great assistance in working out industry's problems. These problems cannot be solved in an area deluged with distrust. The American Federation

of Labor, through its Executive Council, tried to remove the obstacles to friendly industrial relations and pave the way for cooperation between management and the workers.

It is regretted that the U. S. Chamber of Commerce assumed a negative attitude toward the Federation's constructive proposals.

Victimizing the Jobless

THE tendency of relief agencies to refuse relief adequate to enable the economically helpless unemployed and their dependents to live decently, and without the suffering that inevitably accompanies destitution, is brought before the footlights by the deplorable and unnecessary condition in St. Louis, Missouri, relative to the payment of rent for those on relief rolls.

State authorities and city authorities blame each other for the non-payment of rent, which has not been paid since last September. During all of this time in the neighborhood of 8,000 families, involving 20,000 persons, on direct relief have suffered the daily fear of eviction.

Formerly rent for those on relief was paid by the city of St. Louis, at a cost of about \$43,000 a month.

The direct relief group consists of those families who have no one able to meet the requirements imposed for employment on Works Progress Administration projects. These families are reported to be "those of widows who cannot leave their children for jobs, people too old for jobs but not old enough for old age assistance, and families where the men are physically handicapped."

In addition there are a considerable number of WPA workers with large families whose wages are insufficient to meet all of their needs and an added number of those who have jobs in private industry but are not paid enough to support their families.

Although it is reported that throughout the period in which rents have not been paid landlords have refrained from resorting to wholesale eviction, relief workers emphasize the nervous strain of families constantly living under the threat of eviction. The strain, it is claimed, has affected their health materially.

In a number of instances in which eviction has been ordered, the victims have found shelter with relatives, or with others on relief. Frequently families have been divided by this method among several households.

The unemployed and their dependents are the victims of a maladjusted social order for which society as a whole is entirely responsible. Society has the power to readjust the social order on an ethical basis so that every individual shall enjoy an abundant life as the result of his labor. It is therefore axiomatic that society, which has the power and the duty to remedy the deplorable unemployment condition but refuses to do so, should end such victimization of the unemployed and their dependents such as exists in St. Louis, and in other cities, and provide them with funds sufficient to enable them to live in decency and comfort.

The words, "Social Security," have become popular in the last five or ten years. Actually, the right and duty of a community to protect its members is as old as the records of men. Primitive tribes had rules and customs to assure the safety of all.

Unions Victims of Board's Bias

WHEN a man of Judge Joseph A. Padway's unquestioned reputation and ability assails the National Labor Relations Board as being biased, it is time that all Americans who have a vital interest in this board should take heed.

A board appointed by a federal administration is supposed to render decisions and conduct hearings in such a manner that its fairness can not be doubted.

Recently Judge Padway presented his charges before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Judge Padway is the Federation's counsel.

Among the recent decisions of the board reviewed and discussed by Judge Padway before the council were those in the cases of the Zenite Metal Corp., of Indianapolis, Ind.; National Motor Bearing Co., of Oakland, Cal.; Carrollton Metal Products Co., of Carrollton, O.; Ward Baking Co., Baltimore, Md.; Cutler Hammer Co., Milwaukee, Wis., and Consolidated Edison Co., New York City.

Judge Padway's conclusions follow:

"These decisions indicate a strong tendency by the Board to assume jurisdiction to regulate and control the normal activities of labor unions which never was contemplated by the National Labor Relations Act.

"We find the board has gone far afield of its original functions in these respects:

"1—It has invalidated existing contracts entered into between employers and labor unions.

"2—It has directed employers not to enter into contracts because a complaint was pending.

"3—It has ordered employers to abstain from recognizing the union of a majority of employes because charges have been filed by a rival union.

"4—It has set aside the choice of a majority of the workers registered in an election held and supervised by the board's own staff.

"5—It has called formal hearings tending to disrupt existing contractual relations between an employer and the union representing a majority of employes because a rival union has filed a petition for a hearing.

"We view this succession of recent rulings with great apprehension. If such rulings are to continue, then compulsory arbitration by Government decree has become a reality. This doctrine, which is abhorrent to organized labor, which it has traditionally opposed and which is inimical to its welfare, is being saddled upon labor through the administration of a law intended to protect freedom in the exercise of labor's rights.

"To make matters worse, there is a strong feeling on the part of the overwhelming numbers of the organized labor movement that the 'arbitration tribunal' has not only taken jurisdiction never intended for it, but that the arbitrators are, through preconceived economic bias, committed to principles which definitely control many of the decisions.

"While the board's orders are directed to the employers, the truth is that the unions are the victims of this bias. We recognize the fact that there are employers who refuse to accept the principle of 'freedom of organization' by labor and refuse to accept the principle of collective bargaining. But there are numbers of employers who have recognized and

accepted these principles and have entered into contracts with American Federation of Labor unions, only to have harsh and unwarranted rulings inflicted upon them merely because they were 'in the middle' of a rival or jurisdictional dispute.

"The great danger in the present situation, as I see it, is the possible resultant loss to labor of the benefits and advantages of the Wagner act.

"The substantive provisions of that Act are sound and must be preserved until employers accept them unequivocally. But constant and continued mal-administration may bring about a popular revulsion against the entire act.

"I want to point out that antipathy to the present administration of the Act already is asserting itself by the fostering of repressive legislation against the interests of labor. In a number of State legislatures and city councils measures have been introduced to impair the right to strike or peacefully picket in furtherance of a strike. In many communities petitions are being circulated among the citizens for a referendum on the same subject.

"It would be monstrous, indeed, if mal-administration of the law which was enacted to free labor should result in shackling it.

"The present situation is causing deep concern throughout the whole structure of the American Federation of Labor. To save the heart of the law and protect the interests of labor, it may be necessary that the administration features of the Wagner Act be re-defined by the Congress of the United States and the Act so amended as to require the National Labor Relations Board to function in accord with the spirit and purpose of the Act.

"Labor cannot afford to be subject to the rulings of administrators who constantly substitute their own peculiar economic points of view for the plain provisions and the spirit of the law.

CIO Favors Filipinos to Man American Ships

• One of the legislative mysteries in the nation's capital is the ardent support which the CIO seamen's representatives are giving to the bill providing for the naturalization of Filipino seamen.

"According to estimates, there are approximately 2,000 Filipinos anxiously waiting for jobs in the American Merchant Marine that they cannot fill at the present time because of their status as persons ineligible to citizenship," said Paul Scharrenberg, A. F. of L. representative, in commenting on the position of the CIO group.

"If the CIO-pronounced bill is enacted into law," Mr. Scharrenberg added, "these 2,000 Filipinos will replace 2,000 American citizen seamen who will then join their countless unemployed brothers already on relief in New York and elsewhere.

"These CIO seamen's representatives seem to be quite unable to see themselves as others see them. Almost in the same breath while they are pleading for the Filipinos, they cry aloud for their own unemployed. Mr. Jack Lawrenson, one of the prominent CIO spokesmen, asserted at a hearing in the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, that there are five American seamen to every job today. Yet, they seem to have greater sympathy for Filipino seamen than for unemployed American citizen seamen.

"Who can solve this mystery?"

A ruffled mind makes a restless pillow.—Charlotte Bronte.

When Youth Goes to Work

ROBERT PARK MAC HATTON

(From the American Federationist)

AT what age does American youth go to work? The answer to this question has a significance to many of the complex phases of American democracy. Educational authorities, organized labor, social welfare agencies, employers, the unemployed, and various administrative units of the Federal and State governments, in the answer to this question may find something of material value to guide their future policies and actions.

In the light of this significance, the importance of a recent survey by the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, covering this very subject will be readily seen. The Commission, in 1935, set out to find by personal investigation in the field exactly what problems confront our youth and what attitudes youth holds toward a variety of subjects that have assumed increasing importance in recent years.

During the course of the survey, 13,528 young people, between the ages of 16 and 24 years, were interviewed by carefully selected and trained investigators. The State of Maryland was chosen for the survey only after careful and deliberate consideration. Every effort was made, and every possible precaution taken, to make the investigation as representative of the state as possible and the commission and its staff are convinced that the sampling is truly representative. In fact, a set of substantial reasons may be cited to show that the survey may, within reasonable limitations, be taken as fairly representative of youth throughout our nation.

Whether this is so depends largely upon two factors: To what extent is Maryland a typical state; and, to what extent are the characteristics of the sample to the characteristics of the national youth population. Answering the latter question first, differences in characteristics are all within the allowable errors due to sampling, with the exception of farm youth and youth of foreign or mixed parentage. In the former there is a difference of 4.5 per cent, 25.5 per cent of the national youth living on farms, while in the sample only 21 per cent are farm youth. Concerning the parentage of youth, the national picture shows 29.9 per cent with one or both parents of foreign birth, while in the sample but 13.1 per cent fall in this category.

Supporting the contention that Maryland is a typical state may be cited the fact that of the last 14 presidential elections, Maryland has voted for the successful candidate in all but one; there are the metropolitan area of Baltimore, the suburban areas about Washington, the rolling farm lands of central Maryland, the southern rural counties, the mountains in the west, and, across Chesapeake Bay there is the Eastern Shore with its truck farms, fishing fleets and canneries. Industry and commerce, agriculture and other pursuits are widely represented and it is for these and a variety of other reasons that the Commission believes that the survey may be said to be fairly representative of youth of the nation as a whole, that the youth of Maryland are not only young Marylanders, but young Americans as well.

It seems superfluous to state that, inasmuch as the Commission had nothing to prove, no axe to grind, the greatest care was exercised in the endeavor to have the investigation a true reflection of those factors affecting youth, its problems and its attitudes. In view of this the investigation

of youth at work brought out some highly interesting, and withal enlightening information which should be carefully studied by leaders in every walk of life.

For instance, it found that of 8,023 young people between the ages of 16 and 24 years, who were, or had been previously employed at full time jobs, more than half had gone to work before reaching the age of 18 years. The figures actually show that one of every two girls, and two of every three boys had obtained their first full-time job before reaching the above age. Of greater significance even is the fact that more than one-fourth of the boys and more than one-sixth of the girls had left school and gone to work before reaching the age of 16 years.

Perhaps the most significant of all is the fact that the investigators, delving a little deeper into the matter, discovered 109 young people who had started to work on full-time jobs when they were but 12 years old or even younger.

That any child is allowed to leave school to take on a full-time job before he has gone beyond the age of 12 years is something to give pause to the individual interested in the promotion of human welfare and the preservation of our democratic ideals.

If they do nothing else, these figures show most decidedly that child labor is still with us. Much has been said in recent years concerning child labor, and much, also, accomplished. But when, out of a representative sample of some 8,000 boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 24 years, it is found that at least one out of every five, 1, 751 to be exact, had secured their first full-time employment before reaching the age of 16 and that some of these had started work at the age of 12 or even younger, there is no other conclusion to be drawn.

Place of residence apparently mattered little, if we except small towns. Of the total number that had gone to work before reaching 16 years, 609 came from farms, 332 from villages, 110 from small towns, and 710 from cities.

Universal education is a well recognized principle of the democratic scheme of things as existing in the United States. The abolition of child labor is, on the part of an intelligent citizenry, an equally well-recognized principle. Effective enforcement of compulsory school attendance laws will do much toward keeping children from the labor market, pending the final and complete abolition of child labor. And, incidentally, the effective enforcement of such laws will provide those who, because of social and economic reasons are perhaps most in need of it, the training necessary for the later business of functioning in a democracy.

That there are many disadvantages attendant upon the evil of leaving school and going to work at so early an age is well recognized. In this connection, some of the findings of the survey may be of pertinent interest. Among other things investigators discovered a very marked relationship between low grade attainment at the time of leaving school and the amount of pay the worker received. While doubtless a number of the youth left school to go to work because of failure to make proper progress in their education, this could not have been the most outstanding reason. The following table is, therefore, of material importance to all interested in education, in child labor, in raising our standards of living as reflected by purchasing power and earning capacity, and finally, in the general welfare of the country as a whole.

**Median Weekly Wages and Hours of Employed Out-of-School Youth
—By Grade Completed**

School Grade Completed	Weekly Median Wage	Weekly Median Hours
Less than 6th Grade.....	\$ 7.84	50.5
6th Grade	8.75	44.9
7th Grade	9.27	48.7
8th Grade	10.89	42.3
9th Grade	13.19	45.0
10th or 11th Grade.....	14.51	42.4
12th Grade or High School Graduate.....	15.38	42.5
1 year beyond High School.....	15.71	42.0
2 or 3 years beyond High School.....	19.74	42.3
4 or more years beyond High School.....	22.23	41.5

Number of youth represented in above table—5,579.

This table shows two very definite trends and we may draw the conclusions that the more schooling youth receive, the more will they be paid and the less hours will they have to work. It is based on the experience of 5,579 young people who were employed at the time of the interviews so that it may be said to be fairly representative.

From the above it may be reasonably concluded that the youth who completes his high school education will have twice the earning capacity of the one who chooses, or is forced, to leave school before completing the sixth grade, and approximately fifty per cent more earning capacity than the one who leaves school at the time of completing his elementary education. By the same token, the youth who finishes his education with a college degree is able to earn almost three times the amount of the one who does not complete the sixth grade.

Of further interest in the above table is the general information that concerns itself with wages and hours. If the forty-hour week be taken as the basis for discussion, it will be seen that this standard is not met in any instance. Likewise, if a \$15 minimum weekly wage be taken as standard, it will be seen that this minimum is not met in six out of ten instances. In analysing the above figures, it must not be forgotten that all the youth in question were between the ages of 16 and 24 years, that they were all working, and that many of them had been working a considerable number of years.

In this connection it is interesting to note that almost half of the employed youth considered themselves underpaid, while only a fraction more than one per cent stated they felt they were being overpaid. The majority, represented by an exact 53 per cent, stated they were paid what the job was worth, although, fortunately, many did not thereby imply that they were satisfied with their jobs. In fact, one out of every five explicitly stated that although the job he was doing was sufficiently well paid, he was worthy of better work and consequently higher pay. The greatest numbers expressing themselves as underpaid were found among those classifications with higher median weekly wages: professional and technical workers, and semi-skilled workers.

On the other hand, when all youth interviewed during the survey are taken into account, we find that two out of every three (65.7 per cent) had the very definite opinion that wages in general are too low. One of every eight had formed no opinion about the question, while just slightly more than one out of every five (21.9 per cent) stated it as his belief that

wages were not too low. One interesting item brought to light by the investigators was the fact that as the youth grew in age and responsibilities increased, there was a greater inclination to believe that wages were inadequate. Thus, among sixteen-year-olds, only 58 per cent believed wages should be higher while 16 per cent expressed themselves as having no opinion in the matter. On the other hand, of the youths that had reached the age of 24 years, more than 72 per cent expressed the conviction that wages were too low, while the number expressing no opinion had dwindled to six per cent.

Of the almost 9,000 youth who expressed themselves as believing wages were too low, a total of 6,027 suggested means by which the level of wages might best be raised. The following tables summarizes their opinions:

Means of Raising Wages Suggested by Youth Believing Them Too Low

Means Suggested	Percentage of Youth
Government regulation -----	39.3
Labor Unions -----	24.3
Individual effort -----	10.3
New economic system -----	4.1
Employers' initiative -----	3.7
Combinations and other means -----	18.3

Total number of youth making suggestions—6,027.

Government regulation leads the list being suggested by four out of every ten. Approximately one in four believed wage levels could best be raised by action on the part of organized labor, while the rugged individualist of the era of the late 'twenties was represented by one youth in every ten.

Some significance must be attached to the fact that four out of every ten of our young people would look to the government to raise wages. Only four in every hundred expressed their belief that the most feasible solution to our economic ills, as reflected in low wages, would be the scrapping of our present economic system and the substitution of a new order, while ten times that number were willing to enlarge the powers of government to the extent that it could raise wages.

Translated into a broader interpretation, this undoubtedly means that a substantial, and probably increasing, proportion of our young people is looking to the government for a solution of the economic problems that beset them as individuals. The truth of this interpretation is borne out by answers to other questions and is more fully recognized when it is realized that a great majority of the young people had formed opinions largely from experiences of their own, as was clearly demonstrated by many of their answers. Frequent favorable references to the NRA were made by those favoring government action to raise wages.

In order to ascertain the reaction of youth concerning the functions of government, each one interviewed was requested to express whatever ideas he might have concerning a number of current government problems. In this connection, although but 6,000 youth gave some suggestions for raising wages, a total of 9,954 or 73.6 per cent of all interviewed, favored government regulation of minimum wages and maximum hours. Though this may appear somewhat contradictory when considered in relation to the suggestions as to the best means of raising wages, it must be remembered that in the former question the youth had a choice from a great

variety of possible solutions. The latter question concerned itself only with whether the individual interviewed favored or opposed government regulation of wages and hours, considering present circumstances, prospects, and other factors. One out of every seven interviewed (14.2 per cent) stated flatly that the government had no business undertaking regulation of wages and hours, while one in every eight (12.2 per cent) held no opinion.

Surprisingly enough, place of residence seemed to exert no influence insofar as concerned the proportions of those opposing Federal regulation, 14.5 per cent of the city youth opposing such regulation, while town, village and farm youth, respectively, registered opposition as follows: 14.9 per cent, 14.2 per cent, and 14.3 per cent. On the other hand less than five per cent of the urban youth held no opinion in the matter, while the number of town, village, and farm youth having no opinion increased progressively until those in the last classification totaled 23.2 per cent.

Definite opinions were also expressed as to just how far government regulation should go. Of the 9,954 youth who favored such regulation, virtually three out of four (72.8 per cent) believed it should extend to all business, not only such as may be classed as "big." This, again, would seem to indicate that young people more and more are looking to a strong central government to guard the national welfare as reflected by their own individual experiences and circumstances. Some of those interviewed went even further and interviewers reported up a number of occasions receiving such statements as the following:

"It (government) should also regulate rents, food, clothing, and other things."

"They (government) should take care of everything."

"Government should control the whole country, it's the best thing."

"The government knows best how to run business."

Those opposing government regulation, although a decided minority, were equally emphatic in their expressions, though in the opposite direction.

Age apparently exerted no material influence on the answer to the question of government regulation, the sixteen-year-olds and the twenty-four-year-olds showing exactly the same percentage favoring regulation (74.4 per cent), while those of intermediate ages varied by, at most, 2.3 per cent. When looking at the answers from the standpoint of race, it is found that least opposition to regulation existed among the colored youth, a total of but six per cent of them considering regulation to be outside the sphere of government action.

In view of the reaction to the question of regulation of wages and hours, it is interesting to note the reaction to the question of whether the Government should permit child labor. For purposes of the survey child labor involved only the gainful employment of children 14 and 15 years of age, and excluded after-school employment in non-hazardous occupations. Only a negligible proportion (3.5 per cent) regarded the matter of child labor as of no concern to the government, while even less (2.3 per cent) had formed no opinion. The vast majority remaining was equally divided, 46.9 per cent of all youth interviewed expressed a belief that under no circumstances should child labor be permitted while 47.3 per cent asserted it should be allowed under certain circumstances. The proportion of youth who considered child labor as being outside the purview of government was found to be largest on the farm and smallest in the city, while when considered from the standpoint of religious affiliation of parents, it was found that the smallest opposition to government regula-

tion of child labor was registered by youth of Jewish faith, and greatest opposition by those whose parents had no religious affiliation whatever. It is also interesting to note that, as the occupation of the youth's father descended from the upper to the lower income levels, there occurred a progressive increase in the proportion of youth believing that child labor is an individual or family concern, rather than one belonging to government.

Of those who believe that child labor should be permissible under certain circumstances, three-quarters stated that it should be allowed only when the family actually needs help. An additional ten per cent asserted that children of 14 and 15 years of age might go to work if further school progress proved impossible. Of the remaining 15 per cent, half believed that the child should be allowed to go to work if he wanted to earn his own money. The remainder stated a variety of circumstances under which they thought child labor permissible.

From the nature of the answers received it would appear that there is a definite tendency among many who oppose child labor under any circumstances, to believe that the government most decidedly has a responsibility that goes beyond mere supervision to see that children receive an education. This tendency is perhaps best illustrated by verbatim quotations from many of the youth. A few follow:

"If the family is dependent upon a child, it is the government's responsibility, and not the child's."

"A youth belongs in school. The government should help the family."

"Let the government help support the family so the child can go to school."

"All children should finish high school."

Undoubtedly these statements and many others reflect an attitude, perhaps not clearly thought out as yet, that the government, with billions to spend annually, owes to the youth of the nation a guarantee of sufficient education to fit them more properly for later duties. And, furthermore, this schooling should be obtainable under some degree of security. Taken all in all, it would appear to sum up to this: If necessary, family subsidies should be provided to assure proper schooling to the growing generation.

During the course of the survey, the results of which are shortly to be published by the American Council on Education, many other phases of American youth were studied. Among these were included youth at home, youth in school, youth at play, and youth and the church, in addition to the study of youth at work.

Building Trade Reports Large Gains

Showing a greater than usual seasonal increase, construction contracts in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky mountains rose 91 per cent in March over the February volume, the F. W. Dodge Corporation, building statisticians, reports.

With the boost the figures closely approached the level of March, 1937.

Total for the month was \$226,918,000 for all classes of construction against \$118,945,000 in February and \$231,246,000 in March, 1937.

Residential building, amounting to \$79,396,000, was 98 per cent ahead of the previous month. The volume was down 12 per cent from March last year, but in contrast, the survey pointed out, January residential contracts were 54 per cent under the same month last year and February 36 per cent behind.

"Increase FHA mortgage applications and numerous planned large-scale housing projects," said the survey, "have not yet been reflected in the contract record, and these factors give promise of continued rise in contract volume in later months."²²

Federal Trade Commission's New Power

ON March 22, Congress gave the Federal Trade Commission added power to deal with unfair business practices and to protect consumers.

Previous to the enactment of this law the Commission, under a Supreme Court decision, could take action against a business concern carrying on unfair practices to promote its product only if it could show that a competitor was injured. The Commission is now given power to serve a complaint upon a business concern using any unfair method of competition or unfair or deceptive act or practice in commerce declared by the statute to be illegal. This is expected to extend the powers of the Commission from those of an enforcer of fair competition between business concerns to a defender of consumers generally, a particularly important provision in dealing with false advertising.

False advertising is defined as any which misleads in any material respect, either through statements or suggestions that the product will accomplish what it will not, through failure to disclose any material fact, bearing on the claims made for the product. It includes "representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, sound, or any combination thereof." Thus the radio, newspaper, magazine, billboard, telephone, telegram, letter, pamphlet, handbill, circular, etc., are undoubtedly covered as means of making representations and suggestions which are misleading or fail to inform as to "the consequences which may result from the use of the commodity" in question.

An exception made in the phrase "other than labeling" is explained by the fact that labeling and condemnation through seizure proceedings of foods and drugs remains, where it has always rested, with the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

A penalty of not more than \$5,000 may be levied for each violation of a cease and desist order affirmed by a circuit court decree or for violation of a cease and desist order which has not been appealed to the circuit court within 60 days after the order was issued. It is the duty of the Department of Justice to bring suit, if necessary, to collect these penalties.

The Commission may seek a court injunction whenever it has reason to believe that enjoining the false advertiser "would be to the interest of the public" and the injunction may be obtained even before the advertisement has been disseminated, if the Commission has reason to believe that the dissemination is about to take place.

Special criminal penalties are applicable to false advertisers of a food, drug, device, or cosmetic which "may be injurious to health" and to false advertisers who disseminate an advertisement "with the intent to defraud or mislead," regardless of whether the product is or is not injurious to health. First offenders may be fined up to \$5,000 or imprisoned up to six months, or both. In subsequent offenses the fine may be not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

The publisher, radio-broadcast licensee, or agency or medium for the dissemination of false advertisements is not liable under the criminal penalties unless he is the "manufacturer, packer, distributor or seller" of the product advertised or unless he has refused to supply, when requested by the Commission, the name and address of the concern which caused him to disseminate the advertisement.

As Henry Miller, attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, points out "the Act plainly commands scrupulous honesty and above-board deal-

ing." Citing Supreme Court decisions on unfair methods and false statements as "helpful guides to the legal standards of business conduct," he believes that "business generally will support these sound precepts. They can be relied upon as promoting the best interests of industry as well as those of the public."

Government Interference With Banking

THE organized bankers of the United States are loud and persistent protesters against "Government interference" with the allegedly inherent right of banks and other financial agencies to lend money to business men, for whom bank credit is necessary under our system of production and distribution. The bankers are especially voluble at the present time because of the increased demand for Government credit from small business men in order that the business recession may be checked and the wheels of industrial progress accelerated.

The development of "Government interference" with banking ever since the depression began in 1929 has been the inevitable corollary to the unquestioned failure of bankers to provide adequate credit for many classes of business men, from the railroad industry down the line to private industry in general. The truth is exemplified by President Roosevelt's action in setting up a committee headed by Secretary of the Treasurer Morgenthau to make a thorough study of the question of providing credit relief for small business men, who from the point of numbers, are the largest group in our industrial and commercial life. The President decided to appoint the committee after reading a digest of the proceedings of the small business men's conference recently held in Washington and letters received by the White House and the Department of Commerce following the conference. The complaints voiced in the conference and in the correspondence almost universally cited the lack of adequate credit provided by bankers.

It was charged that banks demanded too large collateral as security for loans and that too limited provisions are made by bankers for loans against warehouse receipts, inventories, orders in hand, accounts receivable, machinery, equipment, buildings and other real estate.

Small retail dealers especially emphasized refusal of the banks to provide them with working capital to clear up past indebtedness and pay accumulated taxes, with the fear expressed that if loans were not obtained in the near future they would be obliged to liquidate their funds for future operations.

Small companies also emphasized their inability to secure from the bankers funds for the installation of new machinery and plant expansion. It was also charged that in many instances, due to the inability to obtain banking accommodations many concerns were forced to go to small loan companies and pay them extortionate interest.

Observers believe that the President will request Congress to make legislative provision for extending credit relief to small business men, and that Congress will enact the legislation.

This new government "interference" with banking will be brought about not because the Government desires to enlarge its money lending activities but because of the failure of our bankers to provide necessary credit to a considerable portion of our business men. Under such a condition loans by the Government seem to be absolutely necessary.

Mine Blast Causes Kept Secret

FORTY-FIVE human beings were blasted into eternity last month by an explosion in a mine operated by the Red Jacket Coal Corporation near Hanger, Va. A volcano of flame, rocks, mine cars and mangled bodies were belched from the mine mouth with a roar that staggered people a mile away.

It was another in a long series of mine disasters which periodically have shocked the country. The newspapers reported the harrowing consequences, but carefully avoided mentioning what caused the catastrophe.

Responsibility for determining the causes rests squarely on the shoulders of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, and particularly on Daniel Harrington, chief of the bureau's safety section, which is charged with the duty of preventing mine accidents and investigating them when they occur.

But Harrington told newsmen that the bureau will stick to its inviolable rule of keeping secret its report on the Red Jacket disaster, and, as in all former cases, will show the report only to the owners of the mine in which men were killed.

The public will not be taken into the bureau's confidence, and hundreds of thousands of miners will not be told the facts which might save them from similar disasters.

Harrington gave two amazing reasons for this secrecy.

"If we made our mine accident inspection reports public," he said, "they might get into the hands of shyster lawyers."

It was pointed out to him that the only use lawyers could make of the reports would be as an aid in collecting from the mine companies some recompense for the widows and orphans of the slain miners. Harrington waved that argument aside, and still insisted that the bureau reports will not be made public.

His other "alibi" was that the bureau has to cooperate with the mine owners or they will not cooperate with it. "If we publish reports telling why disasters occurred in mines," he said, "they won't let our inspectors into the mines, and we have no legal power to compel them to do so."

Harrington admitted that the bureau has opposed every proposal that Congress give it power to inspect mines, regardless of the owners' "cooperation." He justified this stand by saying that "you can't force anyone to maintain safe conditions, but must depend on education and publicity."

He did not explain, however, how "publicity" can stop mine disasters if the bureau will not give the public the facts obtained by investigation of such disasters.

Despite this tight-clamped lid of secrecy, some facts about the Red Jacket holocaust were obtained.

Reliable reports said that the mine was not "rock dusted," and, therefore, had no protection against the coal dust explosion.

"Rock dusting" is a safety method developed by the Bureau of Mines, which has often pointed out that no serious coal dust explosion can occur if this simple and inexpensive method is used. As the name implies, it consists of sprinkling unburnable rock rust on the mine walls and floor, covering dangerous coal dust.

If the Red Jacket mine failed to use this safeguard, the owners criminally violated the bureau's instructions and killed 45 men, just to save less than 1 cent a ton on the cost of their coal. Yet that shocking fact will be locked up in the bureau's secret report to the mine owners.

Another report says that L. E. Woods, president of the Red Jacket Coal Corporation, was head of the New England Fuel and Transportation Company when it had an explosion which killed 97 men in its mine at Everettville, W. Va.

C. P. Kelly, chief mine inspector of the Virginia State Department of Labor, could expose the reasons for the Red Jacket disaster, but is not likely to do so. Authorities say that the Virginia mine inspection law and inspection personnel are "the most putrid of any in the country."

160 New York City Hotels and Five A. F. of L. Unions Sign Voluntary Arbitration Pact

An agreement providing for arbitration of differences between the Hotel Association of New York City and a group of American Federation of Labor unions affiliated with the Hotel employees Organization Committee recently was signed in the office of the State Labor Relations Board. The pact was reported to affect 60,000 workers in 160 major hotels.

Rev. Dr. John P. Boland, chairman of the board, said the agreement was a "momentous step" in labor relations and marked the culmination of negotiations conducted with the assistance of the board since early last Fall.

The unions involved include the Hotel and Club Employees Union; the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance Local 6; Bartenders International League of America; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3, and the International Union of Operating Engineers, Locals 94 and 94-A.

The agreement will function through a labor manager appointed by the hotel association and one representing the unions. There will also be an impartial arbitrator to whom disputes not settled by direct consultation will be submitted for adjudication.

Sidney E. Cohn, counsel for the unions, said the 160 hotels constitute one of the largest industries in New York City and represent a field which has long been governed by the open shop policy. He described the agreement as "the newest and greatest achievement of labor in recent years."

J. Rubin, director of the Hotel Employees Organization Committee, was convinced that the agreement opened the way for the "establishment of a general agreement covering wages, hours and working conditions, which will serve as a means of standardizing the conditions of hotel workers and stabilizing the hotel industry in general."

The agreement covers all classes of hotel employes, including waiters, chambermaids, elevator operators, bartenders, operating engineers, electricians and bell-boys.

Eight-Hour Day Decreed 350 Years Ago

An old document discovered at Bescancon by Commandant Allard, and published in the "Nord-Express" of Rheims, indicates that the eight-hour labor law was in existence 350 years ago.

The document, dated 1578, is a decree of Philip II regulating the work of miners in Burgundy, which, at that time, was under Spanish rule. The decree provided an eight-hour day in two periods of four hours each and states further that "if the work requires acceleration, it must be done by four workers working six hours each successively . . . each having 18 hours of rest out of every 24."

On holy days of obligation workers were to be paid their regular wages for the day, the decree stated; also "miners may choose a plot of ground for a home and garden, on the mine property, paying one 'sol' per year for rent" and "have a right to the dead timber on the property." Provision is made also for a "marchef" (commissary) on the premises where officials and inn-keepers may not "purchase provisions until the workers have been supplied."

Limiting Hours of Work for Men

ALL the states have laws regulating the hours of work for women and children but they have been slow in establishing regulations for men. However, during the past two years they have considerably extended regulation to additional classes of employment.

The constitutionality of laws limiting hours of labor as a valid exercise of the legislative power of states to protect the health and morals of citizens has been firmly established. However, the courts have viewed with uncertainty this type of legislation for men unless they agreed with its purposes. It has been upheld as applied to men in public employment, to work on public contracts, in private employments where public safety was directly affected, and in employments considered dangerous or unhealthy to workmen.

In 1898 the Supreme Court upheld the Utah eight-hour law for men working in mines and smelters and in 1917 it upheld the Oregon 10-hour law applying to all workers in factories. However, eight-hour legislation for men in general employment has not been passed up by the Supreme Court.

In 1937 Pennsylvania limited the employment of men and women to 44 hours a week. The act also provides for an eight hour day and a 5½ day week. It is not applicable to agricultural labor, domestic servants, or persons over 21 years of age earning \$25 a week or more in executive positions or in professional work. North Carolina in 1937 limited the hours of men to 10 per day and 55 per week. However, there are numerous exceptions and it is not applicable to those working for an employer having eight or fewer employes. In Utah an amendment to the Constitution was proposed authorizing the regulation of hours of men in factories. It will be voted on in the next election. Utah also amended its eight hour law for mines and smelters so that the eight hour period will be computed from the time the men leave the surface until they return. Colorado limited the hours of pharmacists so as not to exceed nine per day and 108 hours in any two consecutive weeks. Washington passed a law providing that the hours of work of domestic servants shall not be more than 60 per week, a break in the prevalent exemption of agricultural and domestic labor from such limitation. In 1935 Puerto Rico limited the hours of men to eight per day in agriculture as well as in industrial and commercial enterprises.

As of January 1, the following states have eight hour laws for men in mines and smelters: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. In Alaska a federal eight hour law applies to underground workers on leased mineral lands.

The following states have laws limiting the hours of railroad workers: Arizona (16 hours), Arkansas (8 hours), California (16 hours), Colorado (16 hours), Connecticut (8 hours), Florida (13 hours), Indiana (16 hours), Iowa (16 hours), Kansas (16 hours), Maryland (8 hours), Michigan (10 hours), Minnesota (16 hours), Montana (16 hours), Nebraska (16 hours), Nevada (16 hours), New Mexico (16 hours), New York (16 hours), North Carolina (10 hours), North Dakota (16 hours), Oregon (14 hours), Pennsylvania (8 hours), Puerto Rico (12 hours), South Dakota (16 hours), Texas (16 hours), Washington (16 hours), West Virginia (8 hours), Wisconsin (16 hours). The United States limits train operative employes to

16 hours and establishes (Adamson Act, 1916) a basic eight hour day beyond which they are paid time and one-half for overtime.

Many of the states above mentioned also limit the hours of men workers in electric light and power plants, in sawmills, on electric railroads, where compressed air is used, and in the telephone and telegraph industry.

The following states regulate the hours of men in manufacturing and mercantile establishments: Arizona (eight hours in laundries), California (nine hours in drug stores), Colorado (nine hours in drug stores), Georgia (10 hours in cotton and woolen mills), Maryland (10 hours in cotton and woolen mills, tobacco warehouses), Mississippi (10 hours in factories, workshops and canneries), Montana (eight hours in sugar refineries and retail stores), New York (10 hours in brickyards), North Carolina (10 hours in all employments), Oregon (10 hours in manufacturing, eight hours in sawmills and logging camps), Pennsylvania (eight hours in all employments) and South Carolina (10 hours in cotton and woolen mills).

A perusal of these laws shows how detailed and tedious is the process of forging standards of well being through legislation.

Agreement Protects 60,000 Cannery Workers

Positive assurance of labor peace in northern and central California's great fruit and canning industry has been realized by the blanket agreement between representatives of the American Federation of Labor cannery workers unions and the California Processors and Growers, Inc.

The unions affected are A. F. of L. Cannery Workers in San Francisco, north-Alameda County (Oakland), Santa Clara County, Sacramento area, Stockton area, Yuba and Sutter Counties, including Marysville, Richmond, Benecia, Rio Vista, Modesto and Kingsburg.

The blanket agreement, covering 60,000 cannery workers, is said to be the largest union contract ever negotiated in California. It recognizes the union (which is defined as meaning "the California State Federation of Labor and the cannery workers union which has adopted this agreement") as exclusive bargaining agent for the employees.

Hours are limited to a basic ten-hour day with an exception that on perishable products not more than 12 hours can be worked in any one day or not more than 66 hours in any one week without the payment of time and one-half for overtime.

Time and one-half will also be paid for all work done on Sunday, except in processing peas and asparagus which are short season crops and highly perishable.

There are also provisions for equitable rules governing seniority which in the main provide for preference to older, regular employees. The seniority rules do not apply to certain key employees, with regard to whom the management retains freedom of choice.

There is also a provision for the daily rotation of piece work among the employees when such rotation will not interfere with the efficiency of operation.

The wage rate was continued as in the pervious year, with the provision that a wage differential for rural plants would be given further consideration.

The new agreement, effective May 1, was signed in behalf of the California State Federation of Labor by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary, for the unions, and by William H. Hudson, president, and Ralph Henderson, secretary, for the California Processors and Growers, Inc., in behalf of the 91 canneries affiliated therewith.

"Small countries never can have too many friends or too few enemies."—Dr. Rudolf Holsti, Finnish Foreign Minister.

Why Child Labor Must Go!

MILLIONS of able bodied men walk the streets today seeking work, begging for work while children are forced to toil in various industries for mere pittance, not even enough money to buy wholesome food and keep them clothed properly.

And still efforts to end this vile condition meet all sorts of opposition in Washington. Powerful lobbies maintained by the industries which exploit child labor generally are successful in finding legislators willing to fight their cause with eloquence.

As long as any industry is permitted to maintain a large number of child workers, it is almost impossible to unionize it. The extremely low standards of pay and general working conditions are the most conspicuous results of the industrial exploitations of children.

This fact is dramatically demonstrated in the shrimp and tiff mining industries studied by the National Child Labor Committee during the summer and fall of 1937. Investigators for the Committee found that unionization has taken place in only two states, Mississippi and Alabama, where shrimp canning is an important industry. In these two states the Seafood Workers' Association of the Gulf Coast has gained moderate demands and few children are found working. Elsewhere along the Gulf of Mexico children make up an important part of the labor force in the shrimp cleaning and heading sheds. In sheds visited by investigators for the National Child Labor Committee, 25.9 per cent of the headers found were under 16 years of age, and 21.8 per cent were under 14. Of the pickers 12.1 per cent were under 16 and 5.4 per cent under 14. In many of the plants, children and adults alike stand on floors covered with water and slick with shrimp hulls. Their hands are eaten by the acid from the shrimp heads, and only in a few instances are gloves, or alum to counteract the acid, provided. Hours of work and pay are both uncertain, depending on the size of the shrimp catch. Work may begin as early as 3 a.m., continue for a few hours, and begin again in the later afternoon to last until 9 or 10 at night. Pay for the children was found to range from 5 to 25 cents an hour.

A situation even worse was found in the tiff, or barite, mines of Missouri. Barite is an increasingly important mineral used in the manufacture of many commercial articles, such as playing cards, window shades, paints, toothpaste, floor coverings, etc. Of the quantity produced in the United States, 57 per cent is mined in Missouri by hand methods. Each miner and his family is allocated an area to work and is paid by the ton for the tiff he is able to dig out of the ground. Children as young as ten years of age, and even one little girl of four, were found working in the "diggins." Earnings are so low that if the children do not work, whole families starve. Average earnings of child tiff miners were found to be \$2.87 a week, and average incomes from all sources for tiff mining families only \$1.74 per person. The inevitable result of these starvation wages is found in widespread disease, malnutrition and shockingly miserable housing. The high illiteracy rate reflects the failure of school attendance laws to function when children are used as bread winners.

Industrial homework offers another example of the way in which industries exploiting children evade the demands of organized labor and attack, indirectly, the wage levels and working conditions won in shops and factories. Under the industrial homework system, work is mailed or given out to individuals to be done in their homes, where, because of their isolation they are prevented from organizing and where they, not the employers, pay the expenses of space, light, heat and power. Children, as soon as they are able to perform simple operations, must join with their mothers to complete sufficient work to add a few cents to the weekly income of the family. Entire families must combine their labor for less than the reasonable hire of one. The Children's Bureau recently published a study of industrial homework in which the earnings of 1,370 families were reported. Of these, 48 per cent earned less than \$3.00, and 70 per cent less than \$5.00 a week.

The question of federal legislation to prevent the employment of children in those industries engaged in interstate commerce is again before Congress, and

the utmost public awareness is needed in order to insure the passage of a bill which will provide really effective regulation.

Whatever the demerits of other sections of the Wages and Hours Bill in the form in which it was sent back to Committee by the House of Representatives at the close of the special Congressional session, its child labor provisions were better than any that had, up to that time, been proposed. They prohibited the shipment in interstate commerce of goods from any establishment in which children under 16 years had been employed, or in which children under 18 had been employed in hazardous occupations. The most undesirable exemptions which had been included in earlier drafts of the bill were eliminated or modified. Administration was to be in the hands of the Children's Bureau and was to be carried out through a system of employment certificates in the issuance of which state and federal agencies would cooperate.—(The new wage and hour bill written and supported by the American Federation of Labor contains these same provisions.)

Legislation of the type embodied in the final draft of the Wages and Hours Bill is modeled after the first Federal Child Labor Law which was found to be extremely successful during the brief period that it was in force. Another sort of legislation, of which the Wheeler-Johnson Bill which has been passed by the Senate is the best example, is modeled after the federal law regulating the interstate shipment of prison-made goods. Such a law would require supplementary legislation by each of the states and would depend for enforcement upon prosecution for violations rather than prevention of the illegal employment of children.

Although immediate federal legislation is needed to protect those child laborers who can be reached under the existing powers of Congress, it would not obviate the need for complete ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, since only one-fourth of the employed children are to be found in interstate commerce industries. Moreover, statistics compiled by the United States Children's Bureau show that the proportion of children entering manufacturing and mechanical work is decreasing while the number in purely local trades, such as messenger, delivery and personal service, is increasing. Children's Bureau figures showed a general increase of 48 per cent in the number of children under sixteen who left school for work during the last six months of 1936 as compared with the last six months of 1935. These figures are based on reports of the number of employment certificates issued in 30 states and the District of Columbia and do not include the children who took jobs for which no certificates are required.

R'—Evolution in the Cadwalader Family

Only a few generations are required to make the transition from liberalism to reaction in most families. A few weeks ago the Federal government lodged tax fraud charges against Richard Cadwalader, Jr. One of his paternal ancestors was a flourishing Colonial business man when the Declaration of Independence was signed. He offered his life and his fortune to the Revolution.

The present day Cadwalader had his yacht—said to be the largest and most luxurious private craft in the world—built in Germany so as to take advantage of the lower wages that prevail there. The Cadwaladers then incorporated their yacht and deducted the cost of its upkeep from their income tax returns. They also beat the government out of a 30 per cent tariff by keeping the ship just outside of American waters. The government is trying to recover \$157,579, plus a 50 per cent penalty.

Another case concerns an official of the society of "The Descendants of Signers of the American Constitution." He was recently exposed as the "front" for a vigilante group formed to suppress the right of workers to organize.

A third instance is the refusal of the Daughters of the American Revolution to continue the practice of renting their hall in Washington for labor conventions. A union official is said to have "criticized" the Supreme Court during a meeting inside of the Daughters' sacred hall. The "Daughters'" ancestors did their criticizing with guns.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

DEMOCRACY THRIVES ON FREE DISCUSSION

UNDER governmental institutions based on democracy, free speech and free press are as essential as the air is to life. Throttle them and democracy perishes.

This fundamental principle was recently stressed by the Supreme Court of Canada in a case involving the action of the legislature of the Province of Alberta in passing a law designed to curb press criticism of the provincial government. The law conferred upon the attorney general of the province the authority to decide what might be printed without constituting a violation of the statute.

The government of Canada disallowed the Alberta statute, and the Canadian Supreme Court upheld that action in a decision reaffirming the principle that under a form of government where the sovereign power resides in the people and is exercised by representatives elected by and responsible to them, freedom of discussion is an inseparable element. On this point the Chief Justice of Canada said:

"Parliamentary institutions derive their efficacy from free discussion of affairs, from criticism and answer and counter-criticism, from attack upon policy and administration, and defense and counter-attack, from fullest and freest analysis and examination from every point of view of political proposals." The Chief Justice added that "the practice of this right of free public discussion of public affairs, notwithstanding its incidental mischiefs, is the breath of life for parliamentary institutions."

On this same point Justice Cannon said: "Democracy cannot be maintained without its foundation: free public opinion and free discussion throughout the nation of all matters affecting the State within the limits set by the criminal code and a common law."

Justice Cannon also emphasized the fact that Canadian citizens have certain rights under the Dominion Government superior to their rights as citizens of the provinces. "Every inhabitant in Alberta is also a citizen of the Dominion," he said. "The province may deal with his property and civil rights of local and private nature within the province; but the province cannot interfere with his status as a Canadian citizen and his fundamental right to express freely his untrammelled opinion about government policies and discuss matters of public concern."

AMERICA'S WEALTH

"*INDUSTRY and Commerce*" quotes a foreign source for the following information concerning the United States:

THE United States contains 6 per cent of the world's area and 7 per cent of its population. It normally consumes 48 per cent of the world's coffee, 53 per cent of its tin, 56 per cent of its rubber, 21 per cent of its sugar, 72 per cent of its silk, 36 per cent of its coal, 42 per cent of its pig iron, 47 per cent of its copper, and 69 per cent of its crude petroleum.

The United States operates 60 per cent of the world's telephone and telegraph facilities, owns 80 per cent of the motor cars in use, operates 33 per cent of the railroads. It produces 70 per cent of the oil, 60 per cent of the wheat and cotton, 50 per cent of the copper and pig iron, and 40 per cent of the lead and coal output of the globe.

The United States possesses almost \$11,000,000,000 in gold, or nearly half of the world's monetary metal. It has two-thirds of civilization's banking resources. The purchasing power of the population is greater than that of 500,000,000 people in Europe and much larger than that of the more than a billion Asiatics.

Responsible leadership which cannot translate such a bulging economy into assured prosperity is destitute of capacity. But pompous statesmen, looking over the estate, solemnly declare that the methods by which it was created are all wrong, ought to be abandoned, must be discarded, that the time has come to substitute political management for individual initiative and supervision.

SHIPYARD PROFITEERS BLOCK RECOVERY

HERE is a striking example of the way short-sighted business is blocking recovery: The U. S. Maritime Commission is prepared to spend vast sums on the construction of an American merchant marine. Lately it opened bids for 12 cargo vessels, but was compelled to reject bids for eight of the ships because they were outrageously high. Four vessels were awarded to a Tampa concern at an average price of \$1,815,000. The rejected bids ran about 68 per cent above that figure.

The government is willing to pay the shipbuilders a handsome profit, but it draws the line at highway robbery.

These shipbuilding racketeers are depriving thousands of workers of employment. They are adding to the crushing relief burden Uncle Sam is carrying.

They are indulging in the most unjustifiable of all "sit-down strikes"—taking the position that the country may go to the dogs, so far as they are concerned, unless their right to loot the public Treasury is officially conceded.

HEALTH FOR ALL

AN interesting coincidence gives us two major proposals for study of adequacy and costs of medical care—one by the Federal Government and the other by New York, the State that has led the way in so much social legislation. Both proposals are associated with a name that is synonymous with a high tradition of public service—Senator Robert F. Wagner and Robert F. Wagner, Jr., member of the New York Assembly. The name of Wagner as sponsor has been associated with most fundamental labor legislation of New York State and of the National Government. Now it is proposed to round out our social security program by provision for incapacity due to sickness. Facts as to the costs and the adequacy of medical care have been accumulated first by the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care and more recently by the National Health Survey made by the U. S. Public Health Service. These studies show high development in diagnostic and therapeutic knowledge, with wide inequalities in distribution of hospitals, diagnostic facilities and nursing services, physicians and dentists.

The more we know about diseases and their treatment the more serious becomes our obligation to make medical care and services available where needed. Children are born without the medical care that would have assured them sound, healthy bodies. Their mothers incur physical handicaps that could have been prevented. Inadequate medical supervision and care at all times entail unnecessary illness or physical incapacity. Deferred medical service aggravates physical disability and lengthens its duration. This is especially true of nervous diseases. The chief obstacle to adequate medical care for all is inability to pay the costs.

For that five per cent of the population whose incomes (\$5,000 and over) are adequate to pay for medical services, there is no medical problem. Those whose income falls between \$5,000 and \$3,000 can meet the costs of normal, short illnesses, but the costs of operations or major illnesses may be staggering. It is impossible for the individual to budget for them for there is no way of even approximately guessing their occurrence for the individual. As incomes fall below \$3,000, it becomes increasingly difficult to meet the costs of even small and recurring ill-

nesses—such as common colds—until we reach the group that cannot even purchase what are regarded as necessities of life.

The proposed studies would inquire into the problem of how to assure adequate medical care to all—a service necessary to good life for all.

Labor is intensely interested in these two proposals.

ALLOW US TO CORRECT YOU, MR. MacFADDEN

IT may be worth while to expose an editorial by Bernarr MacFadden which recently appeared in "Liberty," a weekly magazine.

Mr. MacFadden claims to have discovered a "priceless contribution to our economic libraries," in a report on annual income compiled by the Department of Commerce. He attempts to sum up the whole proposition in the following paragraph of an editorial headed: "84 %—Labor's Share of Industry's Profits":

"Now, here is the gist of the startling information the government report brings to light: The employes of the manufacturing industry in the entire country receive an average of 84 cents of each dollar of income produced and paid out by the manufacturers. The employers, the bondholders, the stockholders and the bankers get the balance."

The best answer to this silly assertion is to be found in the Census Bureau's report on manufactures. The bureau has been issuing these reports, from time to time, for about a century, and no one has seriously questioned their accuracy.

Let's see what they show:

According to the Census Bureau, in 1935 the total value of manufactured products, at the factory doors, was \$45,759,763,062 and wages paid totalled \$7,544,338,434 or, as we figure it, 16.5 per cent.

Away back in 1849, according to the same authority, labor's share was 23.2 per cent. Since then there has been a tremendous increase in total payrolls, but "labor's share" has gradually decreased and for more than 30 years has hovered around 16 per cent.

For example, in 1909 the value of manufactured products was \$20,672,051,870 and total wages \$3,427,037,884. Labor's share that year was 16.5 per cent.

Ten years later, in 1919, the value of manufactured articles soared to \$62,418,478,773 and labor's wages to \$10,533,400,340. Labor's share was still only 16.8 per cent.

These figures, and all the others given out by the Census Bureau on this subject, demonstrate that, on the average, every time a manufacturer added \$1 to "labor's share" he added \$6 to the value of his product. We say "on the average," because, of course, the figure varied in various plants, but that was the showing made by the manufacturing industry as a whole.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUDIATES CIO CANDIDATES

THE primary election returns from Pennsylvania show that every CIO candidate was defeated. The CIO puppets, Mr. Kennedy and former Governor Pinchot, lost in the Democratic and Republican primaries for Governor.

The vote must be interpreted as an expression of resentment by the citizens of Pennsylvania against the attempt of the CIO dictator, John L. Lewis, to seize political control of the State.

Even the mining sections of the State showed in the returns that the mine workers and their friends asserted their independence when they were accorded an opportunity to vote by secret ballot. They repudiated the CIO leadership.

It has now become abundantly clear that no candidate who bears the CIO brand can be elected to high public office in this country. The primaries were extremely significant in this respect—they proved the CIO is a political liability, not a political power.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.	Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS 1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas
Second District, WM. J. KELLY Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sixth District, A. W. MUIR 200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.
Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER 3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.	Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL 6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.
Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS 4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.	WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Regular Meeting of the General Executive Board 1938

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon:

February 11, 1938

North Shore, Mass., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour for journeymen and from 90c to \$1.00 per hour for shopmen, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

St. Catharines, Ont., L. U. 38.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Lancaster, Pa., L. U. 59.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

LaSalle, Ill., L. U. 336.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Mattoon, Ill., L. U. 347.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 15, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Willoughby, Ohio, L. U. 404.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37 1/2 per hour, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Jacksonville, Fla., L. U. 627.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective March 15, 1936. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 70c (Inside) effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Janesville, Wis., L. U. 836.—Movement for a Union Shop agreement, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Ridgeway, Pa., L. U. 947.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Lincoln, Neb., L. U. 1055.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Michigan City, Ind., L. U. 1236.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Delaware, Ohio, L. U. 1287.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.15 per hour, effective March 30, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Cold Springs, N. Y., L. U. 1352.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Flint, Mich., L. U. 1373.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Washington, Iowa, L. U. 1398.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour and the 44-hour week, effective April 15, 1938. Official sanction granted.

LaPorte, Ind., L. U. 1485.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Fresno, Cal., L. U. 1496.—Movement for the 40-hour week, effective March 13, 1938. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Hutchinson, Kan., L. U. 1587.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour and the 40-hour week, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Waterloo, Iowa, L. U. 1835.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12 to \$1.15 per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Antioch, Cal., L. U. 2038.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective March 15, 1938. Official sanction granted.

February 16.

Bethlehem, Pa., L. U. 406.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c and 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

February 18.

Kingston, Ont., L. U. 249.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted; without financial aid.

February 21.

Vancouver, B. C., L. U. 452.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted; without financial aid.

Neenah & Menasha, Wis., L. U. 630.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1938.

February 28.

New Westminster, B. C., L. U. 1251.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted; without financial aid.

Charleston, S. C., L. U. 159.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

March 8.

Main Line, Pa., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

March 9.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., L. U. 1188.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement must be for the shorter work-week.

March 10.

Halifax, N. S., L. U. 83.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

March 14.

Marinette, Wis., L. U. 1246.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 80c per hour, effective April 22, 1938. Official sanction granted.

March 16.

Dunkirk, N. Y., L. U. 689.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.30 per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

March 24.

Penn Yan, N. Y., L. U. 996.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, 40-hour week on heavy construction, effective April 15, 1938. Official sanction granted.

March 28.

Metropolis, Ill., L. U. 803.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Plattsburg, N. Y., L. U. 1042.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c and 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Fresno, Cal., L. U. 701.—Movement for the 7-hour day, effective May 23, 1938. Official sanction granted.

* * * * *

Indianapolis, Indiana.
April 13, 1938.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board held on above date.

The General President reported that in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph A, Section 10 of our General Constitution he appointed Brother Roland Adams of Lakeland, Florida to fill the unexpired term of Brother James L. Bradford, a member of the General Executive Board for the Fourth District who died last year.

The General Executive Board concurred in the appointment.

The General President reported that First Vice-President Lakey died on March 1, 1938 and thereafter he submitted the following correspondence to the members of the General Executive Board:

“Due to the passing on to the great beyond of Vice-President Lakey a vacancy was created in the office of First Vice-President, and while according to the Constitution the Second Vice-President automatically becomes First Vice-President; however Vice-President Meadows requested that he be permitted to remain as Second Vice-President, therefore the vacancy to be filled is that of First Vice-President, and in conformity with the Constitution of our Brotherhood, and authority vested in me as General President, I have appointed Maurice A. Hutcheson to that vacancy.”

The appointment was unanimously concurred in by the General Executive Board.

All members present.

The continuation certificate issued by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. covering bond on behalf of Clifton A. Meloy, bookkeeper, was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Renewal of bond of General Treasurer Neal from February 1, 1938 to February 1, 1939 was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.17½ per hour, effective June 1, 1938. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Tampa, Fla., L. U. 696.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Gastonia, N. C., L. U. 1169.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective June 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Cleveland, Ohio, L. U. 1365.—(Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Breese, Ill., L. U. 1675.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective May 17, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Request of the Cincinnati District Council for an appropriation for space in the Union Label and Industrial Exhibition to take place in Cincinnati, Ohio, May

15 to May 21, 1938 under the auspices of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, was referred to the General President.

Peekskill, N. Y., L. U. 163.—Request for an appropriation to help them in their present difficulties was referred to the General President.

Application for admittance to the home on behalf of Albert M. Young, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala., was referred to the General President.

Los Angeles County District Council requesting the G. E. B. to exempt members on relief from the payment of dues and Local Unions exempt from paying per capita tax on these members to the General Office, the Board cannot comply with the request.

April 14.

The audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

April 15.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 18.

Northern Mass. D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 19.

State College, Pa., L. U. 1333.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective May 19, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Piqua, Ohio, L. U. 2248.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.15 per hour, 40-hour week, double time for overtime, effective May 1, 1938. Referred to the General President.

Albany, Ore., L. U. 1528.—Movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Milton, Pa., L. U. 2198.—Request for financial aid. Request denied.

Spokane, Wash., L. U. 98.—Request for financial aid. Request denied.

Billings, Mont., L. U. 1172.—Request for financial aid. Request denied.

Saginaw, Mich., L. U. 334.—Request for financial aid. Request denied.

Edmonton, Alta., Can., L. U. 1325.—Request for financial aid. Request denied.

Quebec, Que., L. U. 730.—Request for financial aid. Referred to the General President for investigation.

April 20.

Los Angeles County District Council.—Request for an appropriation for men on strike in the Weber Show Case Co. plant. Request denied as the records show no financial responsibility assumed by the General Office.

Appeal of L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of G. L. Perido vs. L. U. 14, San Antonio, Texas. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of J. F. Morgan from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of J. F. Morgan vs. Local Union 1371, Gadsden, Ala. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of George F. Oakes and Louis A. Croce from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of George F. Oakes and Louis A. Croce vs. the Boston District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Request of L. U. 298, Long Island, N. Y. to lift the penalty imposed on Frank Kempf and Chas. Tejral, members of L. U. 298 by the New York District Council should first be taken up with the New York District Council before bringing it to the G. E. B.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 21.

Request of L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y. that proposition 10 and 12 shall not be enforced for the time being was considered and the G. E. B. reaffirmed its former ruling on January 11, 1938.

Lawrence, Mass., L. U. 1566.—Relative to the vote on propositions 10 and 12. The G. E. B. reaffirmed its former ruling rendered on January 11, 1938.

Rock Springs, Wyo., L. U. 1620.—Requesting the G. E. B. to again place questions 10 and 12 up to a referendum vote of the membership. The G. E. B. reaffirms its former ruling rendered on January 11, 1938.

The following charges were submitted to the General Executive Board:

"To the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

I herewith charge the officers of Local Union 2090 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America with wilful violation of the Constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with conduct detrimental to the property and interests of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with creating dissension among the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and with advocating disobedience to authority in that said officers of Local Union 2090 have:

1. Expressly refused to abide by the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the Brotherhood, as is evidenced, for example, by a letter addressed to the General President by the Recording Secretary of said Local Union dated November 3, 1937, copy of which is annexed hereto and marked Exhibit A.

2. Disseminated among the members of the United Brotherhood a pamphlet entitled "Who Reversed the Votes of the Carpenters," a copy of which is also attached hereto and marked Exhibit B.

I am submitting these charges to you for your consideration and such action as you may deem proper in the premises.

Signed (Frank Duffy)

It was regularly moved and seconded that the General Executive Board appoint a committee of its membership consisting of T. M. Guerin, Wm. J. Kelly and Harry Schwarzer to investigate the charges and to hold hearings thereon at New York and elsewhere as the committee may decide, and that notice of said hearing, together with a copy of the charges be forwarded to Local Union No. 2090 so that the officers may have an opportunity to attend and be heard. Motion carried. Frank Duffy not voting.

It was also regularly moved and seconded that a stenographic record of said hearing be taken and that said Committee report to the full General Executive Board. Motion carried. Frank Duffy not voting.

The request of L. U. 36, Oakland, Cal., to reopen the claim for pension of Brother L. F. Roberts, a member of said Local Union, was referred to the General President.

Request of Local Union No. 1312, New Orleans, La., for financial assistance was referred to the General President.

Request of Local Union No. 1194, Pensacola, Fla. for financial assistance was referred to the General President.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 22, 1938.

A committee from the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department appeared before the Board relative to the protest made by the Brotherhood against the action of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department setting up through Local Building Trades Councils, Local Boards to settle jurisdictional controversies. The Board reaffirmed its former position and informed the Committee that we are unalterably opposed to such local setups.

The G. E. B. recessed to reconvene at the call of the Chairman.

* * * * *

May 26, 1938.

The G. E. B. reconvened at the call of the Chairman on the above date at the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana. All members present.

Request of the Frontier District Council, Ontario, for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Referred to the General President.

Request of the Toronto, Ont. D. C. for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Referred to the General President.

El Reno, Okla., L. U. 1431.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 7, 1938. Official sanction granted.

Niles, Ohio, L. U. 1514.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.20 to \$1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

New Haven, Conn., L. U. 79.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.06¼ to \$1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1938. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Falls Cities, Ky. D. C. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective September 1, 1938. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

PROTEST OF U. B. TO BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT

The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor reported to the Denver convention of the Building Trades Department, held in September, 1937, that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had protested to the setting up of a local plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes and that consideration was given to this protest by the Executive Council of the department at a meeting held on September 27, 1937, and that body recommended to the convention that:

"The entire subject matter of local joint boards be referred to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department for further study, investigation and action."

The recommendation of the Executive Council was unanimously adopted by the Denver convention.

The General President reported to the General Executive Board that at the last meeting of the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department, held in May, 1938, this matter was given consideration and acted upon, as shown by the following letter:

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1938.

To Local Building and Construction Trades Councils

Affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In conformity with the action of the Denver Convention, the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department appointed a Committee to make a study of "Plan for Settling Jurisdictional Disputes Nationally and Locally."

This plan was discussed at the meeting of the Executive Council of the Department held in Washington, May 2, 1938, and the Council found there is no uniformity in the rendering of decisions by local boards and that the plan caused dissatisfaction and discord with the local building and construction trades councils. The Executive Council voted unanimously to abolish the local boards for settling jurisdictional disputes, and directed the Secretary of the Department to officially notify and direct local Building and Construction Trades Councils that they were to conform strictly to the laws, rules and procedure dealing with the question of jurisdictional disputes.

Therefore, you are hereby advised that if a dispute arises over jurisdiction, the same must be referred to the President of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. Fraternalty yours

(Signed) Herbert Rivers, Secretary-Treasurer.

The General Executive Board ordered this letter published in our official monthly journal "The Carpenter" for the information and guidance of our officers and members.

Consideration was given by the G. E. B. to the fact that the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress recognized and seated delegates from CIO Unions in its last convention in 1937. The G. E. B. directs the General Secretary to notify the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress that if delegates from CIO organizations are

recognized or seated in the coming convention, the Brotherhood of Carpenters will not be represented and tax to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress will be discontinued.

The General Executive Board adopted the following resolution:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

At a regular meeting of the General Executive Board held at the General Offices of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana, the General President, William L. Hutcheson, reported fully on the status of the litigation and the status of former Local Union 2504, Kelso-Longview, Washington, and further reported to the Board that the said lapsed Local Union has not met or functioned as a Local Union of the Brotherhood since the 8th day of August, 1937. The General Secretary reported that no dues, assessments or official communications have been received from said lapsed Local Union since the said August 8, 1937, and that on information and belief of the National Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America many of the former members have moved from Cowlitz County, Washington, and also from the State of Washington, and that said charter of said former Local Union therefore had lapsed and that said former Local Union has ceased to exist.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the General Executive Board on this 26th day of May, 1938 that the charter of said former Local Union 2504 be and the same is hereby declared lapsed and the said Local Union non-existent, and the said General Secretary is directed to take possession of all the property heretofore belonging to said former Local Union to be held in trust by him for the benefit of the individuals as provided for in the Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1938.

S/ William L. Hutcheson,
General President, and
Chairman of the General Executive Board.
S/ Frank Duffy,
General Secretary, and
Secretary of the General Executive Board.

(Seal)

May 27, 1938.

The General Executive Board considered the report of the sub-committee appointed by the Board to try Local Union 2090, New York City, N. Y. on charges preferred by Frank Duffy. Board member R. E. Roberts was appointed temporary secretary while this matter was under consideration.

The report of the Committee herewith follows:

“REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE
BOARD TO INVESTIGATE AND REPORT ON THE CHARGES PREFERRED
AGAINST LOCAL UNION NO. 2090 AND ITS
OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

To the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Acting pursuant to and under the authority of the resolution of the General Executive Board a hearing was commenced at the appointed place, the headquarters of the New York District Council, 130 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. on Wednesday, May 11, 1938, at 10:00 A.M. The Committee first organized, electing T. M. Guerin as Chairman.

All of the officers and the business agent of Local Union No. 2090 were present, as was the complaining witness, Brother Frank Duffy.

Due to the noisy condition of the building in which the District Council's headquarters is located, an adjournment was taken upon the consent of all parties, and the hearing was moved immediately to Rooms F. and G., Second Mezzanine, at the Hotel McAlpin, 34th Street and 6th Avenue, New York City.

The official minutes of that hearing were taken by Dolores L. Codner, a qualified public stenographer.

Upon the request of the officers of Local Union 2090 the Committee permitted the accused to have a stenographer at their own expense but stated that the minutes as prepared by the public stenographer aforesaid would be the official minutes and that a copy of said official record of the minutes, when completed, would be given to counsel for Local Union No. 2090.

The accused did have their stenographer there and the Committee has furnished counsel for Local Union No. 2090 with a copy of the official transcript.

After officially opening the meeting and after referring to the charges filed by Brother Frank Duffy, the resolutions of the General Executive Board under which the hearing was held were read by the Chairman.

The Chairman advised the accused that the Board ***** has received the aforesaid charges and has undertaken to try and to determine them, and to this end has designated this committee to conduct on its behalf hearings, take evidence as to the facts and report to the General Executive Board the record of its proceedings, together with its findings and conclusions on receipt of which report the General Executive Board will continue with the subject matter to a final determination as to the said charges.

In consequence, this Committee is now sitting and is holding a hearing in discharge of its functions as aforesaid.*****

The Chairman of the Committee then advised the accused as follows:

"The accused persons may attend all meetings of this Committee at which testimony is taken, investigation is made or argument is had, all with a view to assuring the accused of a fair and impartial trial. At all such meetings the accused may represent themselves or may be represented by a spokesman who is a member of the United Brotherhood. Brother Frank Duffy who has made the charges may also be represented if he chooses by a spokesman who shall be a member of the United Brotherhood."

The Chairman also advised the accused of the exact nature of the hearing.

Brother Frank Duffy thereupon testified in support of his charges.

The accused acknowledged that they sent out the two communications referred to in the charges filed by Brother Frank Duffy and also acknowledged their circularization with the express approval of the membership of the Local Union.

As this Committee read the charges, which were submitted to it under the resolution of the General Executive Board, the issues in this case are very simple and within a very narrow compass. The accused are accused of sending out two communications. The only issue to be tried is whether or not these communications or either of them were sent out by the accused or at their instigation or with their aid and connivance.

If they were so sent out, the charges are sustained completely by that fact without the need for any other proof. The reason for this is that both communications assert and advise open defiance by members and locals of the fundamental Constitution of the Brotherhood, thereby of necessity being conduct detrimental to the property and interests of the United Brotherhood, advocating disobedience to the authority of the United Brotherhood and tending to create dissension among the members thereof.

Such an offense is no less an offense because it is not specifically listed, enumerated or mentioned in the Constitution. Such offense is subversive of the whole structure and purpose of the United Brotherhood and subversive of the authority of its Constitution. Such an offense is inherently and by its very nature detrimental to the property and interests of the United Brotherhood and hence falls within the jurisdiction of the General Executive Board to protect the property and interests of the United Brotherhood and to this end to prevent and punish conduct detrimental thereto.

Such an offense is in no sense local. It is not confined to the territorial jurisdiction of a single Local or a single District Council; and it is not an offense by one member against another. On the contrary, it is an offense against the whole Brotherhood and the authority of its Constitution and in consequence lies within the general cognizance of the General Executive Board.

It is no defense to the charges that in the opinion of the accused persons the tabulation on the recent referendum was not properly or honestly made; and the good or bad faith of the accused persons in asserting impropriety in the tabulation is not a relevant issue at this hearing.

The writers thereof did not send out the specified communications for the purpose of promoting or procuring a further referendum but expressly and explicitly for the purpose of promoting and procuring wholesale defiance to the provisions of the Constitution. Such conduct is unlawful, whatever its motives and whatever may be the beliefs of those who indulge in it.

Furthermore, it would not be relevant to take testimony at these hearings to the effect that the said tabulation was not properly or honestly made. This Committee has no jurisdiction to go behind the determination twice expressly made by the General Executive Board on that very subject and also has no jurisdiction to re-open and review the report and determination of the Tabulating Committee.

Local 2090 and its members and officers cannot on these hearings lawfully seek to re-open and challenge the action of the Tabulating Committee, for they are bound by the determination of the General Executive Board on that subject. This Committee must accept that determination as conclusively establishing the right and truth of the matter. The remedy of Local 2090 and its officers and members is to appeal to the General Convention from the aforesaid determination of the General Executive Board, or, in the alternative, to set in motion the constitutional machinery for a new referendum.

On an appeal by Local 787 to the General Executive Board from the report and determination of the Tabulating Committee, the General Executive Board held that the amendments to the Constitution had been legally and effectively adopted and that they were, since the referendum, lawful parts of the Constitution and entitled to obedience accordingly.

In consequence, the only relevant issues at the hearings were these:

- (1) Were the communications specified, sent out and given general circulation?
- (2) Did the accused persons and did the accused Local send out the said communications, or cause them to be sent out, or aid or abet their sending out?

During the course of the hearing the accused attempted at various times to introduce evidence which was not relevant to these two questions. All such attempts were overruled by the Committee.

This Committee stated through its Chairman that the question of entertaining this evidence could be taken up again when the full Board considers the full report of this Committee, at which time the accused would again be entitled to be represented by one of the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as spokesman just as they had been at the hearing.

Findings

1. The communications referred to as exhibit A and exhibit B in the charges filed by Brother Frank Duffy were sent out and given general circulation.
2. The accused officers and Local Union No. 2090 sent out said communications, caused them to be sent out and aided and abetted their sending out.

Conclusions

We find the accused guilty as charged in the charges filed by Brother Frank Duffy.

Respectfully submitted to the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, pursuant to the aforesaid resolution of said General Executive Board for such action as the members thereof may deem proper,

May 27, 1938. S/ T. M. Guerin, Chairman
S/ H. Schwarzer.

* * * * *

Robert Mayer, President and John Morelly, Business Agent represented Local Union 2090 before the Board and submitted photostatic copies of certain letters

from several Local Unions. Inasmuch as these letters did not pertain to the charges, the Board decided not to consider them as they were irrelevant and immaterial to the charges.

John Morelly made the statement that Local Union 2090 would immediately seek an injunction.

The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously. Secretary Duffy and Board Members Guerin and Schwarzer not voting.

By unanimous vote the charter of Local Union 2090 was ordered revoked and the members be notified of this action and that they be informed that they can retain their membership in the Brotherhood by sending their due books to the General Secretary and securing from him a clearance card. Brother Duffy not voting.

By unanimous vote it was decided that the officers and business agent be notified that to procure their clearance cards they must send to Frank Duffy, General Secretary at the General Office, Indianapolis, Ind., all books, papers and other property of Local Union 2090.

That they also be notified that they are debarred from holding any office, delegate or committeeship in the Brotherhood. Brother Duffy not voting.

Appeal of John F. Walsh, L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John F. Walsh vs., the Philadelphia District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

May 31, 1938

Dubuque, Iowa, L. U. 1646 (Millworkers)—Movement for the 8-hour day, 40-hour week. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Albany, Ore., L. U. 1528.—Movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1938. Official sanction granted. The matter of financial aid to be considered later.

The special sub-committee of the G. E. B. submitted the following report:

"We, the undersigned Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the Securities held by the General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

1 Certificate of deposit	\$100,000.00
1 Certificate of deposit	100,000.00
1 Certificate of deposit	100,000.00
6 U. S. Treasurer Bonds	60,000.00
4 U. S. Treasurer Bonds	40,000.00
100 Canadian Bonds	100,000.00

R. E. Roberts,
H. Schwarzer,
Roland Adams.

Audit of the books and accounts completed.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the minutes were approved as read and meeting adjourned. Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2814 Selleck, Wash.	2763 McNary, Ariz.
2166 Hailey, Ida.	2768 Williams, Ariz.
2167 Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	2761 Thomaston, Mich.
2168 Boston, Mass.	2177 Pleasant Hill, Ill.
2169 Boston, Mass.	2753 Sweet Home, Ore.
2796 Winchester, Ida.	2759 Mattawa, Ont.
2797 Columbia Falls, Mont.	2179 Sudbury, Ont.
2171 Beatrice, Nebr.	2454 Penn Yan, N. Y.
2773 Kalispell, Mont.	2180 Defiance, Ohio
2772 Flagstaff, Ariz.	2182 Anchorage, Alaska
2175 Browley, Calif.	2183 Tupelo, Miss.
2766 Potlatch, Ida.	2455 Norfolk, Va.
2176 Dallas, Tex.	2184 Great Bend, Kans.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Friends Claim Brother Williams Oldest Member

Friends of Brother A. E. Williams of Local 38, of St. Catharines, Ontario, claim that he is the oldest living member of the Brotherhood. Brother Williams has been a member in good standing for fifty-five years. He was initiated into the Brotherhood March 16, 1883 when the charter of Local 38 was still open. Local 38 received its charter February 17, 1883. Brother Williams was initiated a month later, the records show. He never has been reported to the general office as being in arrears.

Brother Williams is 74 years old. He was born April 4, 1864.



"THE OPTIMIST VS. THE PESSIMIST"

Each month I appreciate the poem in my copy of The Carpenter. I'm enclosing a poem I came across a few years ago.

Fraternally yours,

W. A. Neumann, The Dalles, Ore.

Two gay frogs, from inland bogs,
Haff spent the night in drinking,
As morning broke and they awoke,
While yet their eyes were blinking.
A farmer's pail came to the swale
And caught them quick as winking.
Ere they could gather scattered senses,
Or breath a prayer for past offenses,
The granger grave — that guileless
man—

Had dumped them in the milkman's
can;

The can filled up, the cover down,
They soon are started off for town.
The luckless frogs began to quake,
And sober up on cold milkshake,
They quickly find their breath will stop,
Unless they swim upon the top.
They swim for life and kick and swim
Until their weary eyes grow dim;
Their muscles ache, their breath grows
short,

And gasping speaks one weary sport:
"Say, dear old boy, it's pretty tough

To die so young; but I've enough
Of kicks for life; no more I'll try it,
I was not raised on a milk diet."
"Tut, tut, my lad," the other cries,
"A frog's not dead until he dies;
"Let's keep on kicking, that's my plan,
We may yet see outside this can."
"No use, no use," faint heart replied,
Turned up his toes and gently died.
The braver frog undaunted still,
Kept kicking with a right good will,
Until with joy too great to utter,
He found he'd churned a lump of
butter;
And climbing on that chunk of grease,
He floated round with perfect ease.

MORAL

When times are hard—no work in
town—

Don't get discouraged and go down,
But struggle still—no murmur utter—
A few more kicks may bring the butter.

Pegler too Uninformed to Notice

Editor, The Carpenter:

Sometime ago I became interested in the great deal of publicity a certain "Mr. Pegler" was receiving in The Carpenter.

I suppose it becomes more or less necessary to publish protests of your readers, however, I can't see why we should be Mr. Pegler's press agent.

It seems the main reason for all this is Mr. Pegler's criticism of our organization.

Well, Mr. Editor, Presidents of this nation, Justices of the Supreme Court and several great American businessmen have put their stamp of approval on our men, but, I fail to find one instance of their approving of his, Mr. Pegler's, efforts.

If this gentleman doubts the ability of modern union craftsmen, perhaps a survey conducted by him of all the really great building projects "Private and Governmental" will convince him that some of the boys in our organization use their tools for "other reasons" besides knocking.

But it seems to be his self-appointed task to save our poor misguided country from itself. His weapons, "instead of the humor and understanding of Will Rogers or Chic Sales," are harsh comments and unfair comparison.

There are many buildings, and giant construction jobs that have been, and will be built to stand long after Mr. Pegler's work has been "stopped" because of "faulty construction," and most of this work has been done by "Union Men."

Joe Oberhausen,

L. U. 64, Louisville, Kentucky.

You Take Over From Here, Don!

To "Introducing Don":

You may consider this a fan letter if you are so inclined, but from the looks of the picture of "Don" I have come to the conclusion that I'd either like to take up gunning or carpentry. Being of female origin, although somewhat of a "tom-boy," I think gunning would be more in my line.

Incidentally (this isn't a plug) I read The Carpenter because I like its poetry that we use in connection with our club. Remember, "Which One Are You"?

I almost forgot that I was writing to the one who wrote "Introducing Don." (It won't happen again!) Whoever the young lady was who said Don wouldn't need a gun to get a date with her, (this sentence has me stumped). Well, anyway, I think she has something there!

Sincerely yours

"Tommy"

P. S. What's chances of getting a shooting match with Don? I'm willing to settle for a date for horseback riding!

Don—The young lady didn't sign her full name, but if it's any help the letter was from Bellmore, N. Y.

Veteran Brother Gives His Cold Cure

Editor, The Carpenter:

I noticed recently in our journal an article about colds. I have a remedy I have used for many years. I am 80 years old, so I feel that I can speak with some experience. I have cured a bad cold in less than twenty-four hours. Here is my remedy:

Put enough hot water in a bath tub to cover the body. Drink some hot ginger and then get into the tub and keep adding hot water, keeping the water as hot as you can stand it. Remain in the tub until you begin to perspire freely then go to bed and keep on perspiring. When you are through perspiring, take a bath the next morning you are ready for work again. If you do not have a bath tub, place your feet in a container of hot water, keeping the temperature as hot as you can stand it and drink plenty of hot ginger until you begin to perspire then go to bed.

James H. Birchard, Kenosha, Wis.

We Are Laborers Together

Brother Hammer was in the chair. The meeting informed him that he must leave, because he was too noisy, but he said, "If I leave the carpenter's shop, Brother Gimlet must go too, for he is so insignificant that he makes but little impression."

Brother Gimlet said, "alright but Brother Screw must go too. You have to turn him around and around, again and again to get him anywhere."

Brother Screw said, "If you wish I will go out but Brother Plane must leave also, all his work is on the surface, there is no depth to it."

Brother Plane replied, "Well, Brother Rule also will have to go for he is always measuring folks as though he is the only one who is right." Brother Rule then complained about Brother Sandpaper and said, "I don't care, he is rougher than he ought to be, and is always rubbing folks the wrong way."

"In the midst of the discussions the carpenter walked in. He put on his apron, and began to make a pulpit from which to preach the gospel. He employed the hammer, gimlet, screw, plane, rule and sandpaper. After the day's work was done and the pulpit finished, Brother Hammer arose and said, "Brethren, I perceive that all of us are laborers together for the uplift of humanity, so let's work for that common good."

William F. Poole,
Past president, Local 595.

Local 462, Marks Fiftieth Anniversary

Local 462, of Greensburg, Pa., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary May 11 with a banquet. Families of members and many contractors were honored guests. Approximately 165 attended.

Speaking followed the dinner after which the evening was spent in games and other amusements.

Local 462 was organized November 22, 1888. It now has a membership of 122 which is steadily increasing.

Labor Mourns David Kreyling

Organized labor not only in St. Louis but throughout the United States joins in mourning the death of David Kreyling, one of the "grand old men" of the trade union movement, who died in St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, March 7 at the ripe age of 79, following a heart attack lasting for ten days.

"Dave," as he was known to his many friends, literally died in the service of American organized labor, to which he had devoted his life for more than half a century. He was attending a regular meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union February 27 when he was stricken with a malady which caused his demise a few days later.

Mr. Kreyling, who was a member of Cigar Makers Local Union No. 44, started his life work as an apprentice cigar maker before he was twelve years of age and became the president of his Local Union at the age of twenty. His services in the field of improving working conditions date back 63 years when he made his first efforts to secure a higher wage for the workers of his craft.

He was one of the chief organizers of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union in 1887 and was secretary and business agent of that organization from June, 1900, until 1933, when he was forced to retire on account of his failing health.

He was also one of the original group of twenty-one union labor leaders who founded the Missouri State Federation of Labor and was rewarded for his work by being elected its first president in 1891.

Demand the Union Label



Auxiliary 308, Saginaw, Mich.

Ladies Auxiliary 308, of Saginaw, held its first meeting under Charter March 25, 1938. We had 21 charter members and are steadily increasing our membership.

We, like some of the other Auxiliaries, have one business meeting and one social meeting a month. At our last meeting on May 13 the United Spanish War Veteran Ladies presented us with a flag. We had an entertainment and refreshments.

We had two extra cakes which were donated and sold chances on them. We found this one way of making a little extra money for our treasury.

Greetings to other Auxiliaries, especially Toronto and let us keep The Yarnin' Basket alive.

Mrs. Myrl Bandonx,
Recording Secretary,
Local Auxiliary 308.

From the Land of Makeup and Make Believe

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary 286 of the Studio Carpenter of Hollywood celebrated their first birthday April 21 with a family picnic in Griffith park.

We have a membership of thirty-nine splendid and willing workers.

There are three auxiliaries in Los Angeles and recently we had a get-together. At present there are nineteen auxiliaries in Southern California.

Sister auxiliary members are invited to visit us.

Mrs. Gore Hoornbeck,
5146 Santa Monica Boulevard,
Hollywood, Cal.

More From Auxiliary 207

In this department last month was a bit of poetry written by Mrs. Willette King marking the tenth anniversary celebration of Auxiliary 207 of Spokane, Wash.

Asked to give a further account of the anniversary program, Mrs. King writes:

It was on April 1, 1938, that the members of Local No. 98 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were officially invited to the 10th anniversary celebration of their right-hand organ, the Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 207 of Spokane, Washington.

President Mrs. J. G. Beebe of the Ladies' Auxiliary Union gave a brief account of the happenings of the past ten years. A goodly membership saw the beginning of Auxiliary 207 in 1928 and it gradually increased until the depression. Also, somewhere along the depression road the ladies had a paper bag social at which paper bags of lunch were auctioned off at from 1 to 15c. The organization can boast of quilts and other sewing done for charitable purposes and we were among the first ladies to help sew for the needy families before it was taken over by the Federal government in our city, President Beebe recalled.

Brother C. O. Rinke of Local 98 asked the men to give the ladies a hand not only in their union activities but also in their own homes by using union-labeled merchandise.

An unusual guest made her appearance in Miss Pearl Denen, a blind girl, who entertained at the piano with several classical selections.

A number of humorous skits in which each of the following ladies had a part were also on the program: Sisters Mrs. MacKnight, Mrs. Spangle, Miss Eileen Keller, Mrs. Hampton and Mrs. Sacs. Brother MacKnight was prevailed upon to aid the ladies.

Eileen Keller, our youngest member, displayed some expert tap dancing and her sister, Ardel Keller, not a member as yet because of her age, showed talent in the tapping line. Mrs. Keller, the girls' mother, accompanied on the piano.

Group singing and cards for prizes ended the program.

And, of course, as is usually the case, the ladies had lots of good things to eat.

Des Moines Auxiliary Marks 26th Year

Ladies' Auxiliary celebrated its 26th anniversary March 12, with a dinner and social hour.

Last fall we had a membership drive, the losers to entertain the winners. We have a total of 56 members.

In April we had a cake festival. The cakes were judged and the cakes not used for refreshments after entertainment were sold and the money added to the treasury fund.

We have a club which meets for pot luck the first and third Wednesdays of each month. During these meetings we quilt.

Our meeting nights are the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

We extend our best wishes to all sister Auxiliaries, and a welcome to our meeting while you are visiting our city.

Mrs. Edna Magnuson, Secretary,
Auxiliary 4, Des Moines, Iowa.

Labor Board Favoritism Toward CIO Charged

Charges of intimidating workers, encouraging subversive groups, and favoring the CIO were disclosed against the San Francisco office of the National Labor Relations Board by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

The disclosure came with publication of the official minutes of the March 19 meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation in Santa Barbara, at which a resolution condemning the board was unanimously adopted.

After charging the board, and particularly the Twentieth Regional Board in San Francisco, with being friendly to the CIO, the resolution said:

"A wide variety of information has come into the confidential possession of the Executive Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor relating to intimidation and coercion practiced against American citizen members of the A. F. of L. unions by authorized representatives of the board."

It also charges that officers and members of the staff of the twentieth regional board have shown "continual favoritism to persons or groups of subversive tendencies," and added that moneys of the national government are being used through the board's activities to "encourage the activities of known Communistic and subversive groups, and particularly CIO groups with such leaning."

In conclusion the resolution provides that the Executive Council go on record "as unequivocally condemning" the board for "its nefarious conduct" and orders that copies be sent to President Roosevelt, California Senators and Congressmen, the chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, A. F. of L. officials, and the press.

No sweatshop ever did any community any good.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON 116

The two principal purposes for which windows are provided are lighting and ventilation, speaking from the standpoint of residences. In business buildings, especially where merchandise is retailed, windows are installed chiefly for displaying goods, and the lighting is a secondary matter. Ventilation in

cubic feet of room-space, not less than one square foot of window glass should be provided. Second, the window glass surface should be equal to one-eighths of the wall surface. Third, divide the floor space, in square feet, by 10, and the quotient will equal the number of square feet of window glass required. A great deal of leeway should be taken when these rules are applied, but always in the direction of more light, for in cases of too much light the proper adjustments can be made with blinds

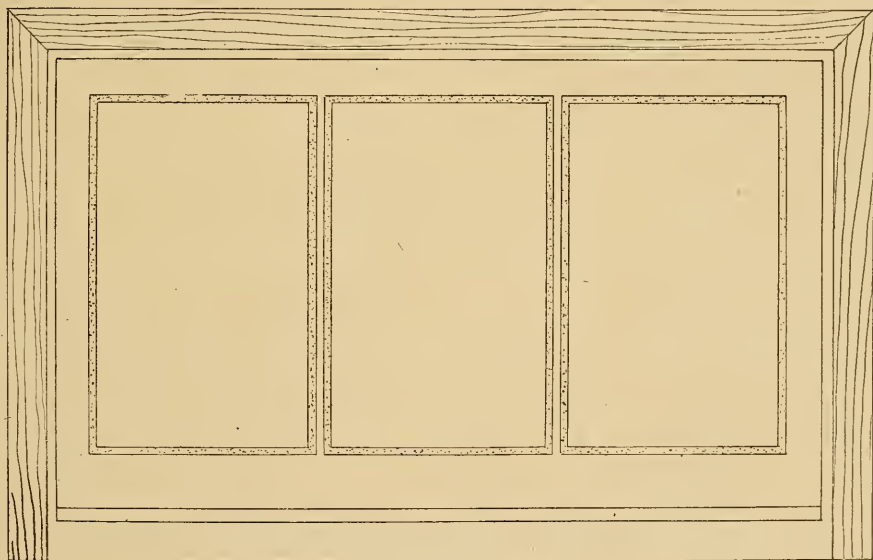


Fig. 706

such buildings is usually provided for in some other way. We are mentioning these facts, notwithstanding the fact that the time is at hand when lighting and ventilation for business buildings will be largely provided by artificial means. But show windows are still in vogue.

"There are no rules without exceptions," is an old saying that almost invariably holds good when applied to carpentry. Here are some rules for lighting rooms: First, for every 100

or shades.

The top of windows and doors should always be kept an equal distance from the floor line. Basement windows should be located wherever possible directly under the window opening of the superstructure. The width of the basement windows does not have to equal the width of the windows above, but the center of one window should be in keeping with the center of the other. Basement windows are frequently narrower than the windows above, but never wid-

er. In cases of extremely large windows in the superstructure, a well-balanced set of basement windows can be used below instead of just one window.

Basement windows are some times double-hung. In such cases the frames are made much on the order of any other frame that is built into masonry. It should be remembered, though, that basement walls draw more moisture

chutes on the market, all ready to be set into place. Wherever these can be obtained, they should be used, for they are substantial and in a long run economical. Coal chutes, of course, can be built of wood. When that is done, hardwood planks should be used not only for the frame, but also for the chute itself.

In basements for store buildings, es-

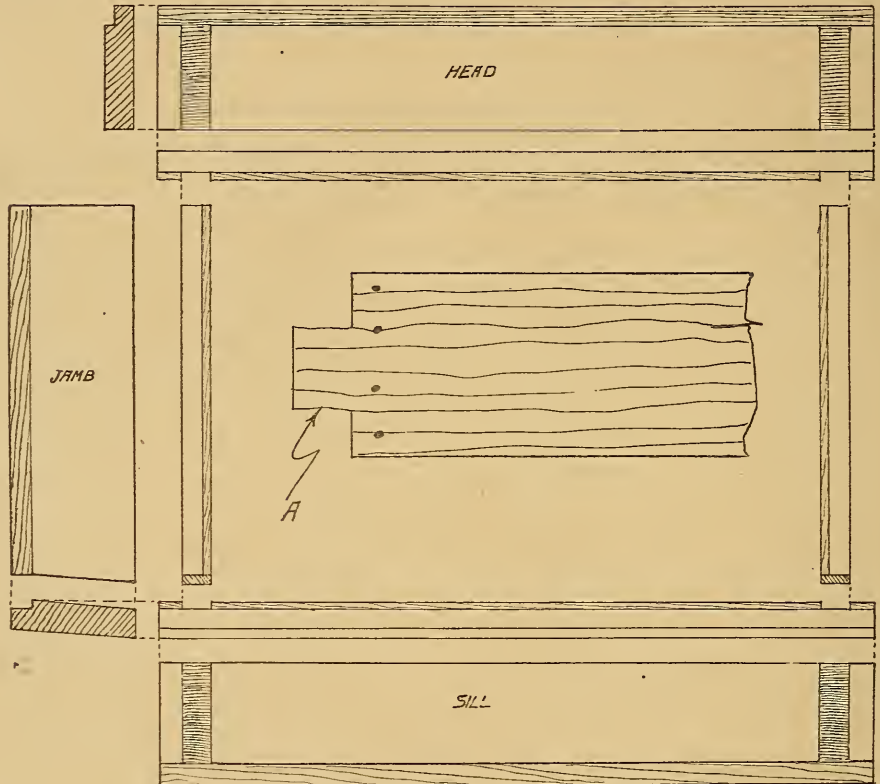


Fig. 707

than do the walls of superstructures, and for that reason double precaution should be taken as to the quality of wood used for the frames, and the kind of preservative used for the wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to build retaining walls for basement windows to keep the earth from washing against the windows.

Basement windows should never be used for coal chutes, excepting in cases of emergency. Coal chutes should be provided when the basement wall is erected. There are good metal coal

chutes in small towns, the basement windows are often provided with prism glass, for the purpose of throwing the light back into the room as far as possible. Prism glass also has the advantage of obscuring the view, that is, while it will admit light, it will not permit observation from one side to the other. Now we must take up the illustrations.

Figure 706 is a front elevation of a cellar frame with the sash in place. This figure shows side and head casings, somewhat shaded. The details

shown by Fig. 708 show a frame with similar casings.

Fig. 707 shows at the top a face view and a cross section of the head. To the left is shown the face view of

be used in fastening the frames together, speaking of the jambs. The casings should be nailed with casing nails suitable to the thickness of the material.

Figure 708 shows a construction of a rather cheap frame; however, if it is kept well painted it will give good service. The sides and top of the outside edges are cased on the order shown by the elevation given in the first figure. The rabbet for the sash is formed by the inside casings. The casings are made of material equal in thickness to the thickness of the sash.

Another cheap frame is shown by the detail given in Fig. 709. Here the dif-

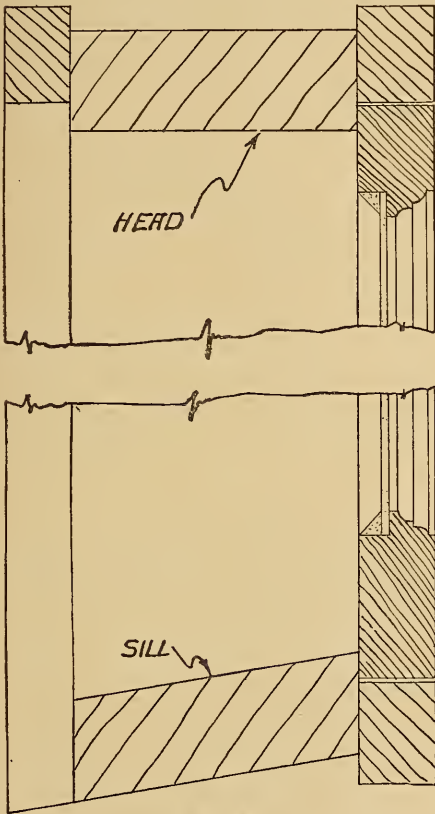


Fig. 708

one of the jambs, and below it a cross section of the sill. At the bottom is shown a face view of the sill. The rabbeted edges of the various members of this cellar frame are shown in projected position ready to go together—note and study the dotted lines. At A is shown an enlarged detail of the lugs which are embedded into the masonry. These lugs are left on either end of the head and of the sill.

Soft wood that will endure exposure to the weather, such as white pine or cypress, is the most suitable for cellar frames. It should be well painted both in the joints and on the back before the frames are put together and installed. Not less than 10d nails should

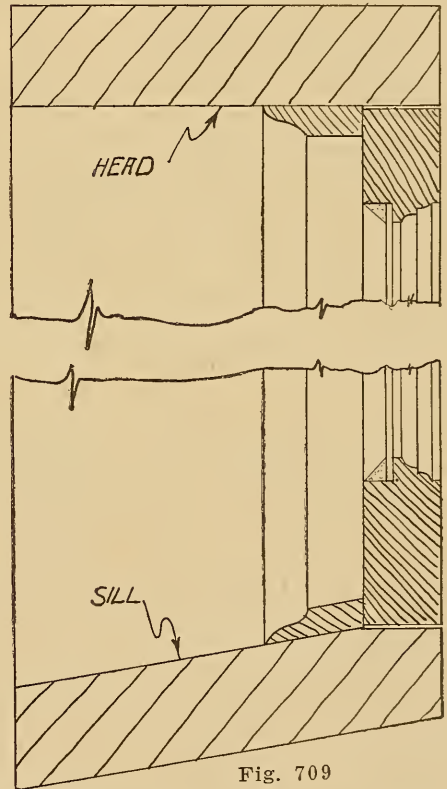


Fig. 709

ferent members of the frame are not rabbeted, but provision is made for the sash with stops. This is a simple construction that will give good service if kept well painted. Outside casings can be used, if desired.

Details of a good substantial cellar frame are shown by Fig. 710. Here the

jamb and the sill are rabbeted. Notice the rabbet on the sill and that on the bottom rail of the sash. The groove cut into the bottom rail of the sash provides a drip. To the left is shown a rabbet which provides for screening. Details of a similar, but much better cellar frame are shown by Fig. 711. This frame has a brick molding at the outside, is cased on the inside and is rabbeted both for the sash and for screening. The drip and the shoulder against which the bottom rail of the sash strikes should be studied and compared with the one shown by the previous figure. A 2x4 on the inside under the sill provides nailing for the apron. This is one of the

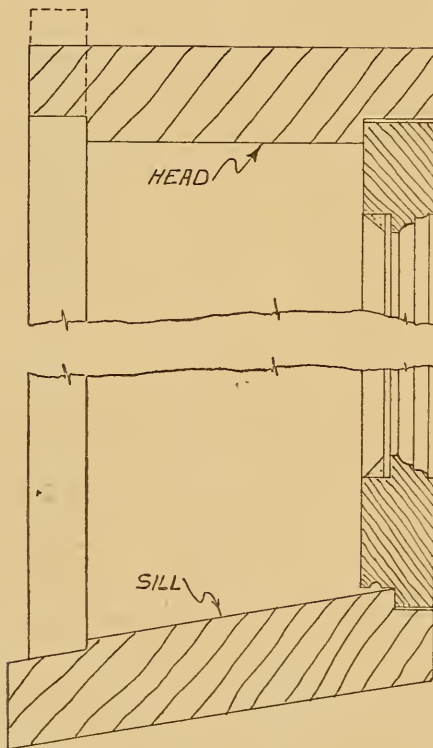


Fig. 710

best cellar frame constructions that can be used.

It should be remembered, as we have stated in previous lessons, that all of the designs we are showing here have modification possibilities. In other words, we are presenting the illustrations in their simplest forms, but never as a hard-and-fast rule. If what we are

showing will answer the needs of the builder, well and good, but if they do

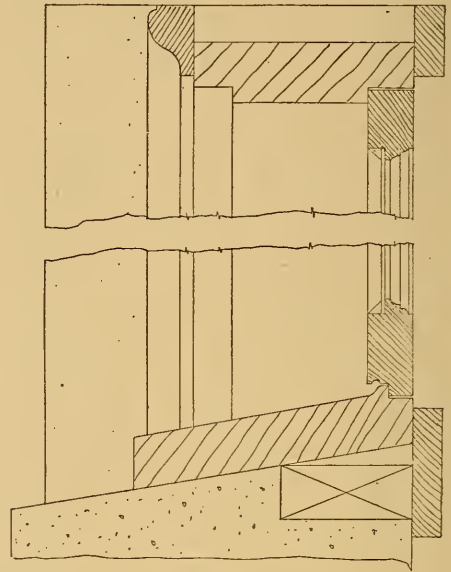


Fig. 711

not, then we trust that they will be suggestive of something that will answer such needs.

Blue Print Reading and Estimating

(L. Perth)

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

The Form Carpenter

There is a large contingent of carpenters today who, by choice or necessity, are engaged in concrete work, either plain or reinforced. This is the group known as form carpenters.

The general scope of the work is, of course, rough carpentry and while from the surface it might seem that the matter of building forms is quite simple, not requiring any particular skill on the part of the carpenter, it is rather erroneous.

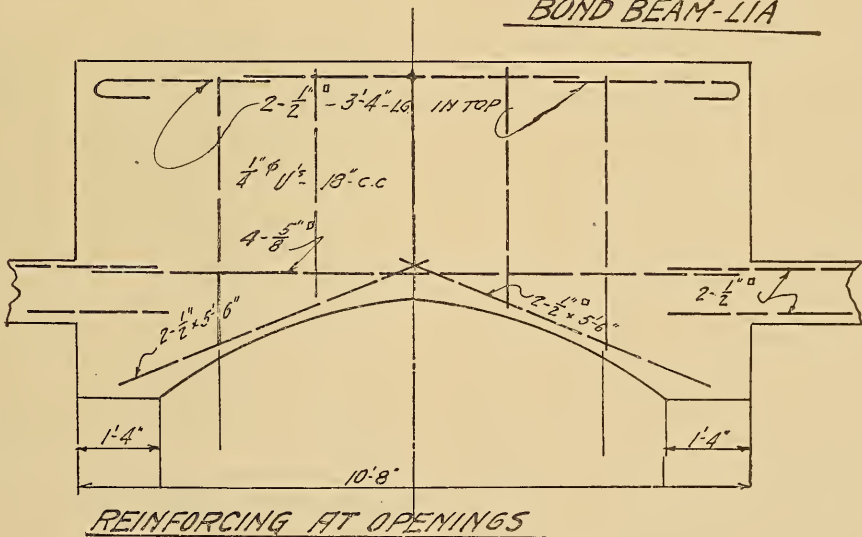
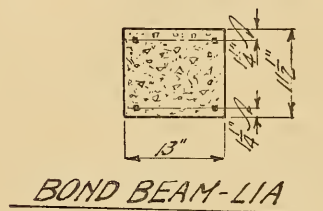
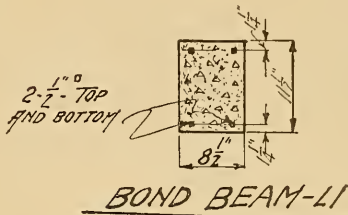
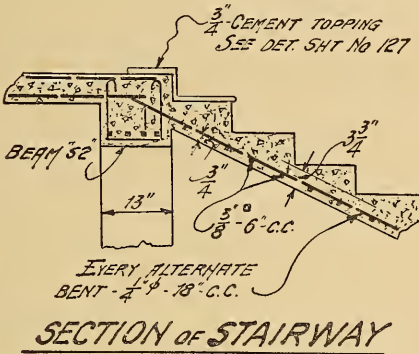
Building forms is a responsible job and much more difficult than some are inclined to think. Indeed, in the erection of reinforced concrete structures, nothing requires more careful consideration than the construction of forms, which shape and support the concrete

while it is being thoroughly set and hardened.

In the practice of reinforced concrete construction, there are various systems of form building being used.

Economy in form building is a very important factor. Economy in both labor and materials. Simplicity in the methods of erection and removing after

they must conform to the exact size of the proposed parts as shown on the drawings. The dimensions shown must be strictly adhered to. They must be true in position and direction. Sharp corners should be avoided as much as possible as the concrete is liable to stick to them thus making it difficult



concrete has set. The greatest economy is gained when forms are built so that they can be used over and over again in the structure. This is economy in materials. Economy in labor is achieved by fastening the form work with a minimum amount of nailing. Every nail that is driven gives trouble when the forms are taken down for use in the next portion of the structure.

The forms must be erected carefully,

to dismantle the forms.

Simplicity is very essential in form construction. Forms must be substantial and unyielding, strong enough to carry safely the weight of the concrete plus the live load which must be sustained during the process of concreting. Durability is also important since they are usually subject to hard usage.

Proper bracing should not be overlooked for this prevents any possible

bulging and sagging. Forms must be tight and close fitting. If this condition is not observed, seepage through cracks will result. Seepage is a very undesirable condition in concrete construction; it causes excessive draining off of moisture and produces ridges and honeycombing. These conditions should and can be eliminated by proper form construction.

A very important consideration is the minimum amount of labor employed in erecting and stripping. No matter how well a form may be built, its ultimate success depends upon the speed and ease with which it can be erected and taken down.

It is quite customary to have forms coated on the side next to the concrete in order that the forms may be detached more readily. This coating also serves to prevent the marking of the grain of the wood on the finished concrete work.

Crude petroleum has been used with success for this purpose. It is not unusual to soap wooden forms and in some instances tallow and bacon fat have been employed. However, it is not customary to coat or oil forms unless they are to be used for fine exterior work.

The dimensions of lumber for form work is usually chosen to carry safely the weight of the concrete, the reinforcing steel, and the construction load. Good sound lumber free from knots and decay may be used for form construction. When sheathing lumber is used it should be dressed on one side and both edges to facilitate the removal of forms, and where true, smooth surfaces are required, the lumber should be dressed on all four sides. To insure a tight fitting job tongue and grooved stock or shiplap should be used.

The thickness of form lumber is dependent upon the number of times the forms are to be used or whether the boards are to be built into panels or nailed each time to the supporting timber. The length of the boards is governed by their specific use, and to minimize waste, lumber for column, joist, beam and girder forms should be procured in the nearest commercial length to the height or span required.

The sizes of lumber most commonly used are: 1 inch thick for floor forms,

columns, and beam sides; 2 inch stock for beam and girder bottoms; 2 by 4 inch for column yokes; 2 by 6 for stringers and joists; 1 or 2 inch stock for cleats.

The time for removal of forms is one of the most important considerations. They should not be removed before the concrete has hardened sufficiently to be self-sustaining.

When the temperature is above 60° F. the minimum time for removing forms after placing concrete should be as follows:

1. Footings, basement walls
or foundations ----- 1 day.
2. Sides of beams and girders ----- 2 days.
3. Column forms ----- 3 days.
4. Floor slabs of spans not
16 feet ----- 6 days.

The above figures are recommended by the Research Bureau of the Portland Cement Association and may be thoroughly relied upon.

It is evident therefore that form building is a subject not to be trifled with and the form carpenter is a figure of responsibility. It certainly is understood that in order to become a successful foreman on a concrete job it is very essential to possess the ability to read reinforced concrete drawings very fluently to understand the meaning of all the symbols, representations, conventions and notations used on this type of drawings.

Reinforced concrete drawings are somewhat different from the general architectural drawings and while the general principles of drawing are identically the same, the symbols, conventions, abbreviations and methods of obtaining the requisite information are rather different.

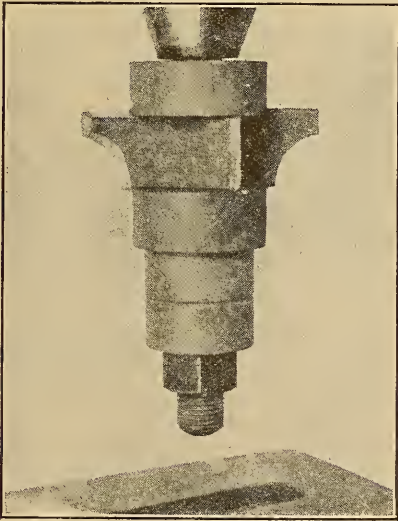
The accompanying diagram contains several typical examples affording the form carpenter to test his knowledge and applying his skill of form building. We would suggest that the student take one example and work out how forms should be built in each particular case, what the dimensions would be, size of lumber to use and method of fastening. The results of these exercises will be more than gratifying in the way of assimilating the knowledge.

Shaper Head for a Drill Press

(By Charles A. King)

Upon this device which may be made of machine steel in many home shops, the home worker may stick light moldings and cut rabbets and grooves on either straight or curved work; he may reed or flute turner or square legs though an index will be necessary for the former. It is an adaptation of the shaper head that has proved its efficiency during many years of trying service in commercial shops and is peculiarly suited to the use of the home worker for he may make his own cutters at minimum expense.

The table may be made of any wood and fastened to the drill press table with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch carriage bolts. This table must be rigid and the head should revolve smoothly, at least 2,500 R. P. M., though 5,000 would be better. While small moldings may be made in one cut, a molding similar to that shown should

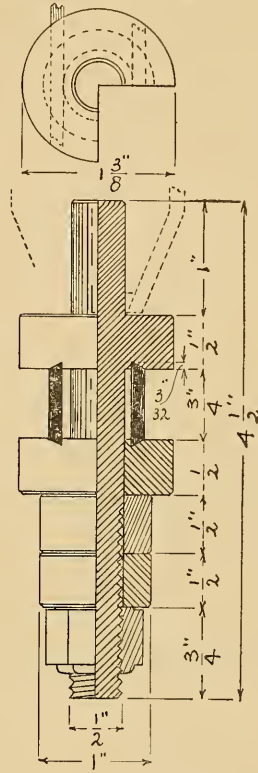


SHAPER HEAD FOR DRILL PRESS NO. 630

be made in two or more cuts by raising the table.

Any shape of knives may be made by grinding on an emery or carborundum wheel, or one shaped knife and one blank balance made from beveled edge or half round tool steel, though two shaped knives are to be preferred, for in effect they double the speed of the head. These knives may be tempered

after grinding but usually they will hold an edge for small jobs in soft wood. Similar cutters may be made from a straight three-cornered file or from a



SHAPER HEAD FOR DRILL PRESS

taper file by carefully grinding them parallel and making them of equal weight.

The upper collar of the head and the stem are of one piece; the collars should closely fit the shaft which must be accurately centered and firmly held in the chuck. All collar scores to hold the knives should be of equal distance from the axis and of exactly the same depth and shape, for any variation that means either more or less metal or a difference in the distance from the center in either collar may make trouble in balancing and may not hold the cutter securely. At best a shaper of any kind is dangerous, for cutters may fly out if either they or the scores in the collars are not accurately made and at any time carelessness may result in a bad cut. Springs and guards that allow the head to turn

freely and the work to be fed into the cutters easily but which will prevent the

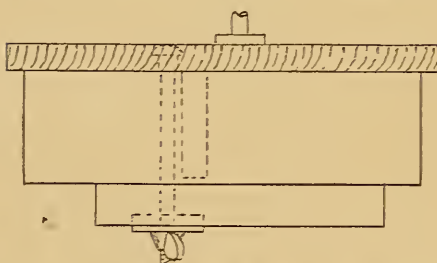
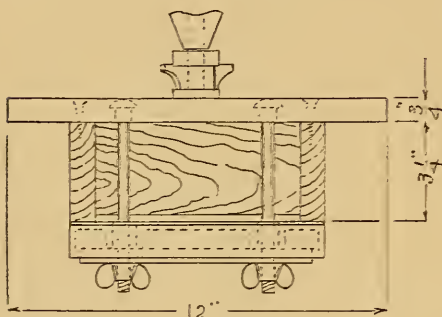
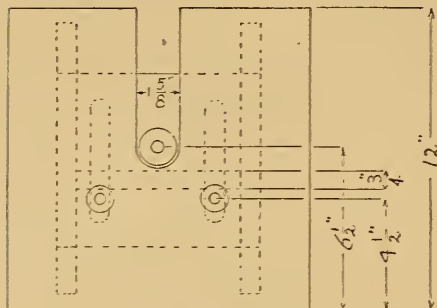


TABLE FOR SHAPER HEAD



DRILL SHAPER HEAD AND TABLE

hands from coming in contact with the knives, may be made which reduces danger to its minimum.

The Romance of the Steel Square

One of the best things we have read in a long time is an article by Angelo Patri who tells of a plumber who repaired a leaking pipe and then announced: "You must be some particular about your jobs. When you called they sent me."

"Why not?" asked Patri. "There can be and often is, as much art in wiping a joint as the artists puts into his picture or his statue."

Why look for expression of artistic impulse in museums when there is beauty all around us. We greatly honor those who create beauty in the studio. Why not those who create in the red hot of the shop or those in the hustle and bustle of the construction job. There is something picturesque about the iron worker setting his girder. There is melody in the seemingly monotonous hum of the concrete mixer. There is romance in everything we do and use, in the thousand and one things we come in contact with, all in the work of the day. Likewise there is romance in the steel square, the story of which is the subject of this article.

While it is not our intention to delve into the historical past of the instrument which, it is said, was in use far back in ancient Egypt and Babylon we, however, find it necessary to stress the fact that a thorough familiarity with the principles of its construction is absolutely imperative if constructive results are to be expected.

There is a world of practical wisdom in the saying: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." It may be formulated in one word "thoroughness," one of the main requisites of success in every line of human endeavor. It was thoroughness rather than genius that enabled Napoleon to rise from the rank of an insignificant army officer to the throne of a most powerful empire. This greatest military and political genius in history knew every detail of his profession, he knew how to make gunpowder and perform the humble duties of a private, as well as to direct gigantic battles, and rule kingdoms.

It was the close application to work that was mainly responsible for the creation of our great American industries,

and it was attention to details that made it possible for Lindbergh to cross the Atlantic after several attempts by others had terminated in disaster.

Of course, we cannot all conquer empires and create new industries. But

This spirit of thoroughness will be maintained throughout the complete series of lessons on the subject of roof framing and we wish to emphasize upon the minds of those who approach the subject with a sincere desire to learn

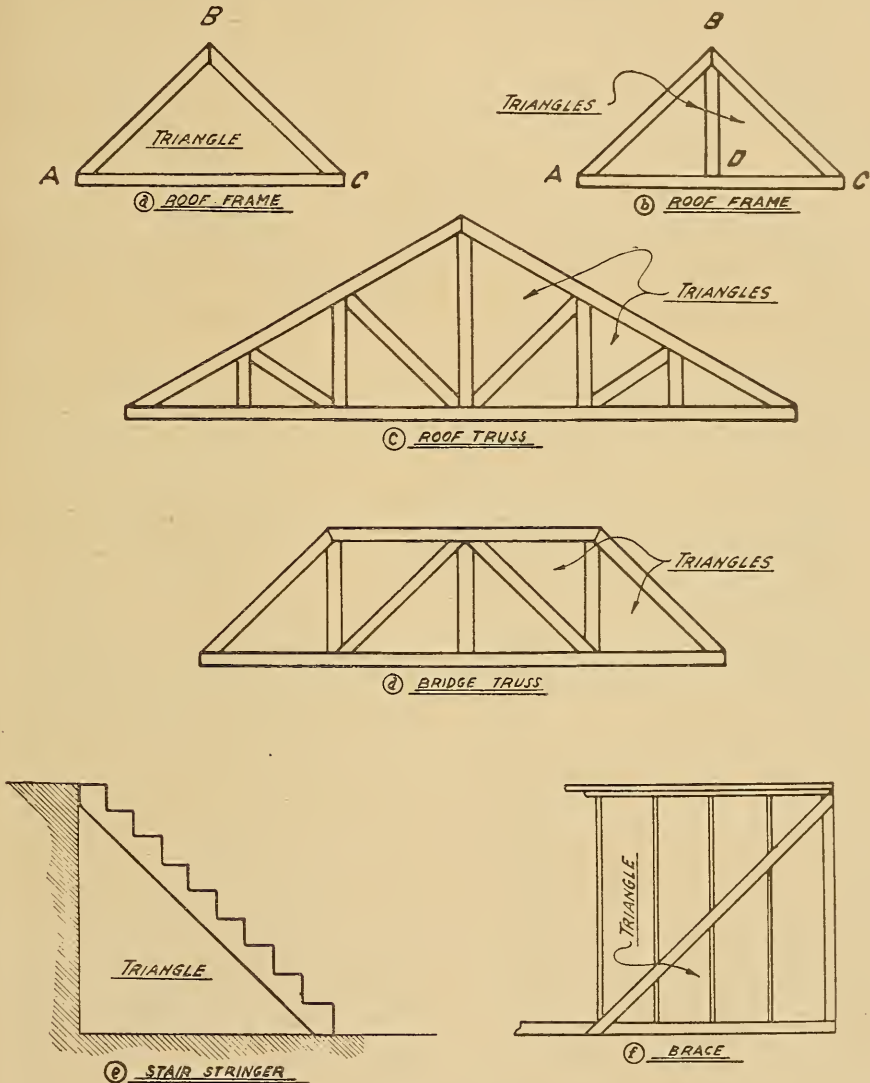


Fig. 1

the laws governing success are the same, whether you are building a great railroad or making mouse-traps, and we all can achieve a high degree of success in our chosen field of endeavor if we make up our minds to do it right.

that they should eliminate from their consciousness any preconceived ideas that some phases of the work may appear too elementary.

No matter what your previous training might have been, if this subject is

new to you and you truly wish to master it, there is no part of the work humble enough as to justify it being neglected. No matter how simple it may look at first, bear in mind that it is there not because we want to teach you something you have forgotten, or did not know, but was introduced be-

overcome these difficulties in the easiest, most simple and quickest way.

What then is the steel square and how is it being applied on the job? Before attempting to answer these questions it will be well first to analyze the general construction of a roof. All framed structures partly, or in whole,

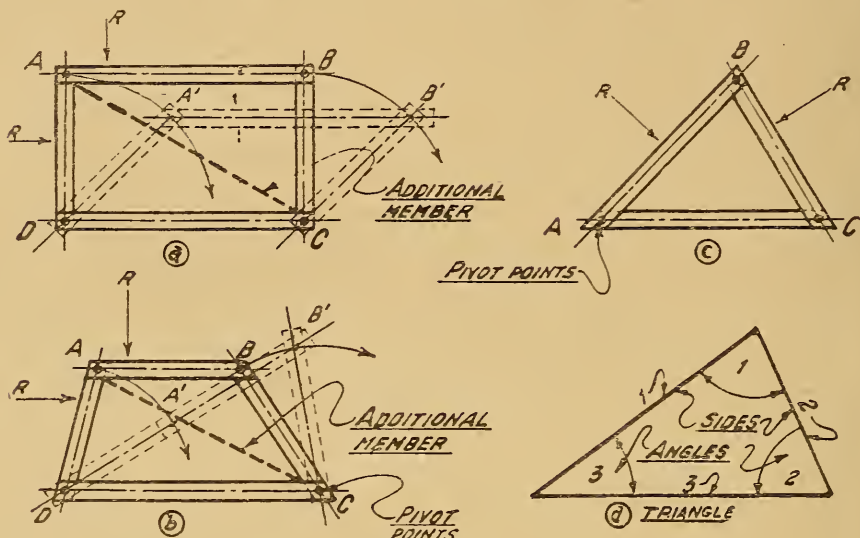


Fig. 2

cause it has an important bearing on the subject at hand and is there to clarify it.

In telling the story of the steel square it is our intention to illustrate how this instrument, which is built in the shape of a right angle, was perfected to a degree of a most accurate and reliable mathematical calculating device, made for the practical use on the job, and which is absolutely indispensable in roof framing.

The mechanical part of roof construction is simple and generally pretty well understood. Any rough carpenter can handle the job very successfully once the material is accurately measured off and properly marked for the various cuts. But, due to the fact that there are so many different types of roofs and a variation of pitches, the laying out of the various members and establishing their lengths and bevels represents one of the most difficult problems the carpenter encounters in his daily work. And the steel square is the one instrument which enables the builder to

are composed of triangles. Whether it be a roof frame, a truss bridge, a brace or a stair, it may be regarded as a triangle or a combination of triangles. Thus the roof frame "a" is built in the shape of a triangle ABC; and by introducing a vertical member BD the same roof frame is composed of two triangles (b). The roof truss at (c) consists of ten triangles and the bridge truss at (d) is made up of six triangles. The stair and brace both represent triangles. Fig. 1. The reason the shape of a triangle was adopted as a structural unit is because of the rigidity of its construction which is superior in strength to any other geometrical figure. The triangle truly was defined as "the unit of rigidity."

To illustrate the above statements, we will examine the shapes shown in Fig. 2, two of which have four sides each and the third one is a triangle. We will assume that these figures are constructed of bars of any material and of any convenient lengths and pivoted together at points A, B, C and D. Now

to test the comparative rigidity of these figures we will suppose that a force R is being applied in the direction indicated by the arrow (a). By applying the pressure to side AD or to any point of side AB these members as well as side BC will commence to change their position by rotating about the pivot points D and C and constantly moving downwards with the tendency of landing in the same plane with DC . While still maintaining the original lengths of its members the figure is being distorted. It is collapsing; it is a weak unit and has no value as far as rigidity is concerned.

The same condition may be observed at (b) with the exception that the distortion may stop as soon as the figure assumes the shape of a triangle $DB'C$. DA and AB then form one of its sides, DB' .

We will conduct the same experiment with triangle (C). The pressure applied to side AB or any other side will not affect the shape of the figure; none of

metrical figure which cannot change its shape without changing the length of its sides and the value of its angles. And the only way the figures at (a) and (b) could be rendered rigid is by introducing an additional member AC or BD and thus have them composed of triangles.

While the subject of the triangle may seem to be rather an elementary one it will be well however to review the fundamental principles governing the construction of this geometrical figure and its properties which will materially assist you in mastering the whole subject of roof framing.

A triangle, as the name implies, is a geometrical figure composed of three sides are having three angles (d) Fig. 2. If one of the angles is a right angle the triangle is said to be a right-angles or right triangle. Fig. 4. Of the two sides forming the right angle the horizontal is called the base and the vertical—the altitude. The side opposite the right angle is called the hypotenuse. The

NOTE.

THE RIGHT TRIANGLE, THE ROOF FRAME AND THE STEEL SQUARE ARE SIMILAR FIGURES: THEY ALL ARE RIGHT TRIANGLES. THEREFORE ALL ROOF FRAMING AS WELL AS THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE STEEL SQUARE ARE BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF RIGHT TRIANGLES.

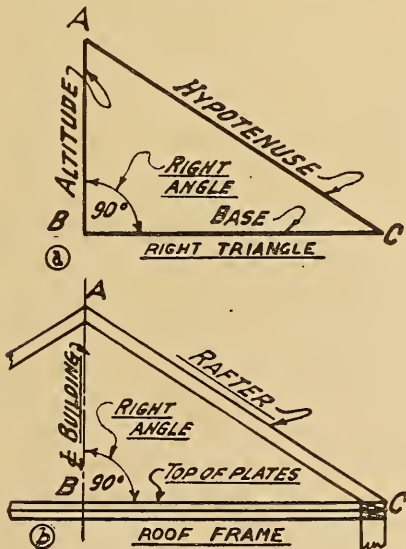


Fig. 3

its sides will move about the pivot points at which they are connected. In spite of the action of the force the figure will continue to maintain its original shape provided the material is strong enough to resist the force which tends to destroy it. It is evident therefore that the triangle is the only geo-

metrical figure which cannot change its shape without changing the length of its sides and the value of its angles. The sides and angles represent the six elements of a triangle and it is possible to establish any unknown part of a triangle if certain sides or angles are given.

It is very essential at the outset that

the student establishes a definite relation between the steel square and the trigonometrical solution of the triangles. This is very clearly illustrated in the diagram, Fig. 3. A right triangle is shown at (a). Examine the roof frame at (b). What does it resemble to? By drawing a center line AB we obtain a triangle ABC. Since angle B is a right

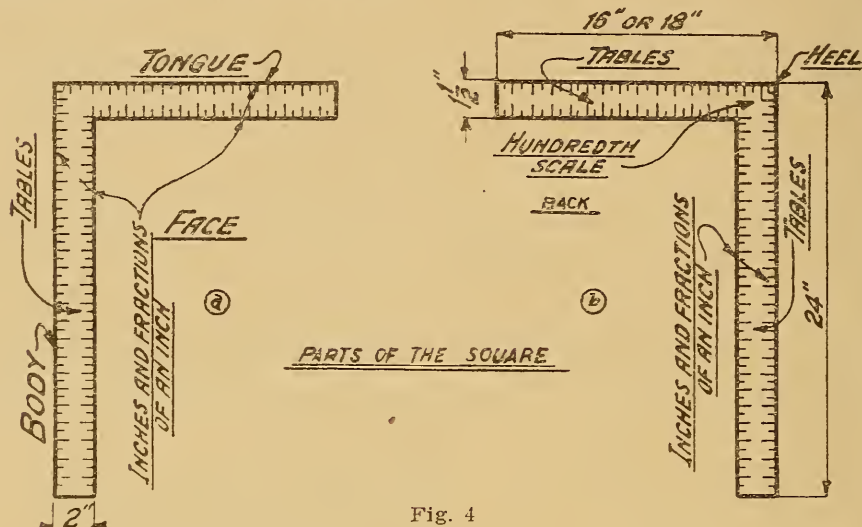


Fig. 4

angle the triangle is also a right-angles triangle, the plane in the top of the plates being the base, center line AB the altitude, and the rafter AC the hypotenuse. Note that both the triangle at (a) and the roof frame at (b) are similar figures; they both are right triangles. This similarity was utilized in constructing the steel square, which is also built in the shape of a right angle, that is—its two arms, the body and the tongue form an angle of 90 degrees which is a right angle. (c).

If we should draw an imaginary line connecting points A and C on the steel square we will have constructed a triangle ABC which is also a right triangle, angle B being 90 degrees. The body of the instrument is the base, the tongue is the altitude while line AB represents the hypotenuse. By comparing all three figures in the diagram it will be noted that they all are similar figures, they all being right triangles. It is evident that the construction of a roof frame as well as that of the steel square are based on the principles of a right triangle.

The architect and engineer solve their trigonometrical problems on the drawing board by the use of mathematical tables and various calculating devices. The practical builder is required to face similar problems on the construction job where the employment of such conveniences is out of question. The press-

ing necessity for a device which could meet the situation was responsible for the birth of the steel square.

Departing from values which usually are known, such as the width of the building and the pitch of the roof, accurate mathematical tables were prepared giving the sought values for each particular case. These tables were stamped on the face and back of the instrument thus making it a veritable compendium of what you might call "Carpenter's Trigonometry" always ready for the direct use on the job.

A letter of recent date from one of our readers says: "I find your article on roof framing in our Journal very interesting. However, I do not know how to use my steel square. I enclose a copy of the markings and figures on my steel square. Please tell me what they mean and how they are being used in roof framing."

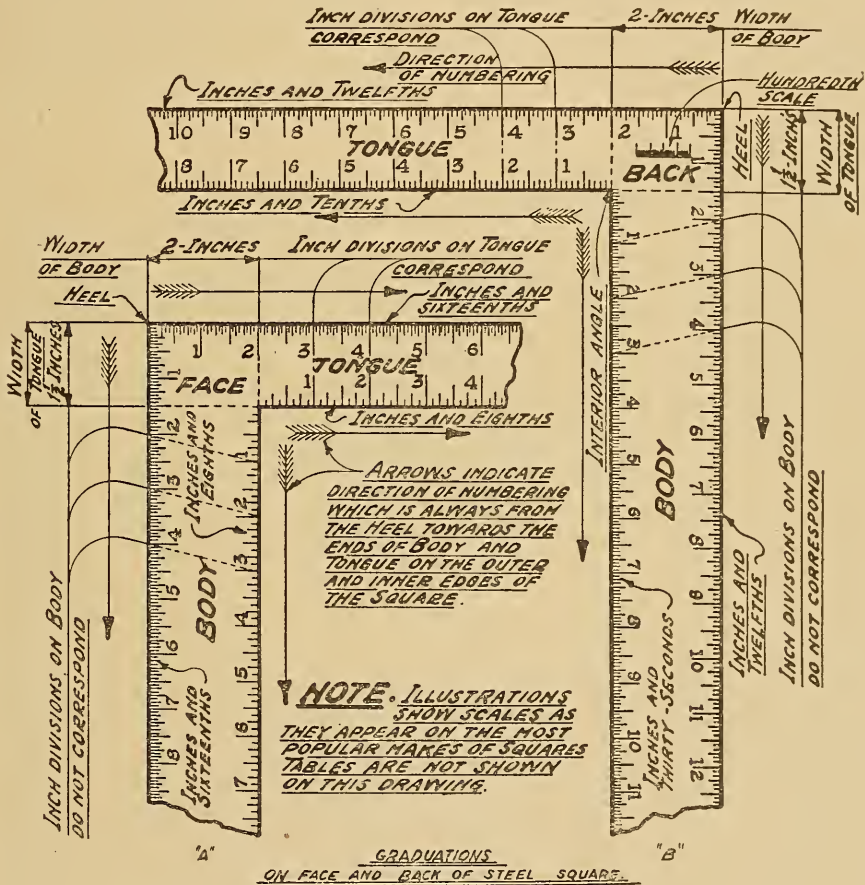
This letter is typical of many others received by the writer and is indicative of the fact that a thorough knowledge of the seemingly complicated nomencla-

ture used on the steel square is quite essential.

Therefore in order to facilitate the perusal of this subject it is quite necessary that the following terms, identifying the different portions of the steel square, and the markings thereon, should be noted and remembered. These terms will be referred to throughout the

heel. The face of the square is the visible side while holding the body in the left hand and tongue in the right hand. It is also the side upon which the name of the manufacturer is usually stamped. The back of the instrument is the side opposite the face.

The markings on the square may be divided into two groups: scales and ta-



The graduations on the outer edges are numbered from the heel toward the ends of the body and tongue on both face and back of the square. The scales along the inner edges are also numbered in the same direction, i.e. from the interior angle toward the ends of both arms, Fig. 5.

As the width of the body of the square is in even inches, the inch graduations on the outside and inside edges of the tongue correspond. But on account of the width of the tongue being not in even inches, the graduations

back and, as a general rule, the inner edges of the face are graduated differently from those on the back. The graduations on the outer edges of the back consist of inches and twelfths of an inch on both body and tongue. This subdivision of an inch into twelve parts is very convenient, particularly when used as a "scale." The inch marks then may represent "feet" and the twelfth of an inch marks will correspond to "twelfths of a foot or inches." Thus by assuming that one inch equals one foot and each twelfth of an inch equals one inch the blade will represent a length of 24 feet.

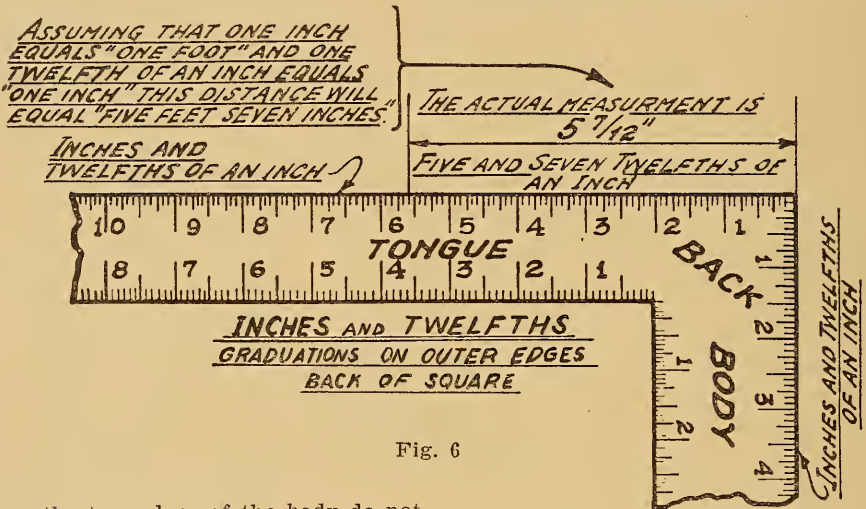


Fig. 6

along the two edges of the body do not correspond.

The general arrangement of the scales and tables is somewhat different with the different makes of squares. The principle, however, is the same on all of them and if one has acquired a good working knowledge of the application of one first class instrument he will have no difficulty in mastering the use of any other square.

In all operations there is a constant relation between the measurements taken on the blade and those on the tongue. Therefore the inch graduations on the outer edges of the face are the same on the blade as they are on the tongue. This also is true with regard to inch subdivisions on the outside edges of the back of the square.

In order to afford a greater variety of scales the subdivisions of the inch on the outer edges of the face on both body and tongue are generally different from the corresponding edges of the

and the tongue will afford a length of 16 or 18 feet. Likewise all dimensions obtained from this method of figuring will also be expressed in feet and inches.

However when used for actual measurements the twelfths of an inch are applied in the same manner as any other fractional part of an inch, i.e. so many inches and so many twelfths of an inch. Fig. 6.—(L. Perth)

Editor, The Carpenter:

Craft problems in The Carpenter are very interesting and useful to most mechanics. One of the most useful to a carpenter is a knowledge of strength of materials he works with. There are many handbooks and formulas for figuring different stresses, loads, deflections, compressions, etc. Usually a handbook is not handy when you want

to use it. The following is an old rule very simple to remember: For a uniform distributed load on a yellow pine joist or timber supported both ends. The piece of lumber being able to pass inspection is the first thought.

I. E. Breadth of piece times the depth squared, times 4,000 divided by three times length of span in inches.

Written:

B x D squared x 4000 divided by 3
x L of span in inches.

Example:

3" x 12" x 16'

3 x 144 equals 432 x 4000, equals 1728,000

1,728,000 divided by 576 equals 3,000 lbs.

The factor of safety in this old rule is higher than most timber tables.

Try out a few figures on different spans and you will soon be able to memorize it. I hope there are many jobs you can use it on.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas H. Nolan,
Local 1411, Chicago.

Around the Corner

Around the corner I have a friend,
In this great city that has no end;
Yet days go by and weeks rush on,
And before I know it a year is gone,
And I never see my old friend's face,
For life is a swift and terrible race.

He knows I like him just as well
As in the days when I rang his bell
And he rang mine. We were younger then;
And now we are busy, tired men—
Tired of playing a foolish game;
Tired with trying to make a name.

"Tomorrow," I say, "I will call on Jim,
Just to show that I'm thinking of him."
But tomorrow comes and tomorrow goes;
And the distance between us grows and grows.

Around the corner! Yet miles away!
"Here's a telegram, sir."—"Jim died today!"
And that's what we get and deserve in the end—
Around the corner—a vanished friend.

Charles Hanson Towne.

Washington Lumber Firm Signs Union Pact

A splendid union contract was recently secured with the Baker & Sons Logging Company, of Ravensdale, Wash., by Local 2894 of the Loggers' Department of the Oregon-Washington Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers.

The agreement, regarded as one which may be used as a precedent for other negotiations, provides for a full union shop, including recognition of the union as the sole collective bargaining agent for the workers and other standard points specified in all Oregon-Washington Council agreements, including the 5-day, 40-hour work week, with time and a half for overtime. In addition to the usual holidays, the Baker agreement also allows all national and State election days.



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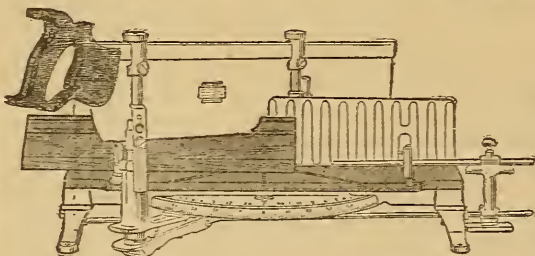


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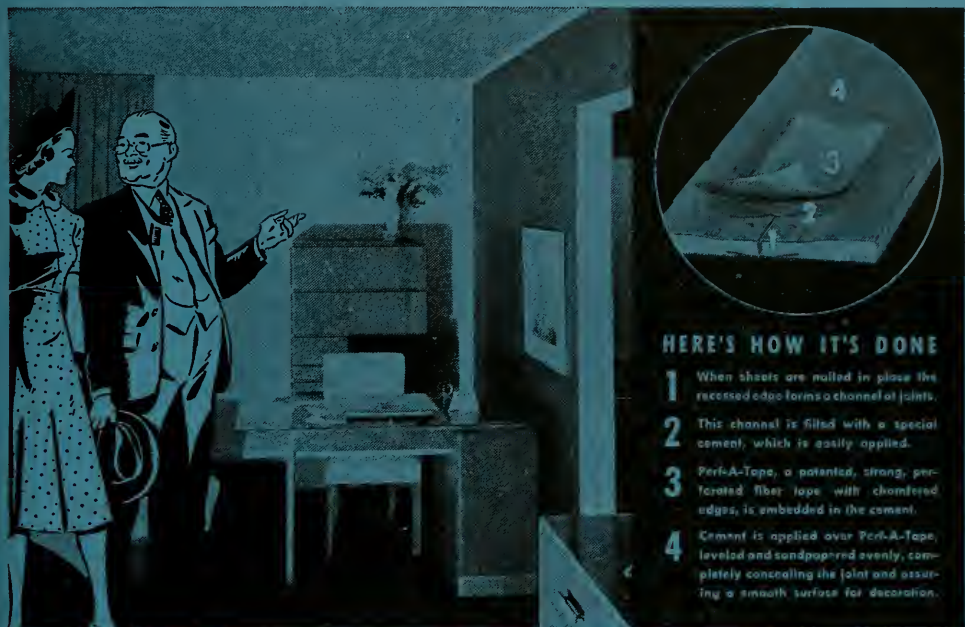
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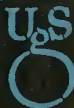
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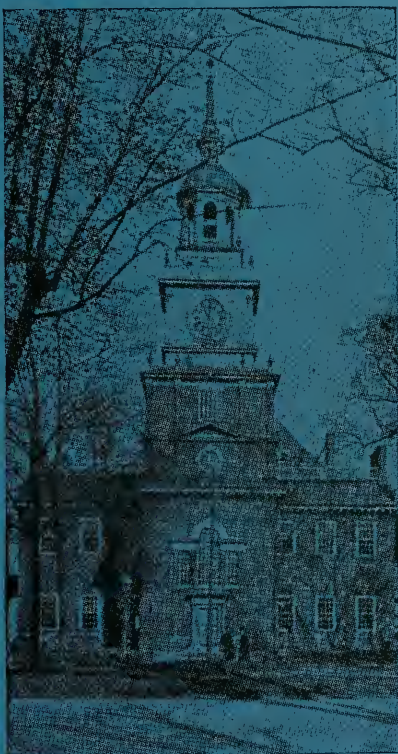
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I know not what
course others may
take; but as for me,
give me liberty or
give me death.

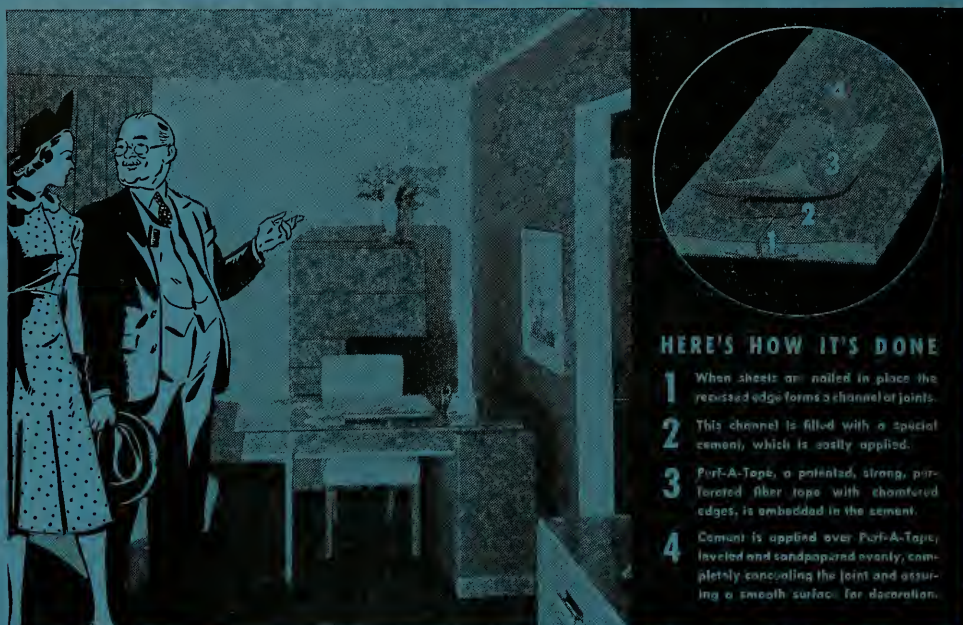
—Patrick Henry

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NOTICE

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The American's Creed



"I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

—WILLIAM TYLER PAGE

150,000 View AFL Label Exhibit

THE first American Federation of Labor Union Label and Industrial Exhibition, which ran from May 16 to May 21 in Cincinnati, proved such a success that it will be made an annual feature.

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department, is now considering application from several cities for next year's show. More than 150,000 persons visited the exhibit during the six days, Mr. Ornburn estimated.

The high point of the Cincinnati exposition came May 20 with the visit of President William Green, Governor Martin L. Davey of Ohio, and Mayor James Stewart of Cincinnati.

All three participated in a speaking program that night in the Music Hall Auditorium which was crowded to the topmost gallery seats with 3,500 spectators. Many thousands were turned away.

Governor Davey set the keynote of the meeting when he announced: "Ohio is an American Federation of Labor State."

President Green, in an extemporaneous talk, paid tribute to the exposition and its sponsors. Just before his appearance in the Auditorium, Mr. Green delivered a fifteen minute address carried over a nation-wide hook-up of the National Broadcasting System, in which he urged the American public to demand goods bearing the Union Label when making purchases.

President Green was deeply impressed by his tour of the exhibition during the afternoon. With Director General Ornburn acting as his guide, Mr. Green inspected each booth during his two hour visit.

Entering the north wing of the Cincinnati Music Hall the first exhibit was that of the Racine Shoe Company which had on display an X-ray machine with a large sign asking "Do Your Shoes Fit?"

In the center of the north wing was erected a four room house constructed by the Building Trades Unions to show various types of their work. The model house was elaborately built, surrounded by a real grass lawn, flower beds and a picket fence.

One of the interesting exhibits for boys of high school age was that of the Union Carpenters' Apprentices, with its display of small scale models of frame houses.

Nearby, the Federal Housing Administration had an exhibit of model homes which people in ordinary circumstances can build with financial assistance from the Government.

The United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, displayed an interesting assortment of hats and caps in their booth.

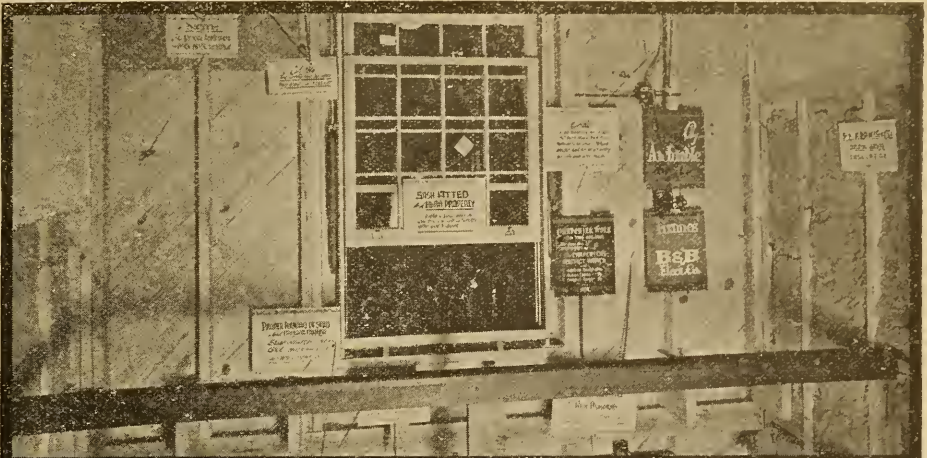
The Building Service Employees International Union exhibit advertised the fact that the five largest hotels in Cincinnati have been unionized.

Under the supervision of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Cincinnati a daily newspaper, called the "Exhibition News," was printed daily on the premises, and distributed, still hot from the presses, to visitors.

Samples of wall paper of various types were displayed in the booth of the United Wall Paper Craftsmen and Workers of North America.

The exploitation of women under the industrial work system was graphically portrayed by the exhibit of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Continued on page 8.



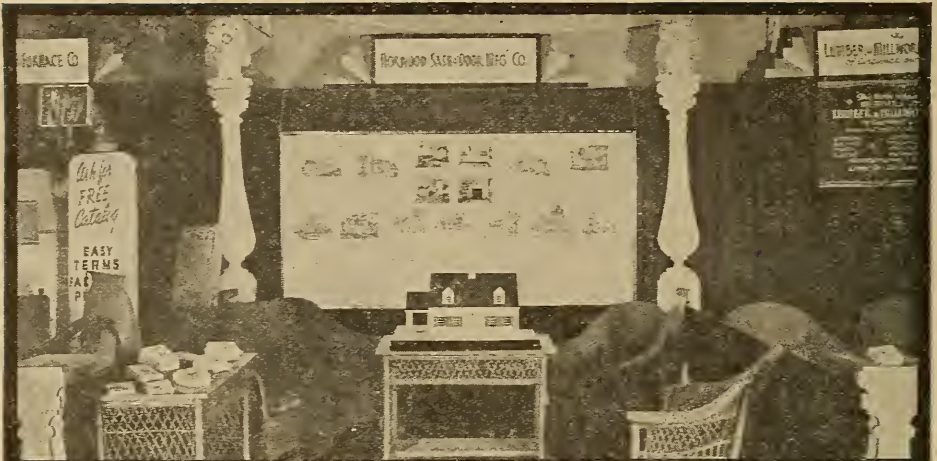
**WISCONSIN CHAIR COMPANY****UNION CARPENTERS APPRENTICES****GENERAL VIEW OF EXHIBITS IN NORTH WING**

EXHIBITORS

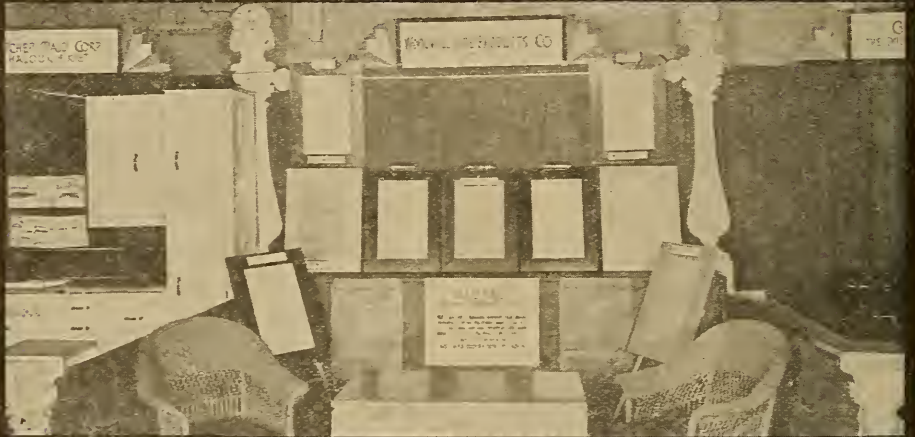
in the First Annual

A. F. of L. UNION LABEL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

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|--|---|
| Albers Super Markets | Internat'l Ladies' Garment Workers |
| Amalgamated Meat Cutters | International Pocketbook & Luggage Workers |
| American Federation of Labor | International Silk Guild |
| American Red Cross | Journeymen Barbers' Int'l. Union |
| Associates for Government Service | Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Co. |
| Association of American Railroads | Kellogg |
| Automatic Electric Company | Kitchen Maid Corporation |
| Axton Fisher Tobacco Company | Koch Stadium |
| Bakery & Confectionery Workers | Labor Press |
| Ballantine Brewing Company | Lee Mercantile Company, H. D. |
| Bankhardt Luggage Company | Local Allied Printing Trades |
| Bastian Brothers | Local Typographical Union |
| Boot & Shoe Workers' Union | Lumber & Millwork Association, Inc. |
| Boy Scouts of America | Maizewood Insulation Company |
| Brewery Workers' Int'l. Union | Meat Institute Exhibit |
| Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co. | McKesson Robbins Company |
| Building Service Employees | Mutual Bottle Exchange |
| Camp Fire Girls | National Bro. Operative Potters |
| Carnation Company | Nat'l Federation of Post Office Clerks |
| Chronicle Labor Newspaper | Norwood Sash & Door Co. |
| Cigar Makers' Int'l. Union | Ohio Mechanics Institute |
| Cincinnati Bakers | Philip Carey Company |
| Cincinnati Building Trades | Phoenix Hosiery Company |
| Cincinnati Carpenters D. C. | Pillsbury Flour Company |
| Cincinnati Enquirer | Pressmen's Union Trade School |
| Cincinnati Fresh Meat Packers | U. S. Post Office (Sub Station) |
| Cincinnati Ice Cream Mfrs. | Racine Shoe Company |
| Cincinnati Post | Retail Clerks Union |
| Cincinnati Times-Star | Reynolds Metal Company |
| Clopay Corporation | Rich Maid Products Company |
| Cooperative Stove Company | Richter Mfg. Co. |
| Crosley Radio Corp. | Rundle Manufacturing Company |
| Crown Overall Mfg. Company | Schlitz Brewing Company, Joseph |
| Dow Drug Company | Spalding & Bros., A. G. |
| Dresner & Son | Standard Brands |
| Enterprise Foundry Company | Theatrical Stage Employees & Moving Picture Operators |
| Estate Stove Company | Trades Union Saving & Loan Asso. |
| Fechheimer Bros. | Tobacco Workers' Union |
| Federal Housing Administration | Union Broom & Whisk Company |
| General Mills, Inc. | Union Labor Life Insurance |
| Glass Bottle Blowers | Unionized Laundries |
| Governors Safety Council | United Garment Workers of America |
| Green Duck Company | U. S. Department of Labor |
| Gubransen Piano Company | United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers |
| Heldman-Schild Co. | U. S. Brewers Institute |
| Hospital Employees | United Wallpaper Craftsmen of America |
| Ibold Cigar Company, M. | Vocational High Schools of Cincinnati Public Schools |
| Ibold Cigar Company, Peter | Wisconsin Chair Company |
| International Allied Printing Trades | Woodville Lime Products Company |
| International Brotherhood of Teamsters | |
| International Electrical Workers | |
| International Envelope Company | |
| International Glove Workers' Union | |



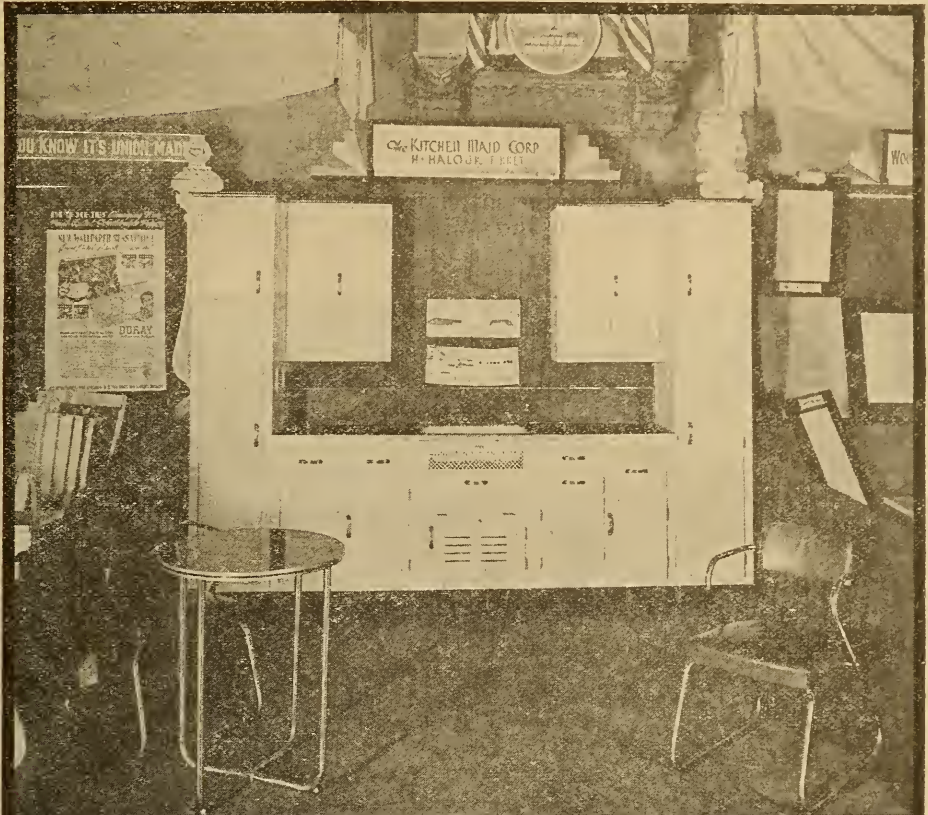
NORWOOD SASH AND DOOR COMPANY



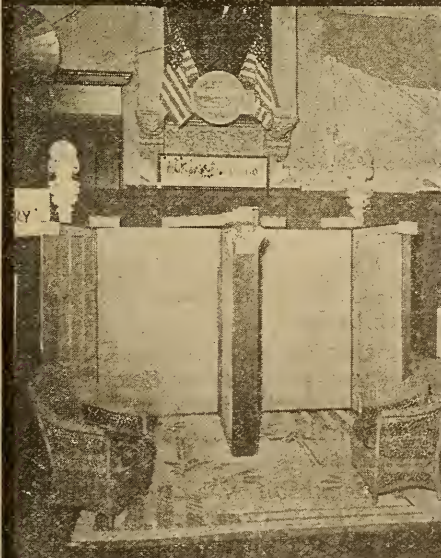
WOODVILLE LIME PRODUCTS OF TOLEDO



AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR



KITCHEN MAID CABINET CORPORATION

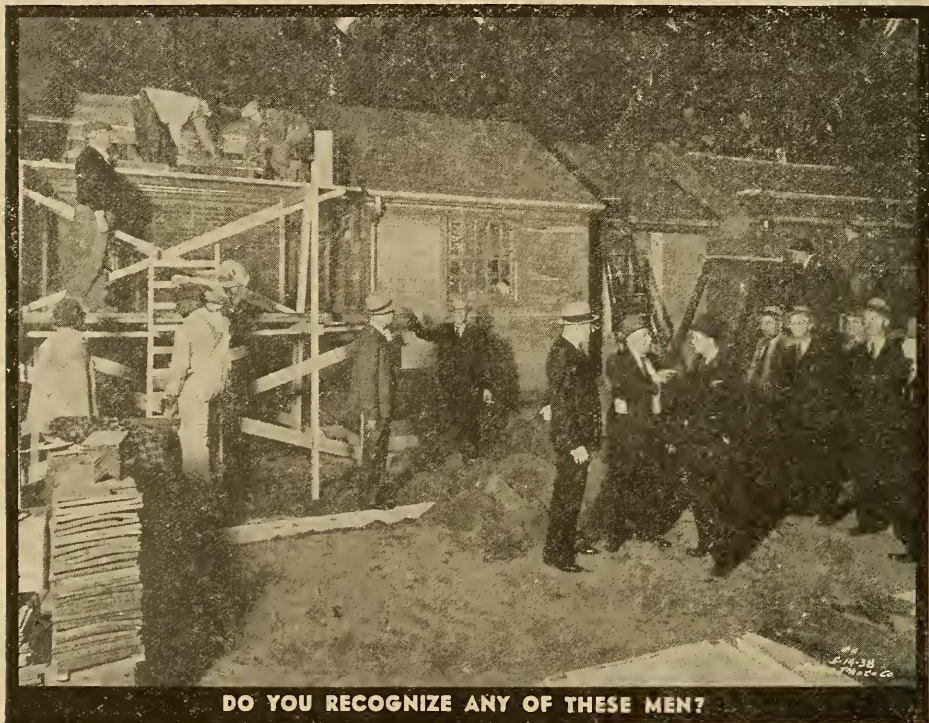


MAIZEWOOD INSULATION COMPANY CINCINNATI LUMBER & MILLWORK ASS'N

Continued from page 2.

The United States Brewers Association and the Brewery Workers International Union had adjacent booths with a plentiful display of foaming beer—but all in pictures. However, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, located just across the aisle, came to the rescue of thirsting parties by distributing cold drinks.

Union-made cigarettes, cigars and other tobacco products were displayed by the Cigarmakers International Union, the Tobacco Workers International Union, the Brown and Williamson Co. and the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co.



DO YOU RECOGNIZE ANY OF THESE MEN?

The International Pocketbook and Leather Workers were on hand with leather goods displays of every description.

On the way to the South Hall, in the lobby was the exhibit of *The Chronicle*, published by the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, which devoted most of its current issue to the exhibition.

In the South Hall, the first exhibit was that of the Crosley Company which displayed union-made radios, refrigerators and other electrical appliances. The Crosley Company afforded the Exhibition's sponsors unlimited time on Cincinnati radio stations to help make the A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition a success.

The American Federation of Labor's own exhibit was simple but impressive. It consisted of a bronze bust of Samuel Gompers in the foreground with an illuminated screen carrying the seal of the American Federation of Labor in the center with portraits of President Green and Secretary-Treasurer Morrison on each side.

The booth of General Mills, Inc., manufacturers of flour products, served waffles to visitors every hour, free of charge.

At the large exhibit of the National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery, union members showed visitors how dishes and pottery are made.

The exhibit of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union was one of the most popular in the place, especially with women visitors. Here union bakers prepared cakes and pastries for the oven and union confectioners displayed to visitors their almost incredible skill in decorating cakes. The cakes were baked on the premises in a modern oven.

The Boy Scouts of America displayed their activities in a special booth. All Boy Scout uniforms are now union-made, carrying the label of the United Garment Workers. That union also had an exhibit showing clothing made by union workers.

The Post Office Department set up a sub-station in the South Hall and beside it the International Envelope Corporation showed how Government stamped envelopes are made with the union label.

The Kellogg Company exhibit of breakfast foods also was popular, especially as free samples were given out to the children.

At the Labor Press booth, sample copies of labor papers from every part of the United States were distributed free of charge.

How Labor Will Win

BY DR. CHARLES STELZLE

Executive Director, Good Neighbor League

NO organization can keep alive the interest of its members without a great purpose. The perfunctory meeting and the platitudinous address never win out. This is just as true of the labor union as it is of the church or any other movement. The social aspect of an organization's life is important, but oyster suppers, vaudeville shows, smokers, and all the rest of it never yet held together a company of earnest men who were supposedly banded together for the purpose of really doing things.

When an organization is compelled to resort to such features in order to hold its members, it is an indication that somewhere there is a falling down, either in leadership or in purpose, and it is destined to fail.

No movement can long remain a force when all men speak well of it. There is danger in too much commendation. Always will there be a letting go when prosperity and flattery enter, and almost invariably it may be said that the man who is always approved by everybody doesn't count for much as a real power.

The man or the movement which lives and moves is bound to make mistakes. He who never makes mistakes, never makes anything else. The call to "Come and suffer," has always appealed to true men. Their response to this call has been the secret of success in the greatest movements in the world's history.

No movement can maintain its place in social and industrial life unless it is based upon a moral principle. In this day and generation might does not long continue to make right, either on the side of the boss or the workman. It may seem like good policy to force an issue because one has the whip hand, but no question is ever settled until it is settled right. More and more men are insisting that social question must be dealt with in absolute fairness. There can be no other way. In view of this, it is an easy matter to prophesy who is going to win out in the end.

Labor's Stake in Construction Revival

BY JOSEPH A. McINERNEY

President of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

LABOR'S most immediate and vital concern in building revival is identical with the concern of every group and class in America. For the building industry is more gravely afflicted than the rest of our body economic. And until and unless our building activity is fully revitalized, our entire economic activity will continue to lag.

In the past five years, the economic activity of our nation barely had time to rise above the low depths it had reached at the trough of the depression, barely had time to level off, to get ready for a steady and sustained rise, when it was forced into another tailspin, as precipitous and paralyzing as any we have known. The great depression, which began nearly nine years ago, and the recent slump were both marked by disproportionate curtailment of activity in the construction industry. It is now clear that a broad economic expansion is impossible without expansion in building. For building activity is the balance wheel to which our economic machine is geared. As long as this balance wheel continues to turn at a slow pace, the wheels of the entire machinery will be held back to that pace.

When the present so-called recession began, the building deficiency wrought by the depression of 1929-33 was by no means made up. The building budget of the nation was still in the red. Thus the new slowdown in construction activity should be looked upon, not as adding new shortages, but as swelling the old deficits—the deficits in building, in employment, in wages and in profits. To wipe out these deficits, not under one but under all of these headings, is our immediate and pressing task.

What is our national deficit in residential building? Interpretations differ but they are all based on the same evidence. The basic facts this evidence contains are accepted without dispute. In the post-war decade, between 1920 and 1930, residential building averaged 700,000 new family dwelling units a year. The peak of 937,000 units was reached in 1925. The break came in 1928 and the volume of new construction dropped more and more rapidly, until it finally reached the low of 54,000 non-farm dwelling units in 1933. The recovery was slow and difficult. By 1937, the post-depression high of only 287,000 units was registered. At no time since 1929 have we produced even half the number of dwelling units built on the average every year in the post-war decade.

The total number of dwelling units built from 1930 through 1937 falls 4,200,000 units short of the average of the last decade. Measured at that rate, this means that there is the equivalent of six years' work to be carried out as the result of the deficient volume of housing built in the past nine years.

But the actual housing deficit is much greater. During these nine years of almost complete inactivity in residential building, the needs of our nation continued to grow at a relentless pace. The population went right on growing and houses continued to wear out. Thus our present deficit is threefold. It represents, first, the accumulated shortage as a direct result of recent inactivity. This means construction of additional new dwellings and replacement of old houses, unfit for further use. Second, it reflects the number of dwellings needed to house the increased number of families. And third, it must provide, of course, for new dwellings which

would make possible replacement of houses that currently become obsolete.

According to estimates made by the American Federation of Labor economists, to gradually wipe out this deficit, we shall have to build at the rate of about 1,300,000 dwelling units a year for the next ten years. Staggering though it may seem, this figure makes no provision for any improvement in the quality of future housing and does not reflect the full supply of homes that would be required if the American people as a whole were to be housed in the manner to which their natural resources, their labor supply, their technical skill, and their ingenuity entitle them.

I fully expect that this estimate will be challenged on the ground that the figures of post-war construction on which it is based represent the speculative boom that has been sold to the American people in that decade and not normal construction. The answer is obviously that the very speculative nature of residential building in the 'twenties' accounts for the abnormal proportion of substandard, poorly constructed housing it represents; that the terrifically rapid rate of dilapidation and obsolescence of that housing is precisely the reason why in the future our replacement needs will be so much greater. Another criticism is likely to be made on the ground that the reduced volume of immigration and diminishing birth rate have reduced the rate of population growth and that, consequently, our future needs for housing cannot be as great as in the recent past. In answer to this, I must say that while the estimate is adjusted for these changes, it also reflects the important fact that the number of families is increasing much more rapidly than the number of individuals. Our housing needs depend on the increase in the number of families much more than in the number of individuals.

It is important to emphasize that our estimate represents our quantitative housing *needs*. It does not pretend to show the extent of the present housing market. A large portion of our need for new housing falls within the income bracket of the population which cannot afford new housing. Until the families in this income group have sufficient purchasing power to make their demand for housing effective, they will not be in a position to make their demand for housing an effective demand and therefore, their needs will have no effect on the market for the sale of housing built by private enterprise with private capital. We must agree, then, that the task ahead of us is to build not only enough housing to meet the effective demand but also to build enough housing to satisfy an essential and pressing need.

There is today and there always will be a portion of our people for whom no housing can be profitably provided by private enterprise. This low income group will be served by the machinery soundly established under the U. S. Housing Act of 1937. But the program of public housing can serve only the lowest income group and can only partly further our objective of restoring the incomes of our pauperized families. In a nation which has grown by nine million since 1929, a revival of building construction which would provide employment, income and purchasing power to a great mass building trades mechanics and laborers as well as to workers engaged in the production of building materials is the only means of restoring balance to our economic order.

Building labor has been harder hit by the depression than labor in any other industry. Yet the building and construction industry is our largest industry, second in size and importance only to agriculture. Restoration

of employment and purchasing power to the building worker is therefore of paramount importance to our economic future.

In 1935, 1936, and 1937, unemployment was steadily declining. The annual rate of decrease in the total number of unemployed in those three years was better than a million a year. In September of 1937, the total unemployed numbered 7,500,000. It was then that the employment trend was reversed. By March of this year, there were again 11,231,000 unemployed. In a short space of six months, the ranks of the unemployed were swelled by 3,700,000. On a full year basis, from March 1937 to March 1938, the net increase in unemployment was more than 2,500,000. Thus the volume of unemployment today is again at the level of the Spring of 1935.

A heavy share of this new wave of unemployment has once more fallen upon the workers in the building and construction industry. Trade union unemployment reports of the American Federation of Labor place dramatic emphasis upon this fact. These figures show that the percentage of union membership unemployed in the building trades for the first four months of this year was as follows: January—40 per cent; February—43 per cent; March—44 per cent; and April—40 per cent. Thus the average unemployment in building in the first four months of 1938 was about 42 per cent as compared with 29 per cent in the first four months of 1937. This compares with the average percentage of union members unemployed in all trades of only 20.5 per cent in the first four months of 1938.

There were approximately 800,000 employed on construction in March, 1938, as compared with 2,000,000 in 1929. The full significance of this decline of 1,200,000 in construction employment is emphasized by the fact that the decline in building and construction from 1929 to 1938 is greater than that which occurred in any other group of industries in this country. Here again, we must remember that from 1929 to date, the population of the United States has grown by nearly nine million. This increase in population calls for a greater production than in 1929 if the per capita income of the country is not to fall.

These facts are well borne out by the figures showing estimated expenditures for residential building construction based on the permit figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. By 1934, the estimated expenditure for new residential building declined to only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of 1925 and by 1937 it had risen to only 20 per cent of that year.

But the effect of this decline on labor goes beyond the unemployment of building workers who have been deprived of jobs directly at the site of construction. Unemployment in building meant also unemployment in building materials, steel and other durable goods industries. With 1923-25 taken as 100, total employment in all industries declined to about 65 in 1932 and in the spring of 1933. In durable goods industries, the employment decline developed earlier and went lower reaching 47 in March and April 1933. But the worker's wage loss was even greater. While payrolls in all industries declined to 39 per cent of normal in the first four months of 1933, the payrolls in durable goods industries fell to 28 per cent of normal.

We must not lose sight of these facts when we consider labor's share in building revival in the immediate future. Taking the construction of 200,000 more \$5,000 homes as our immediate practical goal, this is what it will mean to labor. It will mean full year jobs for 250,000 building workers at the site of construction or 500,000 jobs for these workers in six months. It will mean production of nearly a billion and a half board feet of lumber; of three billion bricks; of eleven million barrels of ce-

ment; of one million tons of steel; and nine million gallons of paint. The purchase of these and other materials would call for nearly five million man-months of work in forests, mines, factories and on our transportation system. Thus these 200,000 houses would provide normal employment throughout the year to nearly 700,000 workers.

These relationships go to the very heart of our problem. For they show that the problem is not only to provide new housing for low-income groups but above all to raise the incomes of our families to a level to which they would be able to afford new housing. The primary responsibility for accomplishing this rests squarely upon the building industry itself. And to carry out this responsibility the building industry must accept the essential proposition that wages of building workers must be maintained.

The first signs of construction revival are already apparent. The building permits for March of this year are reported to be 72 per cent ahead of February which is 22 per cent more than the usual seasonal gain. Small but sustained increases in construction employment have also been registered in March and April. This to be sure is a timid, halting start. I think this start can be turned to a broad and sweeping revival if our objective is clearly defined and if there is unity of purpose on the part of all interests concerned in building to attain this objective.

Back of the American building industry today is a unique and notable heritage. For it is the building industry that transformed in incredibly short a time this entire continent into the America that we know today. Our great metropolitan cities and our small rural towns are the industry's product. Every stone and every brick that went into their construction bears the mark of the American builder and was put in place by the hand of the American building mechanic.

It is true that we have built poorly as we have built well. It is certain that we have built better for the well-to-do than we have built for the people of modest means. But it is not true that most of our housing is jerry built, that most of our building is poorly constructed. The bulk of America's building is good building. The bulk of our building is well-designed and soundly constructed. Of most of our work we have done a good job of which we can be justly proud.

To achieve a building revival, perhaps a bit slower, but a lot steadier, is labor's greatest concern. For nearly ten years, building labor has been half at work and half idle. To achieve a revival which is sound, which is well-balanced and which is fully sustained by the effective buying power of the American people, to achieve a revival which would give it real protection against another disastrous collapse is Labor's greatest stake in construction revival.

THAT TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR

The typographical error is a slippery thing and sly.
You can hunt till you are dizzy, but it somehow will get by.
Till the forms are off the presses it is strange how still it keeps;
It shrinks down into a corner and it never stirs or peeps,
The typographical error, too small for human eyes,
Till the ink is on the paper, when it grows to mountain size.
The boss he stares with horror, then he grabs his hair and groans;
The copy reader drops his head upon his hands and moans—
The remainder of the issue may be clean as clean can be.
But that typographical error is the only thing you see.

NLRB Wins High Court Decisions

TWO far-reaching major victories were won recently by the National Labor Relations Board in the Supreme Court. Both involved NLRB procedure which had been subjected to a vigorous and vicious attack from the Ford Motor Company and Republic Steel Corporation.

The court's action on the two cases came like a bombshell dropped into the camp of those who were rejoicing because the NLRB seemed to be "on the run."

In one case, involving the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, the court not only unanimously upheld the NLRB's right to compel the re-employment of strikers discriminated against because of their union activities, but also held that the board's failure to issue a preliminary report of its findings did not invalidate its final decision.

In the other case, the Supreme Court ordered the U. S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia to show cause why it should not permit the NLRB to withdraw and perfect its decision against Republic Steel. This order, amounting to a mandate from the Supreme Court for the lower Federal court to try to justify its actions, was a particularly severe blow to the board's foes.

The Supreme Court's decisions come at the psychological moment—when the board was being attacked by high-gearred corporation lawyers who thought they had found a technical club they could use to knock the NLRB on the head.

A few weeks ago the Supreme Court ruled in a case which had no connection with labor that the Secretary of Agriculture's decision in a stockyards case was invalid because he had not made a copy of the trial examiner's intermediate report available to the defendants.

While the stockyards decision did not in any way concern the NLRB, the board, in a desire to comply with what appeared to be the high court's opinion, offered to withdraw its decisions in the Ford and Republic cases and permit those two companies to offer additional arguments.

This was blocked by the attorneys for Ford and Republic. They thought they had the NLRB "in a hole." They issued offensive statements to the press proclaiming that the Board was "retreating from an indefensible position."

Judges of the Third Circuit Court in Philadelphia played into their hands and ruled the Board could not withdraw the Republic case.

Outraged by this strange judicial behavior, Solicitor General Jackson appealed to the Supreme Court and that tribunal emptied both barrels into the ranks of the Board's foes and in each instance the High Court's findings were unanimous.

In the Mackay case the Court sweepingly sustained the methods of the NLRB and made it clear that there was nothing in the stockyard's case the Board need fear.

Then the Court granted Jackson's plea that the Philadelphia circuit court be compelled to "show cause" why it had refused to permit NLRB to withdraw the Republic case.

As the the Board handled the Ford and Republic cases exactly as it handled the Mackay case, and the Supreme Court had unanimously ruled that the Mackay case was handled properly, there is now some question as to whether the Board will desire to withdraw the papers. However, it may want to vindicate its right to take that step if it sees fit.

The IWA—It Promised Heaven and Went to Hades

BY LOUIS RICHARDS

The Seattle Union Register

TEN months have elapsed since the formation of the International Woodworkers of America. During that period they have been afforded full opportunity to carry out their extravagant promises as regards to the raising of wages, the reduction of the hours of labor, the organizing of the unorganized and the improvement of working conditions throughout the lumber industry.

Enough "water has gone over the dam," since that time to enable one to make a complete analysis of the accomplishments of the International Woodworkers of America and form a definite conclusion of the actual results obtained.

First, the question of wage increases. A year ago the lumber operators faced a united labor movement. The operator recognized that fact, bowed to the inevitable and the largest single wage increase ever granted, in the history of the lumber industry was promptly forthcoming.

From April, 1935, to April, 1937, the wage increases gained by organization aggregated one dollar and sixty cents per day, thirty-two dollars per month and approximately four hundred dollars per year for each individual lumber worker. After nine months under the IWA the industry is threatened with a wage cut.

If the operators recognized the strength of the organization sufficiently to grant increases in the wage rate in the years of 1935, '36 and '37 why have they developed the temerity to even suggest a reduction in the spring of 1938? The answer is obvious.

The operator recognizes the fact that the united labor movement, which he faced a year ago, no longer exists and he is taking every possible advantage of it. The sole responsibility for this condition of affairs, rests fairly and squarely on the shoulders of officials of the International Woodworkers; they who would substitute legitimate gains in wages for a lot of "hocus pocus" masquerading under such titles as Unity, Rank and File and Voice and Vote. Their sole accomplishment to date, as regards the wage question, has been to bring about a threatened reduction.

How about the reduction in the hours of labor? The Shingle Weavers have enjoyed the six hour day since the summer of 1935. This condition was recognized by the operators without question in the renewal of their working agreements in the spring of 1936 and '37.

Some eight months after the IWA came into existence, in the spring of 1938, these agreements were once more presented. The operators promptly demanded return of the eight hour day. How do the officials of the IWA propose to explain that fact away?

How many of the unorganized has the IWA organized? Within the past nine months the writer has had occasion to visit every important lumber producing center in the entire Pacific Northwest. He has been in both Eastern and Western Washington and Oregon, in British Columbia, in both the Red wood and Pine Belts in Northern California and in Idaho.

At about that time, the Canadian operators put over a wage cut. Meanwhile the Canadian wood workers slaved for a wage, in many instances, fifty cents below that paid on the American side of the line. The IWA evidently operates the same on both sides of the International Boundary Line.

It is far more concerned over international problems than those of local nature. In every locality visited the writer has searched diligently for some evidence of activity on the part of IWA, tending to organize the unorganized.

In northern Idaho he found two instances and two only. The first was at Coeur d'Alene in which they had organized a local union consisting of employes of a lumber company that has gone out of business. (The Blackwell Lumber Co.). This local had less than forty members and a majority of those existed on the WPA.

The second was at St. Maries and it consisted of less than twenty members. The "Timber Worker" official publication of the IWA, refers to both of these as flourishing, prosperous locals and makes further vague mention of certain mythical locals presumed to have been set up in a lumber yard in New York City.

These two shining examples, in Idaho, were the total sum and substance located by the writer. The accomplishments of the IWA in organizing the lumber industry have been entirely in keeping with the progress made in raising wages and the reduction of hours.

What about the improvements in working conditions? The City of Portland, Oregon, will serve as a fine example. Prior to the formation of the IWA, a closed shop condition prevailed in the mills in that city.

With the resumption of operations under the IWA, fortunately very few in number, the conditions of employment were dictated by the operators and posted in conspicuous places throughout the operations. These conditions of employment contained a number of reasons for immediate discharge. They were copied verbatim from the rules adopted in all 4-L operations in 1921.

Dropping from a closed shop condition to the level of the 4-L is an improvement in which the IWA should take full pride and it is no doubt largely responsible for the ensuing rush, on the part of the millmen in Portland, to get back into the Brotherhood. Yea, brethren, the IWA has improved working conditions to the same extent that it has raised wages, etc.

The president of the IWA never succeeded in organizing the unorganized lumber workers in Canada, neither is there any evidence that he has ever made any serious efforts to do so. Neither did he succeed in maintaining any decent standard of wages, hours of labor or working conditions. At present he is regarded as an authority on the subject, by the IWA, frequently engaging in pilgrimages from coast to coast telling the "Yanks" how to do it.

Second, there is the "Timber Worker," its policies dictated and edited by men who lacked the intelligence and fortitude to join any labor organization, until taken by the hand by the present administration and led into such.

The "Timber Worker" now professes to know more about organized labor than all other authorities combined. One of its recent issues contained thirty different articles condemning other labor organizations and frequent reference was made to the "phoney, fink and reactionary" methods of all who presumed to take issue with any of its policies or to question the advisability of actions tending to create conditions under which only the employer will prosper.

All in all the IWA has made life a lot easier for the "boss" and we wonder if this may in some way be largely responsible for its creation?

Building Trades Win WPA Wage Issue

HEREAFTER contractors on Works Progress Administration Projects will not be permitted to chisel wage rates for building trades workers below prevailing wage standards, nor will skilled mechanics be discriminated against by having their work performed by unskilled labor.

These two grievances of organized labor against practices that have developed in some WPA projects have been definitely ended as the result of conferences between representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator.

This justice for unemployed building trades workers temporarily employed by the WPA was outlined by Joseph A. McInerney, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department, in his statement before the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee in support of spending-lending program, which includes \$1,250,000,000 for the Works Progress Administration to be used during the first seven month of the fiscal year beginning July 1.

In favoring this increased appropriation for relief work, Mr. McInerney emphasized the fact that "the average unemployment in the building trades in the first four months of 1938 was about 42 per cent as compared with 29 per cent in the first four months of 1937."

Following is the part of Mr. McInerney's statement dealing with the prevailing wage controversy:

"It should be pointed out that in the administrative policy and procedure of WPA, certain practices developed during the past year which proved to be extremely damaging to the labor standards in the building and construction industry.

"Among these was the question of maintenance of prevailing rates of pay for building mechanics and laborers on construction work and the procedure involved in the determination of such rates. Thus on projects on which sponsors reserved a share of direct participation, no control of any kind was exercised by WPA, and no requirement of WPA wage standards for labor contracted by the sponsor.

"The result of this was that in many regions and localities the WPA allowed the sponsor to pay considerably less than the prevailing wage as determined by WPA itself and in some States this made possible the payment of wages actually lower than those required under the State wage laws.

"In addition there have developed serious abuses in the classification of workers employed in projects. Because of loose standards and requirements the procedure followed on many projects failed to insure sufficient skill and training on the part of the worker to qualify him for the proper performance of the job.

"The result of this was that in a large number of instances unskilled workers in unskilled classifications were required to perform the work of skilled mechanics while in many skilled occupations workers were classified downward to place them in semi-skilled and unskilled brackets.

"Representatives of the Building Trades Department, keenly aware of the destructive effect of these practices upon the labor standards estab-

lished in the industry, discussed this problem with Works Progress Administrator Hopkins in a series of conferences recently.

"As a result of these conferences, Mr. Hopkins pledged the Works Progress Administration to correct these practices and rectify these abuses by means of new administrative regulations. According to Mr. Hopkins these regulations will provide that on all projects where sponsors have made contributions, the prevailing rates established by WPA shall be paid.

"The payment of prevailing rates will also be required on all construction operations undertaken by other departments and agencies of the Federal government using WPA funds.

"It was also agreed to establish an effective procedure for the determination of prevailing wages in the locality in which the projects are undertaken and to provide a satisfactory method for proper classification and determination of qualifications of those employed on projects at various trades.

United Hatters in Press Fight

REFUSAL by the authorities of Peekskill, New York, to repeal an ordinance prohibiting distribution of pamphlets despite the recent Supreme Court decision placing pamphlets under the same protection of constitutional safeguards for a free press as newspapers, has led the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International to carry the fight to Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of New York State.

Following complaint by the workers' organization Governor Lehman had Mayor Myles Holley of Peekskill on the carpet, and informed him that he would do everything in his power to prevent suppression of individual rights in New York State.

In its complaint to the governor the union charged that the Peekskill authorities were using the ordinance as a means of protecting sweatshops. Attempts by an organizer for the union to distribute circulars in front of one of these sweatshops, which had run away from New York City in order to escape union regulation, resulted in his arrest. The circulars were confiscated by the police and the organizer was then released.

When the Supreme Court decision was called to the attention of Peekskill authorities by the hatters' union, they refused to admit that the decision applied to Peekskill, and insisted they would continue to arrest any representative of the union who sought to distribute circulars. Even after the union supplied them with a certified copy of the Court's decision, they continued to maintain their stand.

The union is awaiting further action by Gov. Lehman.

"We will continue to insist on our rights in Peekskill, and in any other city that sets itself above the law of the land," President Zaritsky said. "Far too many ordinances are on the statute books that pretend to be aimed at prevention of street littering but are actually used by sweatshop protecting city officials to prevent unions from telling their story to the workers. In Peekskill there are four of these shops, which are hiding behind the ordinance. We expect our fight against the Peekskill authorities to act as a warning signal to other municipalities which have been trying the same union breaking methods."

Interstate Agreement on Job Insurance Helps Workers

UNDER a plan just adopted by thirty-six States, the worker who goes from a job in one State to work in another State—or in several other States—may draw any out-of-work benefits he has earned in any State by filing his claim in the State where he loses his job. He need not go back to each State where he worked in order to establish his claim.

This announcement, issued by the Social Security Board, explains that the thirty-six States that have agreed on this plan are proceeding at once to set up the machinery to put it into effect. The agreement was worked out by the Interstate Conference of Unemployment Compensation Agencies, which was organized to consider the interstate problems that arise in administering insurance laws.

To workers this agreement will mean, for example, something like this:

A man on an insured job in Alabama, say, may go to another job in Maryland, and then to a third job in Pennsylvania. While he is in Pennsylvania he is laid off. If he has the necessary wage credits in Alabama and in Maryland to make him eligible to out-of-work benefits under the law of each of those States, the Pennsylvania unemployment insurance agency will handle his claim with the other "liable" States—after first paying whatever may be due him under the Pennsylvania law. To bring this about the worker files his claim at the nearest State employment office in Pennsylvania, the State where he lost his job. Even if no benefits are due him from Pennsylvania, the claim will be handled for him by the Pennsylvania unemployment insurance agency.

Without the interstate agreement, the Social Security Board explains, this man would have had to go back to Alabama, and then to Maryland, to collect any benefits due him in those States. Under the agreement, he will have to meet requirements of each State law—as to waiting period, for example—but he need not forfeit any earned benefits or incur any expense because of the distance of his last job from the others.

The workers to whom this agreement applies, the Social Security Board points out, are those which are classed by the unemployment compensation agencies as "multi-State" workers. This does not mean "commuters," who live in one State and work in another—"commuting" from Jersey City to New York, for example, or from Camden to Philadelphia, or from East St. Louis to St. Louis. The "multi-State" workers are those whose jobs in the course of a year are in more than one State.

Nor does this plan provide for a situation where the "multi-State" worker may not have wage credits enough in any one State but would have credits enough from all States combined to entitle him to benefits, were it possible to add up his credits in this way.

The following States have thus far joined in the program laid out by the Interstate Conference of Unemployment Compensation Agencies: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Cottage Replaces Ash-Covered Plot

THE Greatest Carpenter of all once said: "Even as ye have done it to these, my little ones, ye have done it unto me."

On a lot in Detroit today stands a new four room cottage. In this cottage a widow and her three children live.

From out of the flames that destroyed their former home, a garage, and took the life of a son, 8, arose this cottage, a monument to kind hearted Detroiters who eased the burden of death and despair for Mrs. Lulu Donovan.

For the fourth time Brothers of Local Union 915 have performed a good deed for tragedy stricken humanity. Like true men filled with the spirit of helping the unfortunate, they sought no publicity, praise or profit for themselves. They wanted only to help as they could. Such deeds cannot always remain a secret.

So a cottage stands today on a plot of ground once covered by ashes, a cottage erected by members of Local 915 who donated their services.

This home is the fourth that has been built by members of Local 915 in the last few years. And this the first time that these Brothers have been given unsought publicity and praise.

The picture on the right shows the Brothers as they put the finishing touches on Mrs. Donovan's home.

27 States Have Local Housing Agencies

NATHAN STRAUS, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, announces that the creation of a local Housing Authority in Burlington, Vermont, had increased to 27 the number of States which have local housing agencies set up to participate in the USHA's \$500,000,000 nation-wide slum clearance and low-rent housing program.

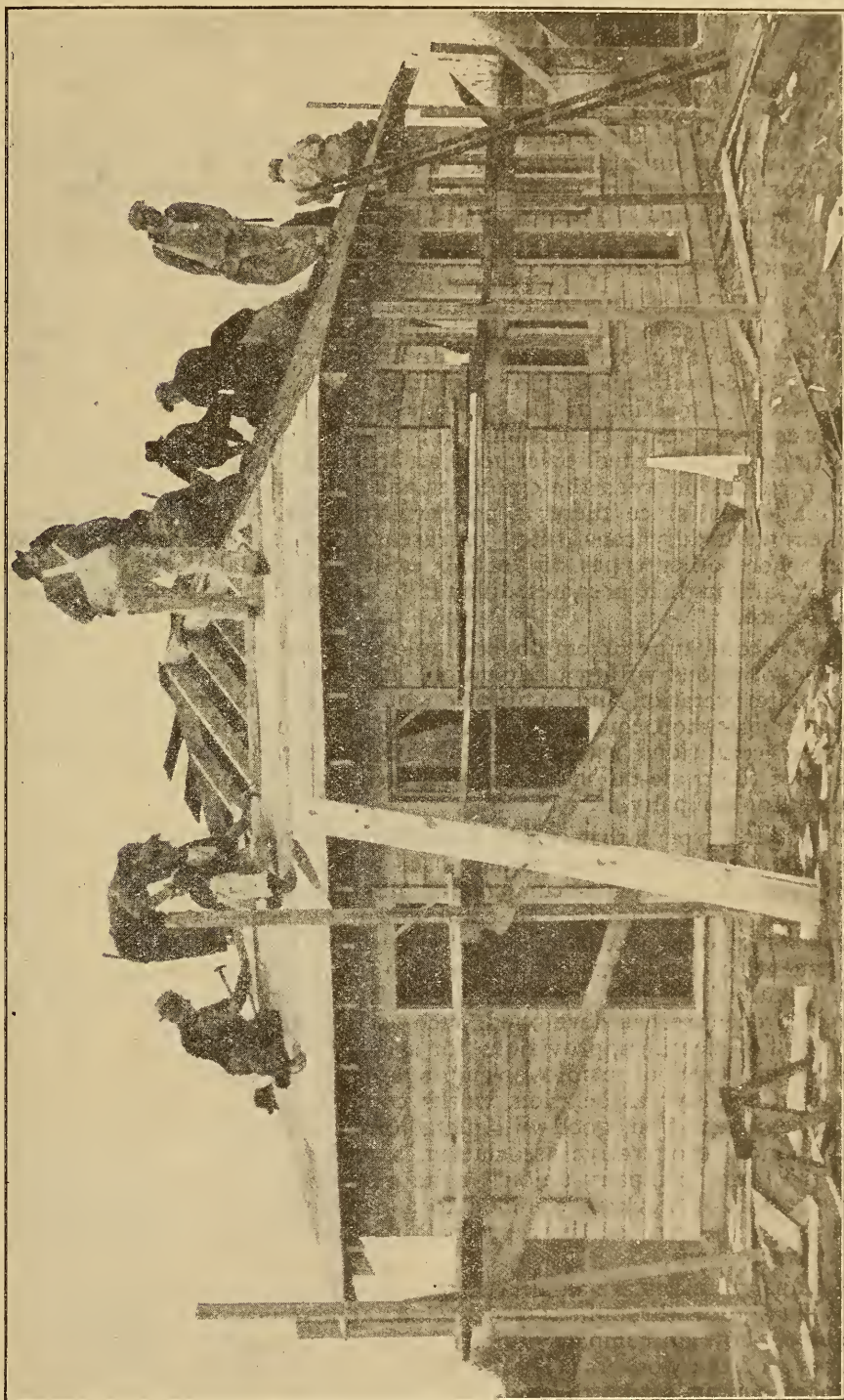
The legislatures of 33 States have passed low-rent housing legislation enabling their cities to establish local housing authorities. In six of these States no local housing agencies have been set up as yet. They are Oregon, North Dakota, Colorado, Arkansas, Virginia and Rhode Island.

In several of the 33 States which have passed enabling acts, the legislation is not entirely adequate. This is particularly true in the case of Illinois, Michigan and Massachusetts.

An amendment to exempt low-rent housing projects from taxation is now before the Massachusetts legislature. A special session of the Illinois State legislature has been called by Governor Horner and is now considering measures to permit tax exemption for Illinois' low-rent housing projects. The Michigan Housing Act provides for the establishment of a local housing commission in Detroit only.

With its program going forward at full speed, the USHA so far has set aside \$357,778,000 for 95 local housing authorities in 23 States and the Territory of Hawaii for slum-clearance programs under the United States Housing Act of 1937.

Of this total, \$53,493,000 is covered by loan contracts with nine local authorities, the proceeds of the loans to be used in clearing slums and rehousing low-income families. The loans represent 90 per cent of the total estimated development cost of the projects. The 10 per cent balance is raised locally by the local housing authority.



The Lowdown on Company Unions

This is the first of short series of articles dealing with the truth about company unions. In the spring of 1935, the Bureau of Labor Statistics made a study of company unions. Members of the Bureau's staff visited and investigated 126 company unions, interviewing employers, personnel directors, officers and members of company unions, trade union members and citizens familiar with the local situation. This series deals with the conclusions and facts established as a result of that survey.

THESE are three distinct methods of employer-employee dealing. The first is that of individual dealing under which the employer personally, or through his foreman or personnel director, negotiates with his employees individually. The employer may occasionally call a meeting of his employees to make an announcement or for purposes of general discussion. A temporary workers' committee may sometimes be appointed to act upon a particular matter. Essentially, however, relations between the employer and the employee remain on an individual basis, since there is no permanent or formal organization of workers with duly constituted representatives to carry on negotiations. Even where other types of dealing exist, individual dealing is usually present, although it becomes difficult to measure its extent or assess its significance.

The second type of employer-employee relationship is that associated with negotiations with a trade-union. Individual grievances and the detailed interpretation and application of agreements are sometimes handled through shop committees but broad questions of wages, hours, and working conditions usually are negotiated through representatives or agents of the trade-union who are not necessarily employees of the establishment or company.

The third type is that in which dealings are through a company union. The term "company union" is here used to mean an organization confined to workers of a particular company or plant, which has for its purpose the consideration of conditions of employment. When this method of handling labor matters was carried on by informal committees, the whole arrangement was commonly referred to as an "employee-representation plan." The term "plan" is hardly suitable, however, in cases where more formal procedure has developed, such as written constitutions, elections, membership meetings, provisions for arbitration, written agreements, and dues. This type of employer-employee dealing may also variously be called an employee association, works council, industrial democracy, employee representation, good-will plan, joint conference committee, industrial council, cooperative association, shop committee, etc. The Bureau uses the term "company union" in its generic sense, that is, to mean an organization of workers confined to a particular plant or company and having for its purpose the representation of employees in their dealings with management.

Company unions are an alternative to dealing with the employer either individually or through a trade-union. The question naturally arises, therefore, how do company unions function as agencies representing the interests of the workers? As professed representatives of employees, are company unions set up through the initiative of the employees? Are they self-supporting and free from employer domination? How effective are

they in handling of individual grievances? Do they serve as collective-bargaining agencies in such basic matters as wages, hours, and working conditions?

In order to obtain factual answers to these questions, the Bureau of Labor Statistics made a study of company unions in the spring of 1935. Members of the Bureau's staff visited 126 company unions, interviewing employers, personnel directors, officers and members of the company unions, trade-union members, and citizens who were familiar with the local situation. Copies of minutes of meetings, constitutions, agreements, and other pertinent literature were obtained. Despite conflicting evidence and attitudes revealed in the material presented to the representatives of the Bureau, it has been possible to develop an essentially accurate description of a larger number of company unions than have ever before been studied.

This study was made at the close of the NRA period and before the passage of the National Labor Relations Act. The study is not merely of historical value, however. It describes company unions at a time when many were undergoing or had undergone the changes in form which since then have become more general. The more recent form of company union, referred to by some as "independent" union or association, is essentially the optional-membership type of company union discussed in this study. Also, just as when this study was made, such organizations are still confined to employes of a single plant or company.

Examination of a representative group of 126 company unions indicates that their establishment was most frequently due to the pressure of trade-union activity, either in the form of organization drives or strikes in the trade or vicinity. Legislation and other governmental action, such as the creation of the War Labor Board and the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act, was also an important factor. Few company unions were set up in the absence of such external influences.

At the time of this study the great majority of company unions had been set up entirely by management. The management usually conceived the idea, developed the plan, and initiated the organization. In a number of cases one or more employes played a part in initiating the company union, but in some of these employe initiative was more apparent than real. In others, the company accepted an employe's suggestion for such an agency, and then created the organization. In only a few instances, generally where a trade-union had failed to win the confidence of the workers, was the organization created primarily through the action of employes. Almost never was it established without some assistance from management.

Where the management formed company unions or supported their establishment, it sometimes exerted no pressure other than stating its own wish in the matter. More frequently, however, it applied varying degrees of additional pressure, including in some cases discharge of trade-union members and threats to close down the plant unless the company union was established. Since in so many instances the presence of a trade-union had inspired the movement to organize a company union, one phase of organizing the company union was to attack the trade-union or to hamper it by delay and manipulation.

The existence of a company union was almost never the result of a choice by the employes in a secret election in which both a trade-union and a company union appeared on the ballot. In one-third of the plans the

employees were offered a chance to vote in a secret election in which expression of opinion was limited to a vote for or against the company union. In some of these cases the company union was formed even when the vote was in the negative. In another third, the company unions were installed without any expression of choice by the workers, while in about an equal number of cases their choice was registered by signature to a membership roll or petition, or by open vote at a public meeting.

Company unions fall into two groups according to the basis on which employees participate in the affairs of the organization. In somewhat more than half of the company unions studied, the right to participate followed automatically from employment by the company. Certain restrictions as to age or period of employment may have existed, but, once these qualifications were met, the employee was automatically free to vote and participate in the affairs of the organization in whatever ways were provided. Under such circumstances there was no such thing as membership in an employee association. There was, technically considered, no association, but simply an agency for representation of employees in their relations with management. As a corollary, such representation arrangements very rarely had provisions for dues or for meetings of the employees, although the latter was more commonly provided than the former.

The second type of company union, comprising somewhat less than half of those studied, operated on a membership basis. In addition to satisfying the essential requirement of employment by the company and whatever other restrictions were imposed, such as age and length of service, the employee went through a more or less formal and voluntary process of applying for and obtaining membership. Most of the company unions of this type were established after March, 1933. They included almost all of the dues-charging organizations found in the study and also the great majority of those having general employee meetings.

All but a few of the company-union constitutions either specifically or by implication made the management a party to the functioning of the employees' organization. The management could veto amendments to the company-union constitution in a substantial number of instances and could even abolish the company union in a few cases.

Most of the company unions studied relied entirely upon the management for their finances. Many others received more or less important financial assistance from the employer. Such financial dependence generally meant that proposed expenditures by the company union had to be approved by the management. Less than 10 per cent of all the company unions appeared to be financially self-supporting. The rate of dues was in most cases considerably below trade-union levels, and few of the company unions had substantial treasuries. Almost all of the dues provisions dated from after March 1933.

Just as the company union was confined to employees of the company, so its officers and representatives almost invariably had to be employees. A few of the company unions had full-time salaried officials. Some of these were paid by the company and all were former employees of the company.

Except for these few cases, the affairs of company unions were managed entirely by persons whose jobs were subject to the good will of the management or to restrictions accepted by the management.

To be continued in August issue

Jes' tell the world "Hello"

*We had some offish neighbors once that moved in,
down the road,*

*We reckoned they was 'bout the proudest folks
we'd ever knowed;*

*An' when we passed 'em now an' then we held our
heads up high,*

*To make dead sure they couldn't snub us if they
was to try.*

*It made me really nervous, so I jes' braced up one
day*

*An' thought I'd go ahead an' show my manners,
anyway.*

*One Sunday, 'stid o' turnin' round an' gazin' at
the view,*

*I looked at them an' says, "Hello!" an' they says,
"Howdy-do!"*

*It wasn't the cold and formal greetin' that you've
sometimes heard;*

*They smiled and said it heartily, like they meant
it, every word.*

*It's solemn to reflect on what we miss along life's
way*

*By not jes' bein' natural an' good humored day
by day.*

*There's lots o' folks who fling the simple joys of
life aside*

*Because they dread the shadow of their own un-
conscious pride.*

*And nine times out of ten you'll find the rule works
right and true.*

*Jes' tell the world, "Hello!" and it'll answer,
"Howdy-do!"*

—Exchange

New Housing to Replace Slums

BY HON. DAVID I. WALSH

U. S. Senator From Massachusetts

I ASSUME that you are familiar with the measures the Administration has proposed and enacted into law to encourage housing. There have been agencies during this depression studying and operating the different fields of activity in connection with the housing problem. I have been particularly interested in the legislation with reference to slum clearance, housing based upon slum clearance needs. I had charge of the bill in the Senate, and I contributed some aid in regard to drafting that measure.

The government has undertaken of itself and by itself to enter the housing field in two particulars and on two different occasions. I shall make no reference to the agencies of the government that make loans for housing purposes, nor reference to the agency of the government that insures mortgages on homes.

During the early days of the depression, when Congress appropriated a seemingly large sum of money—several billions of dollars—giving the President discretionary power to use it as he saw fit in order to relieve

Since Senator Walsh had a great deal to do with framing the present law on slum clearance, what he has to say about housing for slum inhabitants in the cities carries the weight of authority.

unemployment and stimulate business, the government, through the Secretary of the Interior, undertook itself to build houses. The justification for that action was the emergency and the unemployment situation, particularly in the building crafts.

I have always felt there was a serious question as to the constitutionality, without an act of Congress, at least of spending money building houses and renting them by the government or its agencies.

However, this was done, and in different parts of the country large and extensive housing projects were undertaken. You are probably familiar with them. Personally, I was never sympathetic with that undertaking, not that it was not desirable for our government to provide housing facilities for people of moderate income, but I have never been able to reconcile myself to any theory upon which the taxpayer's money was spent for housing a particular class of people at a rent that constituted a subsidy.

Perhaps you have forgotten that after the first housing project was built and it came time to fix the rents, the Comptroller General ruled that in the absence of law, there was no authority to rent these houses on any basis less than that of a rental which would provide for the payment of interest on the money invested and, in due time, for the liquidation of the invested fund. The result was that nobody could pay the rent that was demanded, or would have to be exacted to meet the requirement of law, so in order to fill up these houses we rushed through Congress a bill fixing the rental on a basis of 40 to 60% of the invested capital so that the

rents charged would be enough to meet the investment requirements of a loan—or a percentage to what the actual investment was.

I have never been able to justify any theory by which the government had the right to give a favored few in any community a rental subsidy. To my mind, such a course can not be defended unless everybody within the low income group is included—and I believe they have fixed that low-income group as a group earning \$2,000 per year—in some localities anyway. But in the town where I live no one has an income of over \$2,000. They are factory employes, and if it is fair and just for any governmental agency to furnish housing for that class of people, then I believe every person in that community should have a subsidy and get treated alike by the government. If that is not socialism I do not know what it is—providing subsidy rent quarters for a limited group—which ultimately would have to lead to placing all housing in the control of the government.

That activity of the government directly building homes for certain classes has ended.

Last year there was passed a bill that is defensible, in my opinion, covering government activity in the housing field. Unsanitary and unsafe housing for anybody in the United States is a public nuisance, and if we have people whose income is so low that they are forced into unhealthy and unsanitary quarters, I believe there is a governmental problem involved. This is what is called slum clearance—at government expense, permitting a rent subsidy, providing reasonably comfortable homes for, not the low-income group, but the slum occupants.

So when this bill was before Congress, I had a very difficult time trying to hold it down; I found that nearly everybody who had attempted to induce the government into the housing field wanted to build model houses, and had such a fascination for the title "low income group" that they completely lost sight of what seemed to me to be the real problem—the lowest income group.

The bill that was finally enacted briefly shifts responsibility for the project from the government to the local housing authority. It takes the government entirely out of building—i. e., locating the property, building the houses, supervising the construction, and renting the units. The government makes a contribution, a very substantial one, to the local housing authorities, both as to the cost of the project (in some cases, 80%, and others 90%) and as to the rent subsidy.

But the local authority must pay something in the way of providing the land and perhaps something towards the construction, a very small percentage, and must turn over the rents received or a part of the rents received, toward liquidating the 80% loan made by the federal government, and must contribute a subsidy towards the subsidy that is paid in rent. We do not now have the principle that we had formerly of cutting off such a percentage from the investment, and then fixing the rents. We fix a low rent, and the government pays a portion of the rental. The local government pays a portion and the tenant the balance.

It is hard to get the different agencies to realize that the best service we can render to the people living in slums is to furnish them plain, unpretentious, ordinary homes. There seems to be a fascination on the part of those interested in housing these people to build something that is ornamental, to which they can point with pride, and that is expensive. It is not any kindness to these people to move them over night from the unfortunate conditions in which they have lived, into a dwelling that is a

sudden change from the poorest of surroundings to exceptional surroundings that in many cases are better than the average working man has.

I had inserted in the law a provision (and I hope it will be lived up to) that the federal government could not make the loan and could not enter into agreement with the local authorities unless accompanying the plan of construction and the scheme of the new development was a plan showing elimination of the slums to be replaced. Under the law they have no authority to build these houses unless they tear down and destroy the slums replaced.

The only theory, in my opinion, upon which you can pay subsidies, is that you have removed something that is unsanitary and unsafe for people to live in. What is the advantage, and what is the justification for building slum clearance projects, and leaving the slums for other tenants to live in? They are not slums if people can live in them.

Now, there is ample authority in law, and there can be ample authority in law, for any slum to be destroyed without the government paying a dollar for it. If someone builds a pig pen next to your mansion, it is a nuisance, and can be eliminated by law. If someone opens a sewer under your ground, it can be eliminated. Fire traps are nuisances, and can be eliminated. There is no expense involved at all in slum clearance, unless it be the wreckers tearing down the house if the owner fails to do so.

So the slum clearance problem, as I see it, is elimination of homes that are slums, and the building of a like number of small comfortable homes for those driven out of these same slums.

I repeat that the houses built for these people should be unpretentious, ordinary dwellings. It is not fair for the taxpayer who has a house costing say \$6,000 to have a house built next to him just as good or better for a man who has a rent subsidy from the government. It destroys the investment of a man who does not go to the government for help.

I want to see that these houses are built plainly and simply, and those who get the benefit are really worthy and deserving and in the lowest income class—the washer woman with five children; the man who has become an invalid for life and whose oldest daughter has to work to support the family. These are the people and the only ones who have the right to rent subsidy, and not the people who have mere political influence in the community to get the benefit of the taxpayer's money while the poor unfortunates still have to live in unhealthy and unsafe surroundings.

Howard Ousted as "Typo" President

Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union and a CIO advocate has been overwhelmingly ousted as head of the I. T. U., according to unofficial returns from a nation-wide referendum of the members.

With less than 6,000 votes to be reported, Howard was more than 13,000 behind Claude M. Baker, who campaigned against him on a platform pledging support to the A. F. of L. Baker has been the union's first vice-president and has vigorously opposed Howard's activities with the CIO.

Howard, although head of a union affiliated with the A. F. of L., was an "individual member" and national secretary of the CIO. In that capacity he signed charters for organizations not only dual to other A. F. of L. affiliates, but in at least two instances for groups which were rivals of his own union.

He was refused a seat at the 1937 convention of the A. F. of L. after charges of "fostering dualism" had been filed against him.

The contest between Baker and Howard attracted national attention.

What Now, Mr. Rand?

FINDINGS of the National Labor Relations Board that Remington Rand, Inc., used underworld criminals to war on legitimate unions, deliberately planned riots in an effort to discredit strikers, attempted to bribe labor officials and violated Federal laws on a wholesale scale, have been sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The court's action is a momentous victory for the NLRB and organized labor and a crushing defeat for an anti-union corporation whose attitude was branded by the NLRB as "medieval in its assumption over the lives of men, and shocking in its concept of the modern industrial worker."

On March 13, 1937, the NLRB issued a scathing 90,000-word indictment of the Rand management and ordered the firm to re-employ 4,000 workers who had been forced on strike 10 months before, reinstate 30 discharged local union officials with back pay, and recognize a council of A. F. of L. unions as the exclusive bargaining agency for all factory employes in the firm's plants in seven cities scattered over three states.

The U. S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals, on September 11, 1936, upheld the NLRB's order. Rand appealed to the Supreme Court, but that tribunal unanimously refused to review the case.

That means the NLRB's decision stands with the approval of the highest court in the land. Rand officials now face the choice of complying fully with the NLRB's order or being sentenced for contempt of court.

The NLRB decision is now an official mandate of the Federal Appellate Court and non-compliance is punishable by whatever fine or jail sentence, or both, that this court wishes to impose.

Reports heard on the heels of the Supreme Court's action indicated, however, that the Rand management is considering a last desperate attempt to evade compliance.

Plans being worked out by the company, it is said, are for a "strike" of its strikebreakers, many of whom are professional scabs, underworld characters and labor spies. According to information received by Washington authorities, this "strike" will be ostensibly "called" by the old Remington Rand "company union," now operating under the alias of an "independent organization" and aligned with an anti-labor association sponsored by vigilante groups last summer.

If the Rand management goes through with this scheme, the "walk-out" will probably occur, with violent "picketing" by the company's plug-uglies, when the first group of legitimate strikers is called back to work. This, the company plans, will furnish it with the alibi that "forces beyond its control" are preventing it from complying with the NLRB's offer.

Although the whole scheme calls for nothing less than outright rebellion against the U. S. government, Federal authorities said they would "not be surprised" if such a brazen move materialized. They pointed out that during the A. F. of L. unions' strike the company defied state and city officials who couldn't be "influenced," and, in at least one instance, Rand vigilantes actually siezed control of a village.

That was at Ilion, N. Y., where for 24 hours armed men patrolled all highways and refused to let anyone enter the village unless he produced a Rand "company union" card or satisfied the vigilantes that he belonged to no legitimate labor organization.

The story of the "siege of Ilion" is part of the NLRB decision which the Supreme Court refused to disturb. It was only one of the scores of

affairs which the board cited to show the company's brutal and ruthless disregard of the rights of wage earners and the constitutional liberties of citizens.

After pointing out that Rand spies were planted in various towns, and thugs from four nationally notorious strikebreaking agencies were used to "deliberately stage scenes of disorder and violence" so that "framed" evidence could be used against the strikers, the NLRB decision said:

"In planning these disorders, the Rand company exhibited the small value it placed on human life, for it stood willing to sacrifice the lives of the men it hired to break the strike as well as the strikers."

The strike began at Remington Rand factories on May 26, 1936. It was precipitated by the discharge of 30 active union members and involved the Machinists, the Molders, the Metal Polishers and directly affiliated A. F. of L. local unions representing miscellaneous workers.

Howard's Defeat Termed CIO Repudiation

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement on the victory of Claude M. Baker over Charles P. Howard for the presidency of the International Typographical Union:

"I congratulate the union printers of the nation on their success in removing from control of their organization a termite President who sought to bore from within and destroy an outstanding American Federation of Labor union.

"The election of Baker represents a triumph for honesty over hypocrisy. Baker stood four-square for loyalty to the American Federation of Labor. Howard tried to remain as President of the ITU while continuing to serve as secretary of the CIO. The printers showed what they thought of such double-dealing.

"The result constitutes a smashing repudiation of the CIO by one of the most intelligent bodies of union members in the country. Put to the democratic test of the ballot, the CIO again went down to inglorious defeat.

"I defy the CIO to call this a 'moral victory.' A few more such 'moral victories' as the Pennsylvania primaries and the ITU elections and the CIO will be wiped off the map.

"The American Federation of Labor is now stronger and more united in purpose than ever before in its history."

New Housing Loans Total \$57,577,000

Loan contracts totaling \$57,577,000 for slum clearance projects in eight cities have been approved. The favored cities are Allentown, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Birmingham, Ala.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Detroit, Mich., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

According to Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, these projects will provide new and decent housing for more than 44,000 slum dwellers.

Rentals for each room in the new dwellings will range from \$4.25 to \$3.75 a month, the lower figure being the estimated cost to future residents of "Lakeview," the Buffalo project. In slum areas there, it was said, rents as high as \$20 a dwelling a month are now being paid for shelter alone.

Approval of the present contracts brings the total of United States Housing Authority loans up to \$111,070,000 for construction of about 20,833 family-dwelling units for more than 82,000 slum dwellers.

The ideal wife is one who grows dearer all the time instead of merely more expensive.

Your Social Security Account

IN about 6 months from now, the Social Security Board expects to be able to tell you the amount of wages credited to your social security account; that is, the wages so far counted toward benefits for you under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.

Why can't you find out sooner? Thousands of workers have written to the Board asking for the information now. But the answer cannot be given yet because this is the world's biggest bookkeeping job, and it takes time to set up thirty-odd million ledger accounts.

What must happen, between the time you receive your social security account number and the time you can find out how your account stands, is this:

The wages you receive on jobs covered for old-age insurance purposes—the wages which are therefore to be posted to your social security account—are reported first to the collector of internal revenue by your employer. He reports to the collector the social security taxes he is turning over to the collector for himself and for you, and he reports the wages he has paid you. Then those reports go to the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the Treasury Department at Washington.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has to examine each and every figure in each of those reports, from several million employers and for thirty-odd million workers. Those figures must check with the amount of tax money turned in by each employer. This is done to make sure that the employer has paid in all the taxes due, both from his employes and himself.

This is a big job, and it must be done by the Bureau of Internal Revenue four times a year. Then the Social Security Board, or rather its Bureau of Old-Age Insurance, must take the wages figures from the wage reports and enter them on thirty-odd million social security accounts. That is another big job, and it is done only after the Bureau of Internal Revenue has finished its part of the work.

Posting is now under way in the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance of the Social Security Board, however, for the wage records that have been turned in from nine states, and will be pushed forward as fast as the Social Security Board's accounting force with their bookkeeping machines, can do the work.

Your social security account is kept on a ledger sheet, with your name and social security account number at the top. There is a column for your wages and another column for the identification number of your employer. Every three months from January 1, 1938, as long as you are employed on any job that is covered by old-age insurance, a new figure will be added in the wage column on your ledger sheet. It will be the figure showing the total amount of wages you have received during those three months from your employers on such jobs.

This will mean, thereafter, that you can find out, perhaps at regular times, just how your account stands. But this will not be possible until after next June.

Your social security account is a record of wages, not a record of taxes, because old-age insurance benefits are based on the wages you receive in jobs covered under the Social Security Act. These are of course the same wages upon which you pay taxes. Therefore you can tell, from the amount of wages credited to your social security account, the amount of taxes paid for you, because the amount of tax should be one per cent of your wages. Your employer matches this, and turns over both your one per cent and his one per cent to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Physically Handicapped Workers Given WPA Jobs

Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, Works Progress Administrator for New York City, said that between 200 and 300 jobless persons, many of them drawn from the ranks of the physically handicapped, will be employed in the new WPA project for making toys and repairing donated toys and nursery furniture, which will be distributed to needy families and social agencies without cost.

Justice Comes to "Bloody Harlan" County

JUSTICE seems to be well on its way toward overtaking the anti-labor terrorists who for years have beaten, kidnapped and murdered union organizers with impunity in "Bloody Harlan" county, Kentucky.

Twenty coal corporations, 22 mine officials, a former sheriff and 21 of his deputies are now being tried in U. S. District Court on charges of criminal conspiracy to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights. If convicted—which the decent population of Kentucky is fervently hoping they will be—the 44 individuals will face ten-year prison sentences and \$5,000 fines. The corporations, which, of course, can't be sent to jail, may be fined \$5,000.

The trial, now well under way, is the direct result of evidence uncovered by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, headed by Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., of Wisconsin, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah.

The 44 mine bosses and former law enforcement officers are fighting desperately to keep out of jail. They are being defended by former Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson, who quit the U. S. District Court bench in Kentucky to become a big business attorney.

His attitude and that of his clients was summed up in one declaration he made in his statement to the court at the opening of the trial when he tried to justify Harlan County terrorism on the ground that union organizers are "public enemies."

The case is being prosecuted by Brien McMahon from the Attorney General's staff at Washington.

McMahon, in a 75-minute opening statement, declared the government would prove that the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association's main purpose was to "further the common hate" of the mine owners "against unions," and "to threaten, beat and kill" miners who joined a labor organization.

Two bombshells dropped into the defendant's camp when one mine official turned government witness and another told the court he would offer no defense, but would throw himself on the judge's mercy. This is tantamount to a plea of guilty.

E. J. Asbury, superintendent of the Black Mountain Coal Corporation, much to the consternation of the other defendants, testified he had been at the coal operators' meetings when they raised funds for the express purpose of paying deputy sheriffs to terrorize union organizers.

Asbury also testified that Ex-Sheriff T. R. Middleton of Harlan County and his chief deputy, Ben Unthank, were present at these meetings.

Unthank got as much as \$2,000 a month from the coal operators. His duty, the government claims, was "to lead deputy sheriffs around the county to threaten, intimidate and in some cases to kill any person engaged in union activity."

Middleton, who received only a nominal salary from Harlan County, has become extremely wealthy as a reward for his services to the mine owners.

All of the defendants have gotten the jitters over a report that the government will produce eye-witnesses to the year-old murder of Bennett Musick, the son of a Harlan clergyman who had advised the miners to organize.

Why Not A Campaign Against "Fortyphobia"?

EMLOYERS who discharge or refuse to hire middle-aged workers are a little bit "screwy" and are suffering from a mental disease known as "fortyphobia," according to Dr. Boris Sokoloff, New York physician and author of "Middle Age Is What You make It."

There are campaigns to wipe out syphilis and other diseases, and Dr. Sokoloff urges a national campaign against "fortyphobia."

In outlining this campaign to the United States Department of Labor, Dr. Sokoloff said age discrimination should be attacked from scientific, medical and psychological angles.

There is no scientific approval, he said, for the "biological fallacy" that men between the ages of 40 and 60 must, necessarily, lack the same degree of vitality and efficiency as much younger men.

In fighting "fortyphobia" from the medical angle, he pointed out that in any case where there is actual premature aging of workers it has been chiefly brought about by low wages and poor working conditions in their younger years.

Physicians, he said, can show that most existing disabilities among middle-aged workers are due to the fault of employers.

From a psychological standpoint, he declared, "fortyphobia" is silly, and its poor logic can be demonstrated by the fact that middle-aged employers, "who have 'fortyphobia' in regard to their employees," consider themselves to be in their prime.

"By some extraordinary illogical way of thinking, 'fortyphobia' is directed only against the working class," Dr. Sokoloff pointed out. "A chemist or a technician over 40 is too old for his job, employers assert, but they accept it as a fact that a president of a company, a general manager, a governor of a state, or the mayor of a city will probably be more efficient if he is not a very young man."

The doctor adds that "evidently mental deterioration expected in men of that age is either not much of a handicap in the executive positions, or—which is more probable—it is simply non-existent."

Dr. Sokoloff emphatically declares that "it is between the years of 35 and 75 that a man is capable of doing his best creative work." In fact, the famous biologist, Johannes Schmidt, contends that the climax of a man's activity should be between the ages of 70 and 80.

While he does not believe that age discrimination is the result of "any organized move on the part of employers," Dr. Sokoloff says that it has become "almost universal" and is "a very real and factual menace" to any hope of reaching some economic and social balance.

"From a merely economic point of view, the ultimate result of age discrimination is the creation of an enormous group whose support will necessarily fall to the task of government agencies with accompanying taxation," he declares.

"The humane aspect of the problem is beyond all assessment, for the delegation of fully one-quarter of our population to the proverbial ash-heap cannot but create a mass inferiority complex of vast proportions."

The public health is the foundation on which rests the happiness of the people and the welfare of the nation. The care of the public health is the first duty of the statesman.—Disraeli.

Judge Vetoes Compulsory Work

The legal power of a United States Court, whose function is to enforce the American Constitution and laws, to compel members of a labor union to work was recently considered in Philadelphia by Federal Judge Oliver B. Dickinson, who negated the proposition.

The matter came before Judge Dickinson on a petition of the New Bedford Fish Company, of New Bedford, Mass., for an order restraining the American Federation of Labor United Seafood Workers Union No. 20384 from refusing to handle its shipments in Philadelphia until the firm's attorney looked up legal precedents.

The union, the court was told, refused to touch the firm's products because of a labor dispute in New Bedford which the attorney for the concern contended affected another company. As a result of the union's action it was alleged that forty barrels of mackerel spoiled in Philadelphia.

In considering the application for the injunction Judge Dickinson expressed doubts that any court has the power "to make a man work if he doesn't want to."

"We don't ask that," counsel for the New Bedford firm answered. "We want an order on the union not to discriminate against us. It is handling the fish products of other people, and we are entitled to the same consideration."

Not to be caught by this sophistication, Judge Dickinson retorted: "But it all comes back to the same point. You want the court to order men to go to work."

Answering the specious reasoning of the firm's counsel asking for a delay in the final action of the court until legal precedents could be examined, Judge Dickinson said: "I don't think you'll find any."

The Court and the attorney for the company discussed at length the difference between a "mandatory order" to work and a restraining order to "stop discrimination." But Judge Dickinson was adamant in his conviction that the purpose of the injunction was to "force" members of a labor union to work. He found no authority either in the Constitution of the United States or in statute law to enforce compulsory labor on the members of a labor union. His position was buttressed by the provision of the Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Act definitely restricting the power of Federal judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes.

Probe of Subversive Propaganda Ordered

The House of Representatives passed by a vote of 191 to 41 a resolution authorizing the Speaker of the House to appoint a committee of seven members for the purpose of conducting an investigation of the following subjects:

"1. The extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States;

"2. The diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and which attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution;

"3. All other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation."

Labor Spy Probe Granted More Money

Fortified with an additional appropriation of \$60,000, the Senate Civil Liberties Committee plans to complete its investigation of labor spies, espionage, vigilantes and other afflictions imposed on workers.

Chairman Robert M. La Follette, Jr., who has done a remarkably fine job of exposing the crimes of industry, plans to place on the committee grill within the next few weeks representatives of employer organizations in several Ohio cities, who will be asked to relate their connection with vigilante outrages a year ago.

Firm Must Reinstate 164 Fired Carpenters

The Kuehne Manufacturing Company, of Mattoon and Flora, Ill., has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to offer reinstatement with back pay less earnings 164 employes at its Flora plant, "who, following occupation of the plant on March 22, 1937, to enforce demands for wage increases, were discriminatorily discharged and locked out by the company on April 1, 1937, because of their membership in United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1791, AFL."

The company closed its Flora plant shortly after the strikers evacuated it on March 31, 1937, a few hours before the issuance of a mandatory injunction against them by the Circuit Court of Clay County. Among the reasons for closing the plant the company included the sit-down strike. The Labor Relations Board, after examining the evidence, overruled this claim and held that the company "would not have shut down the Flora plant had it not been actuated by a desire to crush the union."

The board said the reinstatement provisions covering the 164 employes "are to be effective at the Flora plant in the event it is reopened, otherwise at the Mattoon plant, about 60 miles from Flora."

Year in Jail Is Penalty for Organizing in Florida

It's a "crime"—punishable by a year's imprisonment at hard labor—for trying to unionize low-paid workers in the vicinity of Bradentown, Fla.

County Judge Sam J. Murphy recently imposed that sentence on three workers—a woman and two men—who were leaders in a newly organized A. F. of L. Local Union of agricultural workers. They were arrested when they began a movement to secure an increase of 1 cent a box on the 4 cents workers were being paid for packing tomatoes.

The original charge against them was "conspiracy to organize." This was changed to "conspiracy to prevent diverse persons from going to work," after local authorities had been reminded that the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations law guarantees the right of organization to all workers.

Virtually the only "evidence" against the union leaders was the testimony of an employer that the trio were "leaders in agitation" for the 1-cent pay raise, and that a woman employe had been made "nervous" when approached to sign a petition for the increase.

Pending the outcome of habeas corpus proceedings, the three defendants were held in jail in default of \$350 bail each.

Frank Feeney, Elevator Union Head, Dies

Frank Feeney, of Philadelphia, international president of the Elevator Constructors Union, A. F. of L. affiliate for the last 35 years, died of heart ailment on May 28 at his summer home in Atlantic City, N. J. He was sixty-eight years old.

Mr. Feeney was born in New York City on April 22, 1870. He moved to Philadelphia while a young man and became active in trade union work. He was a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention for the first time in 1896, continuing as a delegate until his death.

He served as president of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union for seven years, and was former head of the Philadelphia Building Trades Council. He was chief of the Philadelphia Bureau of Electrical Inspection from 1908 to 1911, and from 1919 to 1922 held the position of Supervising Referee for the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Bureau.

His widow, Mrs. Lillian Feeney, a son, Frank Feeney, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the international union, and a daughter, Nellie Feeney, survive him.

400 Girls Training to be Beauticians

The Jane Addams Vocational High School of New York, opened by the Board of Education last fall as the central school for beauty culture, is now training 400 girls in the art of making women more attractive.

Editorial



FRANK DUFFY, Editor

THE NEXT MOVE IS—WHAT?

DICTATORSHIP is a threatening word. It means the complete negation of democracy. It means the exact opposite of everything that the American Nation and the American labor movement have always stood for, believed in and fought for.

Dictatorship means one-man rule; and under the rule of one man, no discussion of public affairs and no opposition to the will of the dictator is permitted. The three outstanding dictatorships of the world are in Italy, Germany and Soviet Russia. The three outstanding dictators of the world are Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin.

If you like dictatorship and have no objection to being dominated and regimented by a dictator, you can take your choice of the three. You could pick blindfolded as far as actual results to yourself and your fellow workers are concerned, because in any of the three, Black, Brown, or Red fascist countries, you would not be permitted to strike, picket, or conduct union affairs in a democratic manner.

Each of us has had a sneaking notion that, "It Can't Happen Here." Perhaps we were wrong, but we know we are not wrong in opposing such things.

John L. Lewis was never a credit to the American labor movement, for the reason that he has always been a dictator. The same bunch of communist stooges who are supporting him today, were stigmatizing him not so long ago as "the Czar of the UMW of A" and a "Typical A. F. of L. Labor Faker."

Now all is forgiven because John L. Lewis has seen fit to take the stooges to his bosom and, for reasons best known to himself, to work with them instead of against them. Communism and dictatorship are one and the same thing. That is why the stooges needed a dictator, and that is why America's potential dictator, John L. Lewis, needed the stooges.

John L. Lewis accepted money from the A. F. of L. in order to save the United Mine Workers of America from bankruptcy during the depression. John L. Lewis accepted money from the A. F. of L. when the A. F. of L. and John L. Lewis decided upon a policy of industrial unionism in the unorganized mass production industries.

But John L. Lewis didn't want to "play ball" with the democratic A. F. of L., he wanted to break with the A. F. of L. so that he could line up with the stooges on the basis of possible dictatorship. John L. Lewis liked that sort of thing much better. So he took his marbles, and some of those belonging to the A. F. of L. and went over into the next lot to start a little game of dual unionism with himself as undisputed boss. What happened is now labor history.

John L. Lewis has recently sealed his infamy by effecting a working agreement with that branch of the communist party known as the Workers' Alliance. He is fishing in the murky waters of human misery for the power to establish himself as a dictator in politics as well as in unionism.

To this end he has used every means at his disposal to make subservient CIO a political club instead of a labor union. To this end he has used every means at his disposal to place every A. F. of L. union that could be shanghaied into the dual union movement, under the thumbs of politicians more or less like himself.

John L. Lewis donated money—a half a million dollars that had been sweated out of the hides of coal miners—to Jim Farley. The money was used to help elect Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was a sort of political tug-of-war—Lewis wanting to use Farley; Farley, with true Tammany astuteness, wanting to use Lewis and the

inflated (paper) CIO membership for the purposes of political and economic horse-swapping.

The trouble was that Lewis had double-crossed everybody, and that in all probability he would double-cross both Farley and the President in order to gain his own dictatorial objectives.

One thing is certain: John L. Lewis, the potential dictator of the USA, will not tolerate rivalry from President Roosevelt or anyone else. The spirit of dictatorship is in the air. John L. Lewis could very conveniently use the presidency himself—as a stepping-tone to bigger and better things.

The trouble is that John L. Lewis will fail for the reason that he will continue to be what he has always been—a big frog in a little pond. There is one hurdle that dictatorial frogs of this kind can never make—the stubborn and unalterable opposition of American working people to the principles of all Fascism, Black, Brown—or Red.

The next move is—what?—Northwest Labor News Service.

EXEMPTING THE RICH FROM TAXATION

WITH all of the present hullabaloo over the capital gains tax, the undistributed profits tax, the tax on corporations and many other taxes included in the 1938 revenue law, coupled with the persistent demand for a balanced budget by the Federal Government, it is too bad that Congress adjourned without legislation making the owners of Federal, State, and municipal bonds subject to taxation to help defray the necessary expenses of the United States Government.

According to statistics compiled by congressional tax experts there were outstanding on July 1, 1936, the vast amount of \$54,489,000,000 in Federal, State, and local securities on which the interest, totaling approximately two billion dollars, is wholly or partially exempt from taxation. It is believed that since July 1, 1936, enough of these tax exempt securities have been issued to bring the total up to nearly \$60,000,000,000.

Tax experts estimate that a least \$1,100,000,000 of the two billion dollars of interest would be subject to Federal surtaxes plus the normal tax. This is proof that tax exempt Government securities are a safe refuge for the rich and the very rich whose conception of patriotism is the desire to free themselves from the application of the principle of taxation in accordance with ability to pay, which is regarded as fundamental in the American system.

Sixty billion dollars of wealth represented in Government securities whose owners pay very little taxes to support the Federal Government is certainly an injustice which warrants legislation correction.

HAPPY DAYS ARE JUST AHEAD

FEDERAL statistics on business conditions are more accurate than they have ever been before, due to the availability of states sales tax reports. These indicate that while we are still in the throes of a major depression, the lumber and building material business is doing far better than business in general.

Many dealers report that their volume would be considerably ahead of last year even despite the recession, were it not for the difficulty and delay in securing new construction loans under the new FHA terms. It is hard to tell whether the building industry is suffering as much from the general business and employment conditions, as it is from opposition of the loaning institutions of the New FHA terms.

The Government can write the rules about construction finance, but the building industry must look to the banker to supply the money. Just as the Government can pass laws about wages and hours, but it is up to the employer to provide the job.

But at all events, each succeeding week finds more and more loan institutions willing to make commitments under the new FHA terms. So we predict that construction volume in the last half of 1938 is going to be considerably better than in the first half.—Wood Construction.

DEFENSE AT THE EXPENSE OF NEEDED HOUSES.

THE \$1,157,000,000 naval expansion bill signed by President Roosevelt is interpreted as placing the United States in the lead in the international navy rearmament race.

The construction of the most powerful battleships ever floated is regarded by Congress as necessary to prevent encroachments by any foreign power on the rights of the United States. In addition to the construction of 46 combatant vessels and 26 auxiliary craft, the law provides for at least 950 airplanes to give the Navy a minimum air force of 3,000 first line planes.

In view of the fact that this plan to spend \$1,157,000,000 for the larger Navy did not arouse very much opposition in Congress it is interesting to note what the effect would be on our social welfare if the same amount were appropriated to provide adequate homes for the large mass of low-income workers who are now compelled to live in sub-standard houses.

Housing experts say that modern houses can be constructed for \$3,000 each. At this price, the \$1,157,000,000 authorized for the big navy would provide 379,000 houses, capable of furnishing accommodations for 1,895,000 persons at five to the family. An addition of this size to our housing would materially aid in solving the problem of homes at reasonable prices or rentals for many thousands of workers in the low-income groups. The point is worth considering when members of Congress raise objections to adequate Federal funds to assist housing on the ground that the government cannot afford to make the necessary appropriations—objections that are never raised when the question of making large appropriations for the Navy are being considered.

BUSINESS HAS BUNGLED THE JOB, SAYS "FORTUNE"

"FORTUNE," the rich man's magazine (it costs \$1 a copy) in its June issue declares that business has only itself to blame for government "interference" in its affairs.

By 1932 it became evident that business had failed "to build a workable economic system," "Fortune" declares and it adds:

"It had failed and it has since failed to provide approximately one-third of the American people with work, and hence failed to provide them with a livelihood, to say nothing of democratic opportunity.

"So business is confronted with a realistic political fact, namely, that a majority of the American people, with the penniless third as a nucleus, are beginning to measure the virtue of their government mainly in terms of the guarantee it makes concerning their income."

"Fortune" concludes with the admonition that business must get busy at once and co-operate with the government's efforts to win recovery—or be prepared for a dose of either Fascism or Communism.

AN UP-TO-DATE RIDDLE

In an average American factory, a trade union wins a 20 per cent wage increase. The manufacturer decides that he will meet none of this extra labor cost from profits but will pass on the entire increase to the consumer. How much would he have to raise the price of a \$1 product?

According to the National Industrial Conference Board, employers' research agency which has just completed a study of costs based on the 1935 census of manufacturers, the average cost of labor in the products of 50 leading American industries is 16.5 per cent (in some it is less than 3 per cent). On this basis, the price rise to cover a 20 per cent wage increase within a given industry for a \$1 product would be exactly 3.3c.

Persons who have read that wage increases were the cause of skyrocketing prices during 1937 may well wonder.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.	Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS 1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas
Second District, WM. J. KELLY Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sixth District, A. W. MUIR 200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.
Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER 3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.	Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL 6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.
Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS 4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.	WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1938, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded to the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of July, August and September. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1533 Electra, Tex.	1581 Rouyn, Que.
1534 Petersburg, Va.	1007 Huntington, Ind.
1540 Columbus, Miss.	1601 Roanoke Rapids, No. Car.
1553 Larder Lake, Ont.	1025 Vancouver, B. C.
2699 Cle Elum, Wash.	1608 So. Pittsburg, Tenn.
1002 Chicago, Ill.	2511 Onalaska, Wash.
1557 Harlowton, Mont.	2693 Dulce, N. Mex.
2696 Clarksville, Ark.	2694 Chama, N. Mex.
1568 Shelby, Mont.	2692 Valsetz, Ore.
2688 Salem, Ore.	1624 Lander, Wyo.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Building and Construction Trades Department American Federation of Labor

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1938.

To Local Building and Construction Trades Councils

Affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In conformity with the action of the Denver Convention, the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department appointed a Committee to make a study of "Plan for Settling Jurisdictional Disputes Nationally and Locally."

This plan was discussed at the meeting of the Executive Council of the Department held in Washington, May 2, 1938, and the Council found there is no uniformity in the rendering of decisions by local boards and that the plan caused dissatisfaction and discord with the local building and construction trades councils. The Executive Council voted unanimously to abolish the local boards for settling jurisdictional disputes, and directed the Secretary of the Department to officially notify and direct local Building and Construction Trades Councils that they were to conform strictly to the laws, rules and procedure dealing with the question of jurisdictional disputes.

Therefore, you are hereby advised that if a dispute arises over jurisdiction, the same must be referred to the President of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Fraternally yours

*(Signed) Herbert Rivers,
Secretary-Treasurer*

Special Circular from the General Executive Board

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

Acting on instructions of our Twenty-third General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in December, 1936, a Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board visited the lumber and sawmill operations in the Northwest. While there, meetings were held with representatives of our District Councils of the Western States, as well as operators who employ our members. The Committee endeavored to get first hand information as to the best manner of handling the organization of this branch of our industry, so as to secure the best possible results for the men working in the woodworking industry, both in wages and working conditions, and the proper relationship of these men in our organization.

The Committee found that there were Communistic and adverse influences boring from within for the purpose of trying to destroy the activities of the United Brotherhood, and the building up of a dual International Union of Woodworkers, opposed to the Brotherhood, but before the Sub-Committee could report its findings and recommendations to the General Executive Board, the CIO had already issued a charter, or certificate of affiliation, dated July 20, 1937, to a dual organization called, "International Woodworkers of America."

This dual organization has already been trying to induce our Local Unions and members to secede from the United Brotherhood, and so to combat this dual movement it becomes necessary to notify all our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the Brotherhood that our members must not handle any lumber or mill work manufactured by any operator who employs CIO or those who hold membership in an organization dual to our Brotherhood.

Do not be mislead by any newspaper articles that the entire lumber and sawmill industry has gone CIO. Just the opposite is the truth. We have thousands and thousands of loyal members in the Northwest who are battling for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and they will continue to do so, but it is absolutely necessary for all our members to give them their support by refusing to handle material coming from CIO operations.

The CIO has challenged us, and we must meet that challenge without hesitation. Therefore, you are instructed to appoint a committee to inform your employers and the lumber dealers that our members will refuse to handle any dual or CIO products.

A list of operations using this class of labor will be sent to you from time to time as the situation may develop, but appoint your committees at once so that our employers will be informed in plenty of time to protect themselves before placing their orders for any lumber or millwork.

Kindly comply with these instructions at once and inform the General President of the names and addresses of your Committee so that the proper information can be sent direct to them as well as to you, in order to secure quick action.

Let your watchword be "No CIO lumber or millwork in your district" and let them know you mean it.

Fraternally yours,

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD;

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

STAY-AWAY NOTICES

G. L. De Wald, recording secretary of Local 771, Watsonville, Cal., writes that there are many idle carpenters in that district which includes the Monterey Bay area.

* * * * *

Local 180 of Vallejo, Cal., sends word that there isn't any great amount of work in that district and local men can easily take care of what there is.

* * * * *

Petaluma, Cal., near San Francisco, has plenty of carpenters to take care of the work there, William A. Yeaman, recording secretary, writes.

* * * * *

B. J. Keeney, recording secretary of Local 302, Huntington, W. Va., sends word that work is scarce in that area, more than half of the carpenters being idle.

* * * * *

The widely advertised Big Thompson diversion project will not start for several months. No men are needed. There are lots of idle men here now.

W. S. Frank,

F. S. No. 418, Greeley, Colo.

* * * * *

Please advise members of the Brotherhood that we have not enough work to employ our own members in Elyria, Ohio.

We advise traveling members to keep away from this locality. We have better than 40 per cent of our members idle.

M. B. Diederich, Business Agent,
Local 1426, Elyria, Ohio.

* * * * *

Local 559 of Paducah, Ky., writes that work is very scarce in that vicinity and advises traveling Brothers to stay away.

* * * * *

The shipyard has not signed the contract with the Government yet and there is no work here.

V. H. Baker, Recording Secretary,
Local 696, Tampa, Fla.

* * * * *

On account of construction work on the California Central Water Project, about to be started, an influx of thousands of workers per month, including carpenters, is in progress.

We want to call to the attention of Brother carpenters, who contemplate migrating to California, that there is not sufficient work here for local mechanics, and that to obtain work on the Valley Water Project, one must at least have been a registered voter of the district for one year.

George Hoendervoogt, Recording Secretary
Local 743, Bakersfield, Calif.

* * * * *

The District Council of Carpenters of San Francisco and Bay area wishes to announce that any report as to a building boom in San Francisco is not true.

The Fair in San Francisco now being built on Treasure Island does not keep the membership in this area employed, in fact, fifty per cent of the members are reported unemployed.

* * * * *

Work is not plentiful in this section of the country, regardless of what may have been advertised. Many of our Local members are idle.

B. A. Shookman, Recording Secretary,
Local 557, Bozeman, Montana.

* * * * *

Brothers are advised that work is very scarce in Bradford, Pa. Many members of Local 124 are unemployed, A. P. Anderson, Recording Secretary writes.

Times are dull here and lots of carpenters are looking for work. All of eastern Washington and northern Idaho is affected.

J. G. Beebe, Recording Secretary,
Local 98, Spokane, Wash.

* * * * *

I have been authorized by the members of our Local to have you publish that work is not plentiful in this section regardless of what carpenters in other parts have read or heard. Many of our own members are idle.

Otto C. Ziesmer, Recording Secretary,
Local 1146, Green Bay, Wis.

* * * * *

Working conditions are bad in the vicinity of Beckley, W. Va., and plenty of idle men are available to do all the building that is being done or planned.

G. D. McMillion, Recording Secretary,
Local 1911, Beckley, W. Va.

DUFFY HONOR GUEST AT LUNCHEON

General Secretary Duffy was a guest of honor at a luncheon meeting of the New York Building Trades Congress held in the Commodore Hotel, New York City, New York on Thursday, May 12, 1938.

Brother Charles W. Hanson, President of the New York District Council of Carpenters, was elected a vice-president of the congress without opposition.

Cases Handled by Labor Board

The big volume of business transacted by the National Labor Relations Board in administering the National Labor Relations Act is revealed by the fact that since the Act went into effect in October, 1935, to May 1, 1938, the Board has handled 14,207 cases involving 3,578,688 workers. Of these, 10,477 cases involving 2,116,388 workers have been closed. On May 1, there were 3,760 cases pending before the Board.

Large Increase in World Jobless Recorded in Geneva

Figures made public by the International Labor Office of Geneva, Switzerland, regarding the number of jobless in 24 countries, including all the great nations except Italy and Russia, show that the number of the unemployed was greater in the first quarter of 1938 than in the corresponding period of 1937.

Pointing out that unemployment figures are compiled so differently in the various countries that their major use is showing trends, the I. L. O. does not give the world total. But the unofficial addition of the I. L. O. figures reveals a total of 16,142,596 unemployed, an increase of approximately 935,000 during the year. Although this increase of nearly 1,000,000 in the number of jobless workers was confined to eight countries, the report noted:

"For the first time since the beginning of economic recovery there has been an increase in the number of unemployed recorded in important industrial countries, such as the United States, Britain, France and Belgium."

For Great Britain the figures show that there were 1,807,517 unemployed, a rise of 182,752; for France, 44,376, a rise of 3,169. For the United States, American Federation of Labor figures are cited to show that there were 10,000,000.

Lord Essex advised his kinsman, Roger, Earl of Rutland, "rather to go a hundred miles to speak with one wise man, than five miles to see a fair town."—Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

BROTHER FRED H. FEWSTER, LOCAL 2164, SAN FRANCISCO

Brother Fred H. Fewster, who died February 22, had been an active union member for thirty-nine years. He came to San Francisco in 1905, bringing his clearance card from the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, London, England.

At the time of his death, Brother Fewster was Financial Secretary and Business Representative of Local Union 2164, which office he had held for almost twenty-five years. During his lifetime he held many important offices in labor circles. Brother Fewster was delegate to conventions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the various state organizations.

Local Union 2164 has not only lost a very efficient officer but a loyal friend. The large number of trade unionists and civic representatives in attendance at the funeral service indicated the high respect and esteem in which the late Brother Fewster was held.



* * * * *

BROTHER THOMAS A. CAMERON, LOCAL 335, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Brother Thomas A. Cameron, age 76, a member of the Brotherhood for thirty-seven years died April 3 following a heart attack in March. He had been confined to bed. His wife suffered a broken hip in October and is bed ridden.



Brother Cameron was buried April 16 in Woodlawn Cemetery, Grand Rapids. Approximately 150 attended the funeral.

Brother Cameron was a loyal unionist. He formerly was business agent of Local 335 and Carpenters' organizer in Michigan and outside the state.

The Local frequently sought Brother Cameron's advice in union matters and he was held in high esteem by his Brothers. He was a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles for twenty-seven years.

Brother Cameron was widely known throughout the Brotherhood and his many friends will be

sorry to hear of his passing.

* * * * *

BROTHER N. J. NELSON, LOCAL 213, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Members and officers of Local 213, Houston, Texas, are saddened by the death of their Brother N. J. Nelson. Brother Nelson was held in high respect and esteem by Local 213 and throughout his eighteen years of membership in the Brotherhood was always loyal to the organization. Brother Nelson died April 7.

A resolution signed by E. D. Wickes, B. G. Porter and V. C. Connelly expressed the sorrow of Local 213 and sympathized with the family of Brother Nelson in their sad loss.

* * * * *

BROTHER H. C. PLATT, LOCAL 1438, WARREN, OHIO

Local 1438 of Warren, Ohio, met in special session April 13 to pay honor to the memory of Brother H. C. Platt, age 63, who died March 21. Brother Platt had been financial secretary of the Warren Local for the last ten years. He joined the Brotherhood June 11, 1919.

The letter to The Carpenter telling of the death of Brother Platt said:

"We find it impossible to put into words the appreciation we feel toward his life. However, we who lived and worked with Brother Platt can assure those who knew him as secretary of the Local that he was their friend and servant. Local 1438 has lost one of its best friends and loyal members. Those of us who were co-officers with Brother Platt through the hard years feel a great loss of one we had come to love as a dear friend. May those who remain profit by his example of devotion to a cause dear to his heart."

* * * * *

BROTHER J. W. HAYNE, LOCAL 61, KANSAS CITY

Brother J. W. Hayne, member of Local 61, Kansas City, since the consolidation of Local 4 and 1391, died in April. Brother Hayne was a charter member of Local 4 being initiated into the Brotherhood June 22, 1899. He was 82 years old.

* * * * *

J. A. ANDERBERG, LOCAL 98, SPOKANE, WASH.

Brother John A. Anderberg, treasurer of Local 98, of Spokane, Wash., for twenty-seven years, died May 9 following a major operation.

Brother Anderberg was 72 years old. He was born in Sweden, November 14, 1865 and came to the United States in 1884 settling in Spokane in 1890.

Brother Anderberg was a member of the Salem Lutheran church of Spokane of which he was trustee and treasurer for thirty years. He was loved and respected by all who knew him and leaves a host of friends who mourn his passing.

The Local voted to drape its charter for thirty days in his honor.

Besides the wife, three sons and several grand children survive.

* * * * *

BROTHER JAMES MACKENZIE, LOCAL 1426, ELYRIA, O.

Local 1426, Elyria, Ohio, is saddened by the death of Brother James Mackenzie, a staunch member of Local 1426, who passed away on April 15, 1938.

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SIM BARNETT, LOCAL 245, CAMBRIDGE, OHIO, age 75. Born, May 12, 1863. Joined Brotherhood, December 28, 1898. Died, May 6, 1938.

* * * * *

THREE VETERANS OF LOCAL 490, PASSAIC, N. J., DIE

Three members of Local 490, Passaic, New Jersey, died in April and May.

Brother Adrian Zanetti, member of the Local for 36 years, died April 26.

Brother Magnus Swenson, member of Local 490 for 24 years, died May 14.

Brother Joseph Brottovich, member of the Local for 36 years, died May 17.

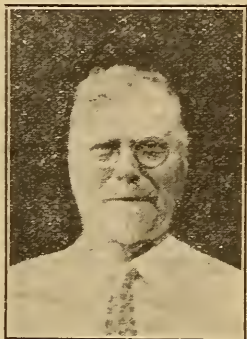
Brothers Zanetti and Brottovich were pension members.

It is sad to report the loss of three such faithful members. Their long terms of membership is an inspiration to the entire Brotherhood and its ideals.

BROTHER JOSEPH H. STEVENS, LOCAL UNION NO. 10, CHICAGO

The death of Brother Joseph H. Stevens May 7 was a sudden blow to the officers and members of Local Union No. 10, Chicago. He was one of the old standbys of that Local. He could always be depended on to defend his organization. He stood at all times for a fair show and a square deal.

Brother Stevens was initiated in Local Union No. 23, Chicago, May 6, 1886; date of birth, July 28, 1866. When Local Unions 23, 28, 73 and 162 of Chicago, consolidated in May, 1895 and formed Local Union No. 10, he became a member of that union and remained so until his death. He had fifty-two years' continuous membership to his credit. He was never in arrears. He was always paid up and in good standing. That is a record to be proud of.



Brother Stevens served as Financial Secretary and Treasurer of Local Union No. 10 for more than forty years. The members of that Local would have no one else to fill that office. That shows the faith and confidence they had in him. Is it any wonder then that his death came as a hard blow and a great loss to them?

In the resolutions passed at a regular meeting on May 12, 1938, as a tribute to his memory, they ordered the charter draped for thirty days. They directed that the resolutions be made a part of the minutes of that meeting, that a copy be sent to the family and that a copy be sent to the General Office. The resolutions specified that Brother Stevens was held in the highest respect and esteem by all who knew him; that he was impartial in all his dealings and undertakings; that he was a loyal, true and faithful member; that he particularly distinguished himself by the active interest he took in all matters pertaining to the Brotherhood; that his passing leaves a void in their ranks hard to fill, and that they will sorely miss him in the future.

With the poet we can say:

He knew no pride;
He was one with the workers, side by side;
He hated a mill, and a mine, and a town,
With their fever of misery, struggle, renown;
He could never believe but a man was made
For a nobler end than the glory of trade.
For the youth he mourned with an endless pity
Who were cast like snow on the streets of the city,
He was weak, maybe; but he lost no friend;
Who loved him once, loved on to the end.

He mourned all selfish and shrewd endeavor;
But he never injured a weak one—never.
When censure was passed, he was kindly dumb;
He was never so wise but a fault would come;
He was never so old that he failed to enjoy
The games and the dreams he had loved when a boy.
He erred, and was sorry; but never drew
A trusting heart from the pure and true.
When friends look back from the years to be
God grant they may say such things of me.

* * * * *

BROTHER P. I. HENSLEY, LOCAL 891, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Three days before his sixty-third birthday, Brother P. I. Hensley passed away. Brother Hensley, member of Local 891, Hot Springs, Ark., had held membership in the Brotherhood for thirty-eight years. He was the oldest member in years of membership in his Local. Brother Hensley had been very active in the interest of his Local since he cleared there from St. Louis in 1902. No task was too small or too large for him to undertake in behalf of the Brotherhood. The widow, two sisters and brother survive.

BROTHER J. E. BLACKMAN, LOCAL 259, JACKSON, TENN.

The grim reaper, death, has removed from the ranks of the organized labor movement Brother J. E. Blackman, age 83, a charter member of Local Union 259, Jackson, Tenn. His passing leaves a void, not only in the ranks of his Local Union, but fills the hearts of many of our members with sincere sadness.

Brother Blackman was born on September 28, 1855 and joined Local Union 259 on October 13, 1898. He held continuous membership in that Local from that date until the day of his death April 28, 1938. His was an unblemished record, as he was never reported as being in arrears during his nearly forty years of membership. This was a record he was proud of.

He held every important office within his Local and discharged the duties assigned to him in a dignified and honorable manner. He gave his services unselfishly, not only to his Local but to the State in which he lived. In 1915 he was elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives from Madison County and filled that office for four terms. He also served as delegate to the Central Labor Council as well as representing his Local a number of times at conventions of the Tennessee Federation of Labor. For eight years he served as a board member of the State Council.

Brother Blackman was also a national figure in the activities of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, inasmuch as he represented his Local as delegate to the 1908 convention of this organization held in Salt Lake City, Utah, then at the 1910 convention held at Des Moines, Iowa—Washington, D. C., 1912—Fort Worth, Texas, 1916—and at Indianapolis, Ind., 1924, where he was appointed on the Apprenticeship Committee. In 1928 he attended the Lakeland, Florida, convention where he served as Chairman of the Committee on Rules.

His many friends affectionately called him "Dad," a title bestowed upon him for his unselfish devotion to the cause he loved and served so long. Brother Blackman's passing leaves our hearts heavy with sadness and we can only alleviate our grief with the thought that his life will be an inspiration to his fellow members of the organized labor movement.

Suitable resolutions were adopted by his Local Union and the charter was ordered draped for a period of thirty days in his memory.

We wish to convey to Local Union 259 and his two grandsons, H. E. and C. E. Blackman our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

"His ways were straight, his Soul was clean.
His failings not unkind or mean.
He loved his fellow men and tried
To help them to be satisfied."

* * * * *

PRESIDENT WILLIAM A. LEWIS, LOCAL 792, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Brothers of Local Union 792, Rockford, Ill., are deeply grieved over the passing of President William A. Lewis. Brother Lewis died June 2, at the age of 52.

Brother Lewis had held every office in the Local. Well known and respected throughout the Rockford district and a large portion of the state, Brother Lewis was always ready to respond to the call on behalf of organized labor. Deeply interested in the problems of labor, Brother Lewis was ever ready to lend his knowledge and time for its betterment.

Never did the thought, "What do I get out of it?" enter his mind. His work was always for the good of the movement.

HE IS JUST AWAY

I cannot say, and I will not say,
That he is dead, he is just away.
With a cheery smile and a wave of the
hand
He has wandered into an unknown land.
And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be since he lingers there.

And you, oh you, who the wildest yearn
For the old time step and the glad re-
turn.

Think of him as faring on, as dear
In the love of there, as the love of here,
Think of him still as the same, I say.
He is not dead—he is just away.

—Anonymous.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 543 Marks 38th Birthday

Local 543 of Mamaroneck, N. Y., gave a dinner commemorating its thirty-eighth year of organization April 30, in its hall.

Representatives were present from every Local Union organization in Westchester county, including President William McGeory of the Building Trades Council, President Alphonso Weeks of the District Council of Carpenters and Secretary John Connelly of the District Council of Carpenters, who were honor guests and speakers.

More than 150 guests were presented souvenirs after the dinner.

Louis R. Tolve, Business Agent for the Carpenters was chairman of the dinner. Working with Chairman Tolve were John Zeh, Ralph Gentile, Irving Covery, Harold Mellor, Vito Palmeri, William Greto, Anthony Macri, John Casicara, Thomas Russell, James Cumming, Philip Quadrini, Paul Loganigro, Joseph Trifilrtti, James Cruickshank, Joseph Williams, J. Griffen, Bernard Fraioli, Arthur De Lorenzo, Victor Salvo, John Funicelli, and Victor Capenello.

Editor, The Carpenter:

The following resolution was presented and passed unanimously at the meeting of Local Union 608 held on the above date.

Whereas, taking cognizance of the fact, that the Communist party, at the recent convention held in New York City, passed a resolution, which made the capture of the American trade union movement one of their planks, and

Whereas, we as members of the American trade union movement, believe that the doctrines of the Communist party are in conflict with the doctrines of sound Americanism, and that Communism is a foreign "ism," introduced into this country, by recalcitrant foreigners, and which if allowed to spread, would end in the creation of a civil war, with all its horrors of murder and mutilation of our men, women and children, and the woeful destruction of our institutions and private property, and

Whereas, while we are not endeavoring to raise a red scare, and are not scared of the Reds, yet we believe the time has now arrived, when all true lovers of American democracy must sit up and take notice of this foreign cancer, and band ourselves together in one common effort to remove it from our midst, and

Whereas, we as members of the American trade union movement, have faith confidence and fully believe in its fundamental principles,

Therefore be it resolved, that we the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 608, at this meeting assembled, go on record as accepting the challenge of the Communist party, and from this day forward we pledge ourselves to use every means at our command to defeat the aspirations of that party to its full extent.

Therefore, we call on our General Office, our District Council, all other District Councils, and all Local Unions of the Brotherhood, and all other members of the American trades union movement to join with us in this fight for the preservation of Americanism.

Fraternally yours,
David Scanlan, Secretary-Treasurer,
Local 608, New York City.

Says Interest Is Devouring Nation's Wealth

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am glad you mentioned the Townsend Recovery plan, bill H. R. 4199. I am sure if it was to become a law tomorrow, that in less than 60 days every able bodied man that wanted work would have it, and this grand nation would be much like what heaven is supposed to be.

The masses wonder why we are in this horrible condition today. Anyone who will just do a little thinking will know. For the last 50 years we have been jumping jacks for the money power that holds us in its grip. In reality who is our government?—the "money powers." They do not want the workingman to be in the least independent. They could not tell him he must work for just so much, enough to exist on, as it is today. Thousands are starving. Look at the number of murders and suicides every day because of want.

We in this nation are asleep. We have the power to remedy the condition.

Why should the government borrow so much money, as it is doing today? It is helping the millionaires and at whose expense? The workingman's.

Interest is the vulture that is eating us up today. We cannot produce enough wealth to pay on our national debt, state debts and the mortgages on our homes and where are we heading for? National bankruptcy.

Look at what has taken place in the move the government made in forcing farmers to let their lands stand idle and pay them for it. I will give you a few figures. During 1937 we imported 494,945 head of cattle, approximately 16,500,000 head of live hogs, 350,000 chickens and turkeys; 191,906,000 pounds of meat products; 11,110,000 pounds of butter; 181,000,000 pounds of wool; 201,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil used as substitutes for butter; 360,000,000 pounds of palm oil instead of the fats of cattle, sheep and hogs for the manufacture of soap; more than 213 million pounds of raw hides; more than \$102,000,000, worth of grain represented by 86 million bushels of corn; 206 thousand bushels of rye; 17 million pounds of malt barley and \$2,000,000 worth of flour and flour products. All this was going on when we took out of production 40,000,000 acres of land. It would have taken millions of farmers and their families to have produced those goods. Instead millions had to go on relief. That made our interest paying debt so much the larger. But that suited the millionaires. They had the money to loan and the workingmen can pay it back. The principal will not be paid in the next 100 years, but it is the interest they want. I would like to have our Brotherhood in a body join Townsend clubs. Those men in Washington would begin to wake up to the nation's welfare.

I am only traveling down my eighty-first mile stretch. I joined the Brotherhood in 1892. But the panic of 1893 forced me out into the country for a time so I had to drop out. But I got back into the city in 1898 and joined again and have never been in arrears since. I wish to urge the masses to read history and learn why we are in this mess and how to get out of it. It can be done.

James H. Birchard, Kenosha, Wis.

Local 1399 Celebrates 30th Year

The thirtieth anniversary meeting of Local Union 1399, Okmulgee, Oklahoma, was held in the Carpenters' Building in that City on the evening of May 18. The meeting was attended by practically all members of the Local, including their families, as well as visitors from several Locals in the surrounding territory. The Local Ladies Auxiliary served a splendid banquet to those present.

Brother W. J. Gunn acted as toastmaster, and interesting talks were made by former general representative J. Q. Maloney, Representative G. E. Warren, General Executive Board member R. E. Roberts, and others. One feature of the meeting was the presentation of a ring bearing the insignia of the U. B. to the only charter member of the Local now residing in Okmulgee, Brother Benningfield.

During the meeting it was pointed out that the members of L. U. 1399 are enjoying splendid conditions and are doing practically all the work in that locality.

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am delighted to see that our journal, The Carpenter, is giving some space to members who can suggest matters that are really for "the good of the order"; I refer to letter on page 50 of the April issue, by Brother C. A. Poore, Miami, Fla.

The "Plan" referred to is The Townsend National Recovery Plan, now before Congress in the form of a Bill H. R. 4199.

The Townsend Plan is non-partisan and therefore, has nothing to do with "political beliefs of the general Brotherhood".

Our membership would, no doubt, be interested in knowing that Local Union 5 of the Bricklayers and Stone Masons International Union, Cleveland, Ohio; Local 609 United Brick and Clay Workers of America, Wadsworth, Ohio; Local 179 General Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union, Joliet, Ill., and Local 412 Carpenters and Joiners, Sayville, Ohio, have recently endorsed the Townsend Plan.

Every member of our organization owes it to himself and his fellow members to at least investigate the merits of this Plan.

Nathan Hause, Local 1491, Royersford, Pa.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We wish to avail ourselves of this method of advising our Local Unions and District Councils that the Koch Refrigerator Company of North Kansas City, Missouri, and the Viking Refrigerator Company of Kansas City, Missouri have refused to employ our members in the fabrication of their products, and we assume they are using non-union men for those purposes. The chief products of these firms are meat display cases and other types of cooling cases.

We feel that the officers and members of our Local Union should be advised of these facts because the fixtures manufactured by these two firms do not bear our label and they have refused to enter into an agreement with our District Council.

Let us say that we believe that the members of our Brotherhood should encourage the use of products manufactured by our members and as long as these firms will not deal with us in our earnest endeavor to enter into contractual relations with our organization, then our members should not encourage the consumption of their products by purchasing the products of the Koch Refrigerator Company of North Kansas City, Missouri, and the Viking Refrigerator Company of Kansas City, Missouri.

Faternally yours,

Walter A. Said, Secretary
Carpenters District Council of Kansas City
and Vicinity.

ANY LUCK TODAY?

When a fellow's on the road today
Idle and worried, with nothing for pay,
He's anxiously looking to you and to
me
To help him on, with God's generosity.

Any luck today? This greet he hears
From pals, his friends of many years.
Forcing a smile, he does not reply,

For this is known to help awhile.

While on this wearisome road that's
tread,
This fellow, remember, may be well
bred.

His past outgrown, good for us un-
known,
He's a brother, we cannot disown.

Peter T. Thompson,
Local 608, New York City.

AFL Shares in Control of Radio Station WCFL

An agreement has been reached with the Chicago Federation of Labor under which Radio Station WCFL will be under the joint control of the A. F. of L., the Chicago Federation, and the Illinois State Federation of Labor.



First AFL Auxiliary Convention Huge Success

The first national convention of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor held in Cincinnati May 19 and 20 was an outstanding success. Representatives of the National and International Auxiliaries of the American Federation of Labor and the Railway Labor Unions, as well as many delegates from local women's auxiliaries were present.

One of the most encouraging results of the first convention was that it brought a half million additional members into the A. F. W. A. L., making a total of two and one-half million members of women's auxiliaries who will demand only Union made goods and Union services. They are determined to augment collective bargaining by collective buying.

Owing to the fact that no per capita tax had been collected from the various Local and International Auxiliaries, the convention unanimously decided to postpone the election of officers until the next regular convention. I. M. Ornburn will continue to act as Temporary Secretary until that time. A referendum will be taken on the amount of per capita tax to be paid. Collections will begin about December 1.

The convention went on record as opposed to any and all wage cuts. Reference was made to the 15 per cent cut that is now being urged by the railroads. It also passed a resolution expressing appreciation for the loyal support received from the Labor Press.

The time and place of the next convention has not been set. In September of this year there will be a meeting of the Executive Board of the A. F. W. A. L. which is composed of the officials of the National and International Women's Auxiliaries. An Advisory Committee, composed of one representative from each state and the District of Columbia, was set up to complement the work of the Executive Board. It gives all the Local Women's Auxiliaries full representation in the new International Women's Auxiliary.

Auxiliary No. 36—Birmingham, Ala.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 36 of Birmingham, Ala., was organized in September of last year. We meet at Carpenters Hall on the first and third Monday nights of each month. We have an enrollment of 25 members, but we are striving for new members now since the weather is warmer. We had our first benefit party Friday night, May 6 at Carpenters Hall. Bingo, bunko, dominoes and bridge were played. Prizes were given and music was furnished by a string orchestra. Lovely refreshments were served to about 150 guests. Each one had a very enjoyable evening. In the near future the auxiliary is planning a picnic for the husbands. We are already working on plans for our Labor Day Parade. We are indeed very proud of our Auxiliary. When you are in our city, we extend to each and everyone a most cordial invitation to visit us.

Mrs. S. R. Swindell, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 218, Salt Lake City

Auxiliary No. 218 of Salt Lake City, Utah, celebrated its ninth anniversary April 23.

About 50 were present, including members and their families. A dinner was

served and there were talks by several of the members, followed by a musicale and readings. Card games also were played and prizes distributed.

We feel that we can boast of having a number of faithful workers. And much good has been accomplished.

We also have a social afternoon every third Wednesday at which we serve refreshments, two of the members joining together and entertaining in the home. This gives us a better chance to get acquainted than at the regular meetings.

We also insist upon the Union Label in our buying, which is a vital thing in our estimation. We are all interested in The Carpenter and especially articles from other Auxiliaries, and we want to extend a cordial welcome to any member of other Auxiliaries to visit us at any time they may be in Salt Lake City.

Faternally,

Mrs. Nellie Alston, Recording Secretary.

An "Infant" Auxiliary Is Making Itself Known

Our Auxiliary No. 258 of Bloomington, Ind., wants to get our "Yarn" in the Yarnin' Basket. We are practically in the "infant" stage, answering to only three years. Though we have had a slump and came to almost a standstill, we are having "growing pains" again, are up and doing and ready for action.

We organized February 5, 1935, with twenty Charter members. We celebrated our third anniversary this February 5 with a birthday party; a cake with three candles and had a really gay time. We have lots of parties for the Carpenters and families and always have a good time. This creates interest in our organization.

We have "pot lucks," card parties, etc., to interest members. You know there are generally from eight to twelve members who have to take it on their shoulders to keep meetings interesting and get more men members out to them. Of course its the duty of the officers to do this.

We try never to let our treasury balance run below \$100. Any time this threatens we get to work; have Home Bake sales, rummage sales, Bingo parties, benefit card parties and we have made a quilt and sold chances on it.

Last Labor day we had a very successful refreshment stand at the Labor Day celebration. Our float in the parade received first prize.

We had a speaker on Cancer Control at a recent meeting, which helped draw a crowd and was very instructive.

We belong to the Needle Work Guild and made a nice assortment of clothing to distribute among the needy. We donate to the Cancer Control and Tuberculosis funds, the ice fund for the needy and the Red Cross.

We always make a quilt or comfort to send to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Fla., every Christmas and also one for some deserving poor.

We have a turkey dinner for all carpenters' families on Christmas. The Carpenters Union No. 1664, always helps on the expense of this. We have some good entertainment after the dinner. These are well attended and enjoyed.

We each have a "secret" sister to whom we send cards on birthdays, wedding anniversaries and holidays. At a Christmas Party we make ourselves known by exchanging gifts.

We have committees to entertain when we take in new members. We initiated five recently, giving us a paid up membership of twenty-two now and are striving to increase that.

We take an interest in Labor Bills arising in the State and national legislatures, write letters to Senators and Representatives in regard to such matters; are interested in all labor questions affecting any union in our community; refuse to patronize stores and shops employing non-union labor. We are interesting ourselves especially in goods bearing the Union Label. If every auxiliary member would refuse to buy goods not bearing this label there would be more manufacturers ready to use it. One of our members, Mrs. Milo Curts, attended the label exhibition at Cincinnati a few weeks ago and came back much enthused. She

gave an instructive talk on the Union Label at our last meeting, displaying a lot of interesting literature.

We are getting publications issued by U. S. Dept. of Labor Statistics; we read and discuss these topics at our meetings which are on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month. Our latch string is out to any visitors.

Lulu M. Risk, Recording Secretary,
632 N. College Ave., Bloomington, Ind.

Auxiliary 241, of Mt. Vernon, Wash.

Auxiliary 241 of Mt. Vernon, Wash., was re-organized in January, 1938, with a membership of twenty-four. At present time have forty members. Between twenty and thirty attend regularly.

We meet on the first and third Thursday of each month. First a business meeting; on the second a pot-luck supper with our husbands.

We have started a drill team which we hope to be a big success. A sick committee looks after ailing members. Funds for flowers are raised by our penny drill.

We also hope that all Auxiliaries will back the A. F. of L. Local Union 20977 of Battle Creek, Mich., a hundred per cent in their fight against General Food Products or Post Company of Battle Creek, Mich., which refuses to recognize organized labor.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Nina Jacobs, Recording Secretary.

Celotex Pamphlet Explains Modern Walls

STRIPPING the subjects of thermal insulation of buildings and vapor seal protection against damp walls bare of all technical phrasing, The Celotex Corporation has issued a booklet for prospective home builders which explains the modern construction of walls in such understandable terms that any person can grasp the complex problems involved in their design.

With eight pages of four-color illustrations, the booklet takes apart piece by piece a section of the wall of a modern home. The functions of plaster, Celotex Vapor-seal lath, Celotex Vapor-seal sheathing, "breathing space" between studs, and wood siding are graphically and simply explained.

The booklet ties in with extensive publicity recently given insulation and vapor seal protection of homes by women's and household magazines, and quotes them as stressing: "1—Moisture which condenses in wall and top-floor ceilings comes from within the house, not from outside; 2—The simplest, surest way to prevent this is by means of a properly located 'vapor seal'; 3—To be effective, this seal must be located on or near the warm side of the insulation itself, or near the warm side of the wall." Modern construction, the booklet points out, meets these specifications.

Distribution of the booklet, according to LeRoy Staunton, Celotex advertising manager, will be to prospective builders, and will be made through architects, dealers in building materials, contractors and direct to names obtained by national advertising.

Washington Beauty Operators Unionize

A thriving Beauty Shop Operators Local No. 239-A, affiliated with the Journey-men Barbers International Union of America, has been organized in Washington, D. C.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON 117

Among the many letters I have received from readers of my articles in this journal, there were three that could be classified as definitely unfavorable. The rest of them were all complimentary—in fact, so far as I personally am concerned, I count all letters that come in response to my newspaper work complimentary, whether the comments are

I present in this department. For, as I have said before, the wise teacher will tell his pupil just enough to lead him to search for more and more truth. If I can accomplish this, and nothing more, I shall have rendered a valuable service to my fellow craftsmen. In saying this I do not mean it to be understood that I intend to deal in mysteries, not at all. The facts are that some problems are so simple (those treated in this lesson for example) that they are readily understood, while others are more difficult to illustrate or explain.

With this lesson we are beginning to number the illustrations of every lesson from 1 to as many as there are to a lesson. There is no real reason why the reference numbers of the illustrations should be given consecutively from lesson to lesson, as we have been doing heretofore, unless it would be to be able to tell just how many illustrations there are in the series of lessons. This reason, though, is not sufficient to justify the continuation of the method.

The craft problems of this lesson relate to roof sheathing for wood shingles.

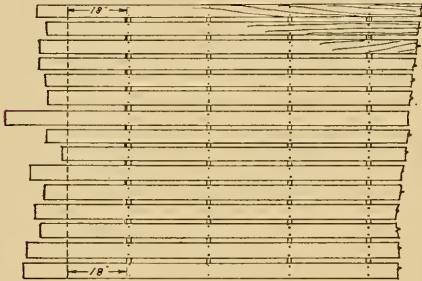


Fig. 1

favorable or unfavorable. Responses from readers is one of the best ways to learn what their needs are—I read a great deal between the lines. Some of my most practical articles are among those that were prepared in answer to requests from readers for help on problems they had to solve. This is as it should be. The readers should send in their problems, and if I can, I will be glad to give them the help they want. It should be remembered, however, that my space in *The Carpenter* is limited, and for that reason, I can only handle one problem at a time. Again, a writer must keep his editor supplied in advance, and therefore it is not always possible to bring out articles in the next or even the next to the next issue of our journal.

Since it is impossible for me to pull rabbits from a hat, or ducks and such stuff, I must depend on my readers to do a little thinking on their own as they read and study the various articles



Fig. 2

And while this is a simple matter, there are nevertheless some things about it that should be treated if the subject of this series of lessons is thoroughly covered.

Figure 1 shows a section of a plain roof with the sheathing nailed on, but the ends have not yet been cut. Assum-

ing these ends are to project 18 inches beyond the first rafter we would proceed to measure 18 inches from the outside of the rafter both at the top and the bottom and mark the sheathing as indicated on the drawing. Then strike a chalk line from point to point as we are showing by the dotted line. This done the ends should be cut off, which

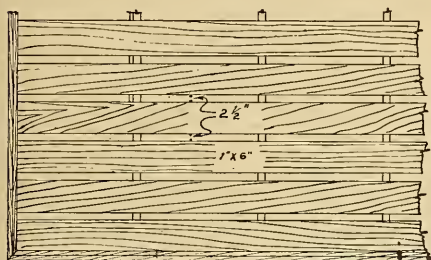


Fig. 3

will leave the section of roof as shown by Fig. 2. If a plain fascia is to be nailed to the ends of the sheathing, then the boards should be cut off square, but if a molding is to be nailed to the ends, then the cutting should be done so the boards will fit the molding.

A righthanded man and a lefthanded man, we might mention, make a good team for cutting off the ends of sheathing, for then both can start at the top and work down. If the work is done by one man he would have to work up



Fig. 4

on one side and down on the other, unless he can use both right and left hands to good advantage.

Figure 3 shows a corner section of the roof we have just dealt with, which has the edges ready for shingling. The sheathing boards, in this case, are 1x6's, and the spread between the boards is

2½ inches. It is not necessary to apply the rule in order to be sure the spread is 2½ inches. Every carpenter soon learns to give sheathing the proper spread by means of his judgment. A rule that is often used, especially by beginners, is to make the spread as wide as the length of an 8d nail. After a few boards are nailed on in this way, the rest of the spreading can be done by approximation.

Figure 4 shows the sheathing of a dormer looking at it straight down. The problem here is to simplify the cutting. If we refer to the drawing, we find that one of the boards numbered 1 is the longest of one side, and the other is the shortest of the other side. These two boards, if placed end to end, would be 16 feet long, consequently they could be cut from a 16-foot board. The same is true of the two boards numbered 2, and the two numbered 3 and so on to

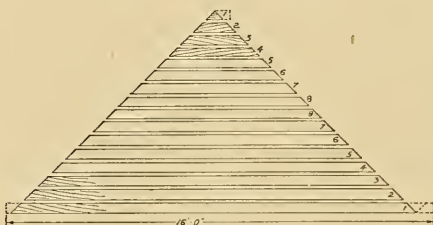


Fig. 5

number 7. (The bevels and how to obtain them, is a matter that properly belongs to roof framing, and so we will not treat it here.) The workman should establish the difference in the length of one board and the next one to it, and then start with the longest and cut each board that much shorter than the one before. Having cut the number of boards required for one side of the dormer roof to the proper bevel and lengths, the pieces that are cut off will make the sheathing for the other side with the right cut, assuming that all the boards originally were the same length. The dotted line shown to the left shows how the ends are marked for cutting.

Figure 5 shows a drawing of the sheathing boards for one side of a hip roof, cut and ready to nail on. The board numbered 1, at the bottom, has enough cut off to make the top piece, also numbered 1. The board numbered 2 at the bottom will have enough cut off to

make number 2 at the top, and number 3 at the bottom will leave enough for number 3 at the top and so on to number 8. This cutting can all be done on the ground after the length of the first board is established. Each succeeding board must be cut enough shorter to

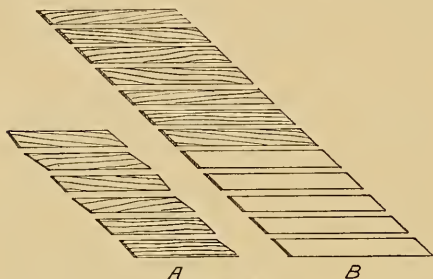


Fig. 6

take care of the bevel of the two ends, including the spread of the boards.

Figure 6, B, shows a set of cripple sheathing boards to be used between a valley and a hip. These have been cut to a pattern, which makes them uniform. At A we are showing a set of cripple sheathing boards that lack uniformity, which indicates carelessness on the part of the workman.

In the next lesson we will take up putting on wood shingles.

Blue Print Reading and Estimating

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

"How Much?"

"How much" is a very essential question in building construction.

The owner wants to know how much money will be required to complete the job. The general contractor has a more complicated problem to face. He must know the quantities of the various materials which go into the structure, cement, sand, rock, gravel, rough and finished, lumber, brick, tile and a multitude of various other items. He has to know what the plumbing, plastering, roofing, painting and decorating, wiring, heating, ventilation and sanitation should amount to in order to enable him to intelligently deal with his various sub-contractors, to whom he usually sublets the various branches of the work.

The sub-contractors have the same problems before them. They must be in a position to estimate the cost of material and labor of their respective trades in order to be able to compete with their fellow sub-contractors.

The building material dealers must be prepared to supply estimates of contractors quoting prices for the complete job on materials they handle.

This means that all those who are connected with the building industry in any capacity must not only be able to read drawing fluently, but must also be very proficient in the art of estimating.

Estimating is included in this series of discourses as the title implies. However, one cannot approach the province of estimating without first obtaining a solid footing in the art of plan reading.

We are confident that the students pursuing this subject are by now pretty well versed in the fundamentals of the subject and it would be advisable to venture in the field of estimating.

Carpentry is one of the principal items in the construction of buildings and lumber is the main material of construction. Therefore it would seem logical to begin with this item.

We assume that the previous twenty-six chapters have been diligently studied and all the information contained therein properly assimilated. We also assume that our readers have a definite knowledge of how to proceed with the study of a set of drawings. This is very essential. It is just as important to know where and how to find things in a set of plans as to be able to read the material one is looking for.

In taking off quantities of material, in this instance lumber, an estimate sheet similar to the one shown on the accompanying drawing is being used.

It is suggested when figuring a job, the first thing to do is to glance over the plans and elevations and such details which pertain to the particular branch upon which an estimate is required.

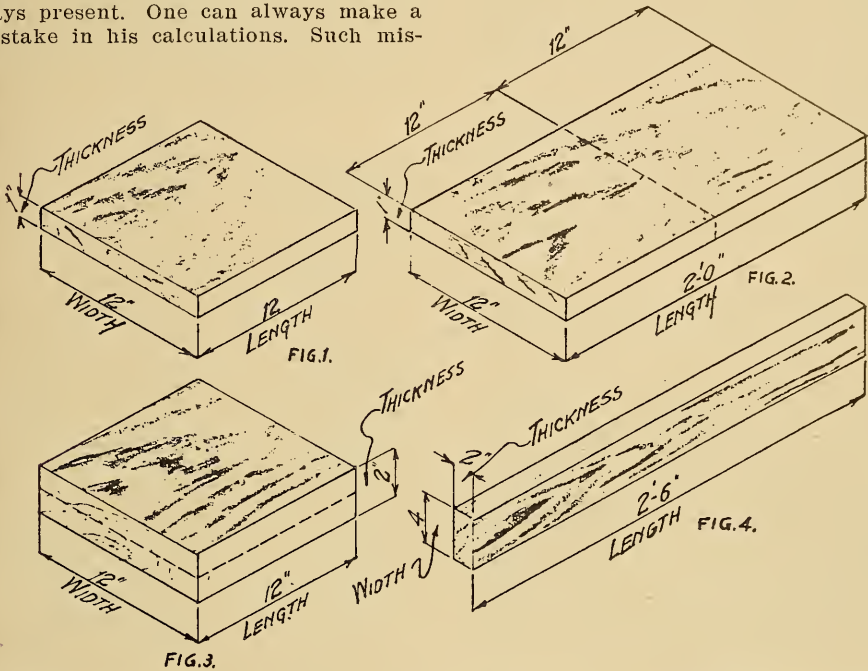
The basement plan is taken first. As it was already explained in the previous lessons, all the lumber for the sub-structure is shown on the basement or foundation plans.

Take off the number of lineal feet of girders and their sizes, floor joists underpinning, if any, mudsills, plates, bracing and blocking. These should be listed

as indicated in the diagram. Number of pieces, size, length and location. The species of lumber must be indicated in the column "Description."

These entries must be carefully checked before proceeding with the work. The possibility of error is always present. One can always make a mistake in his calculations. Such mis-

first floor plan should be taken first. Then the number and size of studding should be taken off and entered in the list. The number of lineal feet of sole and cap plates, sills, bracing, ceiling joists, blocking, bridging, the number



LIST OF LUMBER.

NO.	SIZE	LENGTH	B.M.	DESCRIPTION
42	2"x4"	8'-0"		STUDDING
	2"x4"			PLATES TOP & BUTT. 86-LIN. FT.
	2"x6"			MUDSILL - R.M. - 42-LIN. FT.
26	2"x4	13'-0"		RAFTERS (OVER LING. RM.)
19	2"x6"	14'-0"		FLOOR JOISTS
24	2"x8"	12'-0"		SECOND FLOOR JOISTS

takes, if not detected and corrected, are sometimes quite costly. Therefore the importance of being accurate cannot be over-emphasized.

The floor plans come next. If there are several stories to the building the

of square feet of subflooring and finished floor should be taken off and entered as separate items in the estimate.

This will represent a list of material only. The element of labor does not enter in this list, and will be treated

separately under the general heading "Carpentry-Rough and Finish" which will follow.

Now for estimating lumber quantities. It is customary to prepare two separate estimates, one for "rough carpentry" and the other for "finish carpentry." These two are then combined under one heading as mentioned above. Rough carpentry is being discussed at present.

Lumber for framing is measured by the "board foot" which is a board 12 inches long, 12 inches wide and 1 inch thick, Fig. 1. A board foot therefore is equal to 12x12x1 which is equivalent to 144 cubic inches, and is expressed as "B.M."

Lumber is always sold on the basis of 1,000 feet board measure, the customary abbreviation for same being "M".

Thus, 700 feet board measure costing \$37.00 per thousand feet would be expressed: "700 ft. B.M. at \$37.00 per M."

It is very essential to thoroughly understand what a B.M. is and how it is being applied in calculating the quantities of lumber. The accompanying drawing was prepared with the express purpose to provide a vivid illustration of the "unit" of lumber measure which is so frequently misunderstood and mistaken for "144 square inches" instead of "144 cubic inches."

Thus, in Fig. 1 the board 12 inches wide, 12 inches long and 1 inch thick equals one board foot or one B.M. or 144 cubic inches. In Fig. 2 a board 12 inches wide, 1 inch thick and 2 feet long equals 2 B.M. In Fig. 3 a board 12 inches wide, 12 inches long and 2 inches thick also equals 2 B.M.

To obtain the contents of a piece of timber the end area in square inches is multiplied by the length in inches and the result divided by 144. Thus in Fig. 4 a 2" x 4" stud 2 feet 6 inches long will contain 2" x 4" multiplied by 30 and divided by 144 which equals to 1.66 B.M.

A general rule most commonly used by contractors and lumber dealers is shown below:

Rule: Multiply the length in feet by the thickness and width in inches, and divide the product by 12.

It will be noted that in the accompanying table entitled "List of Lum-

ber," the quantities and sizes are entered in the respective columns, however, the column under the heading "B. M." is left blank. We would suggest that students calculate the items using the above formulated rule and enter same against each item. This exercise will be instrumental in planting in the mind of the reader the principle of computing lumber quantities, which will represent one of the greatest assets in the further perusal of the subject.

Conquering Capricious Wood

(By Charles A. King)

Gluing Wood For Turning

Anyone making furniture, or anything else of similar nature, always takes chances regarding its permanence, though even while under construction joints may open or boards may shrink and warp and twist. Such capers are the natural behaviour of wood that is not thoroughly seasoned or kiln dried, especially if placed carelessly with no regard to the relations of the grain of adjoining pieces, though usually this is the common factory method upon ordinary work. While no amount of care can make unseasoned wood into furniture that will permanently stand alternations of heat and cold or of humidity and dryness, the proper placing of the grain of different pieces may do much toward minimizing objectionable behavior.

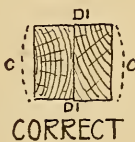
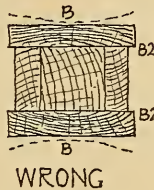
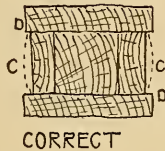
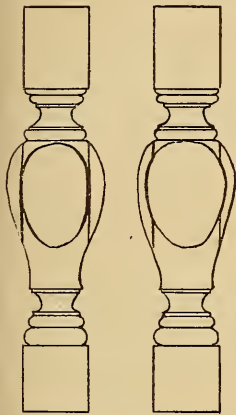
In gluing billets for table legs and other turnings with bulging shafts similar to the Elizabethan type, pieces, to give greater size, are glued to the shaft which is the size of the squares of the turning. To obtain the best results we must take advantage of the natural tendency of a board to warp in a certain direction determined by its position in the log. The relation of the annual rings or, we will say, the grain to the surfaces of the board is determined by the method by which the log is saved. We will not at this time discuss the whys and wherefores of plain and quarter sawing but will show in the sketch the end wood of both plain and quarter grain boards.

In seasoning, a plainly sawed or a plain grain board will become narrower; the annual rings tend to straighten

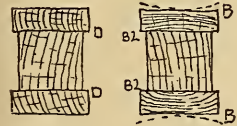
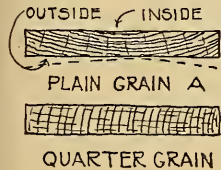
themselves, which results in curving the board as indicated by the dotted line at A. This tendency is always ready to become active as long as there is moisture content less than that of the wood itself; hence, if the wood is glued to the center with the **INSIDE** of the board, or the side that grew nearest the center of the tree forming the joint as at B, the

The quarter grain board will, in seasoning, shrink in thickness for wood shrinks in a direction parallel to the annual rings; hence, if the annual rings are at right angles with the surfaces of the board it should not warp, neither should it shrink in width if it is well seasoned.

Plain grain should be glued nearly parallel with plain grain as at C as the tendency of both pieces will be to shrink simultaneously; this will not be true if plain and quarter grain are glued as at B2 for the plain grain pieces will shrink much more than the quarter grain center. If quarter grain and quarter grain coincide as at D, or plain grain and plain grain as at D1, we have grain relations that will, other things being equal, give the best results.



WRONG



GLUING FOR WOOD TURNINGS

"Please, Explain Again"

This writer's mail which has been growing heavier for the last two or three years, contains numerous inquiries pertaining to the subjects which are being published in our journal in the department of Craft Problems. These correspondents ask for information, data, methods, or advice not necessarily touching the material which has appeared in the past on the pages of The Carpenter but pertaining to the general field of building construction.

Many readers write lengthy letters covering an individual problem which they had to face on a certain job. They ask for direction, explanation and a way out of it. Others wish to know how they may obtain more technical knowledge pertaining to the particular branch of the trade they are engaged in and still others are eager for advice as to how they could study architectural drawing which would enable them to become more proficient in their work and some have the ambition to become architectural draftsmen. There is also a group whose members are very anxious to get out of the journeymen's class and embark on a venture which would procure them a better future such as contractor, estimator, superintendent of construction, and the like. These naturally are much interested in plan reading, estimating, builder's mathematics, drawing.

Now, while the author of these lines always was ready and willing to help whenever help was needed and he still

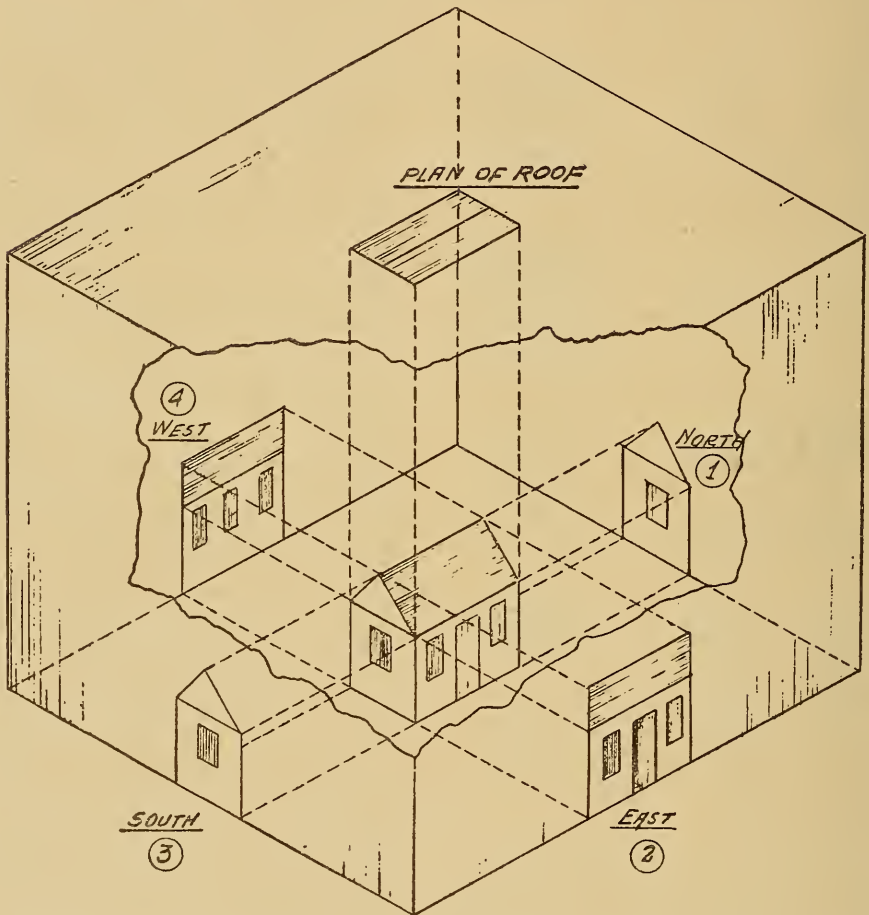
tendency of the board to warp, if it changes at all, will open the joint.

On the other hand, if the pieces are glued with their **OUTSIDE** or the side of the board that grew nearest the bark of the tree forming the joint, the same tendency to warp will press the outer edges together as at C which will reduce the danger of the joint opening. Of course the tendency of the plain sawed board to shrink may, unless the board is thoroughly seasoned, cause it to break away at the thin edges after being turned, though if glued as at C, the warping tendency will reduce this danger appreciably.

does it personally whenever there is a physical possibility to do so, it becomes a tremendous problem when one finds himself in a situation where he is being asked to answer a multitude of inquiries, which of course are very essential to those who are sending them in, but who do not realize the fact that it is a stupenudous task to answer personal letters which usually are of a technical

erally forget to enclose return postage for reply.

Not only was it found impossible but utterly impractical to answer individual inquiries. This, however, does not solve the problem for those who wish to know something. Therefore we will try to handle the situation in a collective way i. e. all the inquiries will be separated into specific groups and will



nature and without exceptions must be accompanied by some sort of graphical exhibit. Then too, it so happens that this writer besides being a contributor to various technical publications, is also engaged in various other trade and professional activities which require the major portion of his time.

And the most curious part of it all is that the authors of these messages gen-

be covered in detail in the columns of our Journal. It will also prove to be of greater benefit to our readers since a problem confronted by one individual may happen to be typical to the trade and consequently will be met with great interest by a multitude of other members of the building industry.

The majority of queries revolve around the series of lectures which

made their first appearance in our magazine about two and a half years ago and are known under the caption of "Blue Print Reading and Estimating."

We are convinced that these articles have contributed considerably to the technical knowledge of all of our readers. In spite of the fact that these lessons were presented in simple, every day language of the trade and were elucidated by numerous drawings and graphical aids it cannot be expected that all will be in a position to assimilate the material with equal ease and facility. This is a vast schoolroom and the student body is the entire membership of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., one of the largest fraternal organizations in the world. Therefore it is only natural that there will be a group of men who will ask "Please, explain again." And we are ready and willing to do so.

One of the seemingly difficult subjects to understand happens to be "Orthographic Projection." This has been fully treated in "Chapter Four" of the above mentioned series. And since most of the questions pertain to this matter we will begin with it.

The word "orthographic" has been derived from two Greek words: "orthos" — "right" and "graphos" — "to write" which had the original meaning "to write right" or to write correctly. As applied to drawing it means "to draw right." Orthographic projection is the underlying principle of all engineering drawing whether it be architectural, mechanical, structural, or reinforced concrete.

The underlying principle of representing objects which are intended for construction or manufacturing purposes is to view the object from different points, the object to be represented is stationary and the observer changing his point of observation every time he wishes to learn how the object appears from a different point. The observer may be the individual who is making the original drawing and it may the party who is delegated to produce the object shown on the drawing.

Unlike pictorial drawing where the entire object is shown in one view, an orthographic drawing is composed of several views, each view representing one side of the object. It is the task of the one who is studying such a drawing

to coordinate all these views in his mind and by the aid of his imagination create an image which will represent the object as it will appear after it has been made.

The accompanying drawing vividly shows the operation of this principle.

The object, a house in this instance, is placed inside of an imaginary "glass box" so that it may be viewed from the top, front, rear, right and left. On our diagram we use North, South, East and West.

The process of making an orthographic drawing in this instance is as follows:

1. The observer looks through the top of the glass box and since it is transparent, he can see the outline of the "roof." Understand, please, "the outline of the roof only" is all he can see, disregarding every other element of the object. Since he can see this outline he naturally can produce this view on the "top" of the box as shown on the drawing under "plan of roof."

2. Next the observer takes his position at point 1, which is North and facing the side of the box he traces the outline of that side of the house.

3. The next change in position of the observer is point 2. This enables him to view the East side of the object which he traces on this respective plane.

He continues to change his position until all the necessary views have been reproduced.

When the box is unfolded into "one plane" we have an orthographic projection of the object.

Study this drawing diligently and use your imagination freely. You will find it is not as difficult as it seems.—L. Perth.

Combined Grounds and Plate

Plaster grounds are not only important for the sake of getting the plastering on straight, but in order to give the carpenter solid backing for the base and baseshoe.

The accompanying drawings show three different ways of making the floor plate of partitions also answer for the plaster grounds.

Figure 1 shows how, by ripping the plate to a width of $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches and blocking it up with 1x4's, which we are showing heavily shaded, the plate will answer also for the grounds. To the

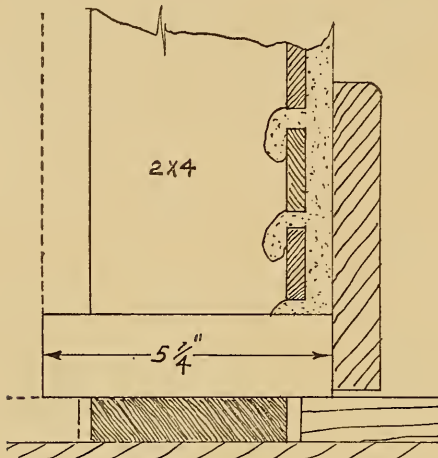


Fig. 1

right we are showing the plastering done and the base in place. The finish flooring is shown in place also. To the left, by dotted lines, we are showing the plaster line and the finish-floor line.

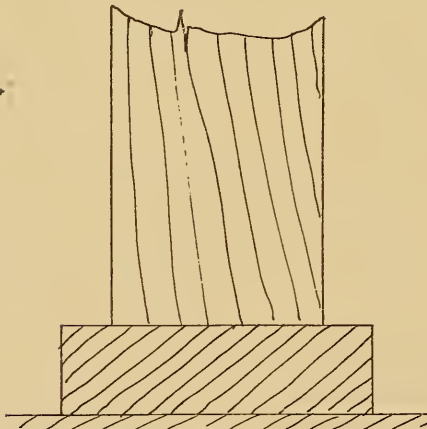


Fig. 2

Figure 2 shows the scheme without the 1x4 blocking, that is to say, the plate is nailed onto the rough flooring without blocking.

Figure 3 shows the same arrangement, however, the plate is blocked up

with 2x4's. This arrangement is rather clumsy and expensive, which can be eliminated by using, instead of 2-inch stuff, 1-inch material. In other words,

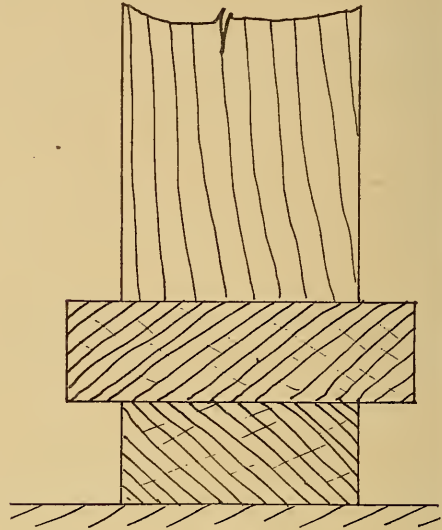


Fig. 3

rip 1x6's to a width of $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches for the plate and block this up with 1x4's. The material, of course, must be straight if good results are to be obtained.—H. H. Siegele.

Editor, The Carpenter:

In the May issue of The Carpenter is a problem by Brother Mackey of Rochester on the Octagon. I have a way "Just As Simple." I use $\frac{5}{12}$ of the diameter.

Example:

43 x 12 equals 516

516 divided by 5 equals 103.2 inches equals diameter.

103.2 divided by 2 equals 51.6 inches equals radius ($51\frac{3}{5}$)

I would like a reply to see if this is correct.

Joseph E. Kmetzo,
Millmen's Local 1520,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Editor, The Carpenter:

This is in answer to Brother E. Neil Dow's question on how to fasten cable clamps correctly.

The U-bolt of all clamps should be on the dead end of the rope. Exhaustive tests have proved this method to be the best, but it should be remembered that clamp fastenings seldom develop more than 80 per cent of the strength of the cable. In this manner of fastening the loop ends of the clamp are on the dead end of the cable and the grooved plate of the clamp takes the load on the pulling part for which it is designed. A sling made in this way will outlast several made any other way. When a clamp is put on incorrectly, the loop of the clip bends the wires in the cable and tends to break them.

I hope this answers your question, Brother Dow.

A. Foenar,
Local 608, New York City

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am enclosing a letter from Brother P. J. Mackey of Rochester, New York, relative to my recent article in answer to his letter regarding octagon work. I believe this letter will interest you.

H. H. Siegele.

* * *

Mr. H. H. Siegele
Emporia, Kansas

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your answer to my octagon problem published in the May issue of The Carpenter is very good. You treated the subject very thoroughly and complete in detail. You did exactly as I requested "Made it just as simple." Permit me to say without patting you on the back that your craft problems are very interesting, and should be appreciated by the young carpenter readers.

I compare this Craft Problem department to a corresponding school course in architectural drawing and I can add that your treatment of some subjects is even more clear. When I started to learn the trade back in 1902, I took a course in the International Corresponding School and for that reason I can appreciate the effort you put into the craft problems to make them clear and practical.

In conclusion let me say that your craft problems should be very helpful to the Brotherhood.

Thanking you for the courteous attention you gave to my request.

P. J. Mackey, L. U. 72,
Rochester, New York.



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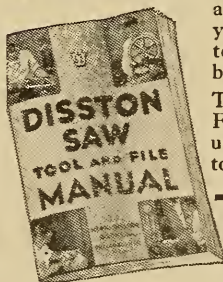
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A candidate in the Hoosier Capital was asking a group of Laboring men to nominate him for mayor. During the course of his plea for support he told them he was making a great sacrifice in seeking office in that he wouldn't be able to make his annual winter trip to Florida! Need we say that he wasn't nominated?

November will soon be here bringing important elections. Cast your vote carefully. Remember—Elect those friendly to you and your ideals.

Who Remembers The I. W. A.?

WITH the disruptive influence of the CIO's International Woodworkers of America rapidly disappearing in the Pacific Northwest, sawmill owners are preparing to resume operations and again take back into their plants many hundreds of workers.

Lumber and sawmill workers who deserted the ranks of legitimate and recognized unionism for the glowing promises made by the IWA spellbinders were brought abruptly to their senses several weeks ago with the realization that millowners distrust the IWA in particular and John L. Lewis' CIO in general.

The fact that mills are again preparing to reopen in the Northwest is evidence enough that the IWA has run its hectic and destructive course and no longer has a fertile field for its communistic industry wrecking doctrines. When it became evident that Lewis' Red influenced efforts to gain control of the raw lumber industry were finding a foothold, the mills merely sought a pretext to close and then forgot to reopen.

The most recent example of the mill owners' willingness to end their shut-down strike now that the IWA hysteria has subsided and workers have realized the duplicity of its intent, is shown in Tacoma.

Lumber and sawmill workers there have been heartened by the announcement that the Defiance plant would reopen again after it had closed its doors last December. The Defiance mill closed at that time, according to its announcement, "for a six weeks period to install four new boilers." The six weeks lengthened into months and several hundred men joined the ranks of the unemployed. Through the efforts of the Tacoma District Council of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, American Federation of Labor affiliate, many of these men were put to work in other mills and the WPA absorbed the rest. Those unwilling to accept the WPA were taken care of through the union commissary financed by the Puget Sound Locals and District Council strike fund.

Early in July a plant committee met with the management to discuss the possibilities of reopening the Defiance mill. Difficulties which the IWA had created were cleared and the plant will again resume operations before the end of July.

While the CIO International Woodworkers of America can point with pride to the distress and disruption they brought about in the Northwest lumber industry, it must be somewhat of a blow to their ego when they realize, if they do, that their efforts to gain control in the Northwest have solidified, strengthened and entrenched the Lumber and Sawmill Workers and the American Federation of Labor more firmly than ever with the mill owners in that region.

With business confidence rapidly returning all over the nation, the lumber industry is preparing for an extended boom period. And as the lumber industry is taking a firm grip to lift itself out of the last eight month's slump, the Washington-Oregon Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers is taking its rightful place in the picture in a cooperating role with the mill owners.

At the present time more than 100 locals are affiliated with the council which is rapidly becoming the most influential union setup ever visioned in the lumber industry. From the Canadian to the Mexican borders, the Council binds the workers in all sections of the Pacific coast into a solid,

compact organization. As a result improved working conditions are evident in almost every lumber section in that area.

As business improvement becomes apparent it is essential that present wage scales and working conditions be maintained. Particularly in view of rumors of a general wage cut throughout the northwest. The workers' hope in preventing such action rests with the Oregon-Washington Council. The fact that the Oregon-Washington Council has assumed a new and broader power in the lumber industry is shown by the precedent setting action recently when officials of the Council were asked and accepted an invitation to confer with an employers' committee to work out ways and means of lifting the lumber industry out of its recent slump. These meetings are to be convened from time to time in a new cooperative spirit now prevailing in the northwest between labor and management to promote the future welfare of the lumber industry, thanks to the International Woodworkers of America who by their clubbing and destructive policies against the mill owners made the owners realize that the American Federation of Labor was best for them and also made the workers realize that their best interests were with the Lumber and Sawmill union.

The strife of dual unionism brought into the northwest by the CIO is disappearing so rapidly that in a few months from now John L. Lewis' efforts to wreck legitimate unionism will become only a blot on the memories of those whose foresightedness did not enable them to look beyond their noses.

Striving hard to save their face, Lewis' lieutenants are making concerted efforts to stop the wide exodus of workers from their ranks back to the American Federation of Labor.

Working their propaganda mills and their spellbinders overtime, the CIO is finding that these efforts are not enough. The men have read and listened to these false tales before much to their regret. They have found that promises do not take the place of pay checks.

A good example of the rapidly dwindling membership of the International Woodworkers of America is vividly shown in Aberdeen where IWA Local No. 2 recently concluded an election of officers.

Last year more than three thousand votes were cast by this union in choosing its officers. After taking ballot boxes to WPA projects, establishing polling places all over Aberdeen and Hoquiam and going out into the highways and byways in solicitation of votes, IWA Local No. 2, which once boasted and rightfully had 5,300 members, found that its efforts could summon only 851 votes or members slightly more than a year after it had introduced itself as a saviour to the workers of the lumber industry.

This IWA Local No. 2 once had the distinction and recognition of being the largest in the industry. It hardly seems necessary to call attention to the fact that this speedy decline in membership is typical of the International Woodworkers of America membership throughout the northwest region. This membership slump was simultaneous with the realization by the workers that their only dividends from the IWA were unfulfilled promises and unemployment. This of course, can be traced back to the fact that the mill owners distrust the CIO and its various affiliates not to mention its red leaders or red influenced policies.

The red influence in the CIO has long been a carping point against it, and much has been written and said against the CIO as a result of this tie-up directly and indirectly, with the Stalinites, but however much the

Communists element tries to whitewash its part in the CIO movement, one has only to see for himself the fine hands of the Communists throughout the CIO today. An outstanding example is the internal fight for control now going on in Lewis' strongest organization, United Automobile Workers of America.

American industry and the American workman will not accept the dictates and doctrines of any movement whether it be Communistic, Fascistic or Hitleristic. The fact that all previous such efforts to enslave the American workingman have reached their climax and failed even as the CIO has reached its climax and is now sliding down into the limbo of failure, should be warning enough to "ism" believers.

American labor today stands on the threshold of a new era. Capital and industry realize that fact. Labor has finally discovered its latent power which it can exercise through organization. It cannot afford to tie itself up to leaders who are distrusted by those from whom labor is dependent upon. It cannot afford to make itself a pawn in the game of politics which some of its so-called leaders of today would do.

It has taken labor hundreds of years to rise from serfdom to its rightful place in the world today. Labor as it stands today is only now beginning to derive any benefits, material and otherwise. What labor does beginning now with its opportunities opened up under recent federal laws, depends entirely upon labor and those leaders it selects to show them the American way. Communism and the CIO have been proved by the majority of working men not to be the desirable way to carry on the ideas and ideals of labor. It introduces into this country the very thing which our revolutionary forefathers gave their lives to destroy. If one doubts that the CIO would not establish a labor dictatorship in this country, let him study the CIO as it functions today under its self-appointed dictator John L. Lewis, and let this doubter affiliate himself with the CIO and see how much of a voice he has, whether he be office holder or just a dues paying member, in the minority or majority, in formulating policies which are frowned upon by Mr. Lewis.

Whatever the Communist and CIO may say against the American Federation of Labor they cannot say that it is controlled by one man. The A. F. of L. holds itself rigidly true to American ideals, chief of which among these ideals is democratic government in the A. F. of L. and the United States.

The eyes of the nation are on labor today. Labor must take the right road. What other road is there for Labor except the American road? The A. F. of L. embodies in its constitution the procedure for this American road. No other labor organization today can truthfully proclaim itself a friend of labor which would deviate from this road. Labor today holds the future of American freedom and liberty in the palm of its calloused hand. False leaders and crackpot prophets will crush this American freedom unless labor is careful.

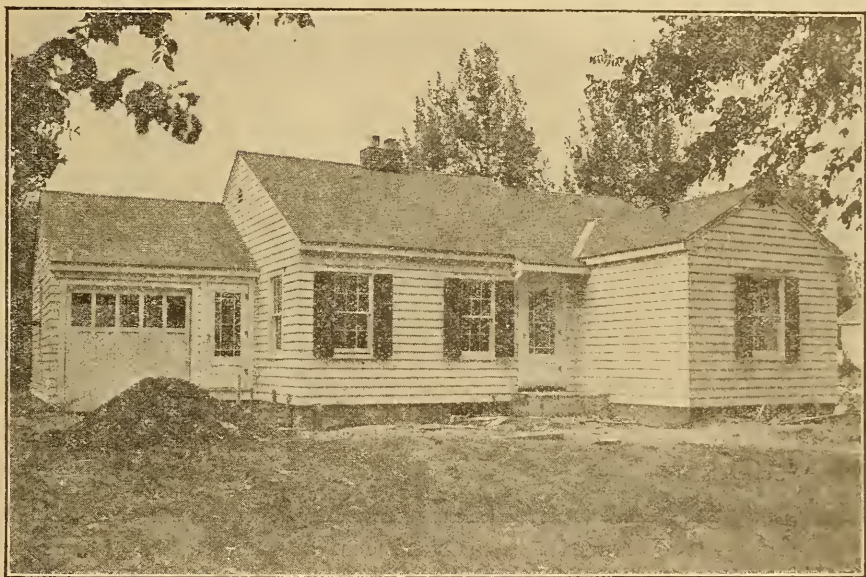
To those who listened and heeded the glowing promises of the CIO in the northwest and elsewhere let such an experience be a warning and let them not make the same mistake again because as long as the Constitution of this country survives, the Constitution which protects even those who would overthrow our American liberty and form of government, there will be those who sing the praises of Marxism and other isms.

Students Design and Build Modern Home

A FIVE-ROOM residence on a quiet, shady street in Champaign, Illinois, represents something new in the building industry—an experiment in cooperation within the industry which may, by example, materially affect the future of America's building program.

The house was designed and built by students in the vocational training classes of the Senior High School of the Champaign public school system. Cooperating to make the school project possible were the Board of Education; the Building Trades Council, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, representing organized building craftsmen; the Builders' League, composed of contractors in the building construction field; the City Council and municipal employees; and the building material dealers.

According to E. J. Simon, Director of Vocational Education for the City schools, who conceived the idea of extending class work to the erec-



Completed house built by vocational training students at Champaign, Illinois, Senior High School. The Champaign Board of Education, City Council, building trades council, contractors association and material dealers cooperated to make this educational project possible.

tion of a modern home, all factions in the building industry recognized the need for training young men in the building trades, and subordinated any differences of opinion to the educational undertaking.

Vocational training has been a popular course of study in the Champaign schools. L. V. Nickell, Superintendent of Schools, several years ago disagreed with those persons who felt that the sole function of public schools is to prepare boys and girls for college. The school superintendent found that a large percentage of the high school students had neither plans nor means to enter a university. Also, he discovered that many students who showed apathy toward the abstract problems of the class rooms gave alert attention to the same problems when presented as a part of the practical shop work.

"We have found," said Mr. Simon, who was placed in charge of the vocational training work, "that some of our most intelligent students must express themselves through work done with their hands. It is not uncommon to have a student who is indifferent toward classroom geometry show extraordinary mathematical skill in laying out sheet metal or other mechanical work."

The same need for training boys in the building trades was expressed by James W. Dunn, gray haired patriarch of Champaign's Building Trades Council. A half century has passed since Jim learned the plastering trade, and twenty years since he took over the work as head of the Trades Council. Notwithstanding that his two sons—the younger 32 years old—are plasterers who learned their trade as indentured apprentices, Jim favors a combination of school work with apprenticeship.



Learning by doing, students in the vocational training classes of the Champaign, Illinois, Senior High School apply Celotex insulating sheathing to modern five-room house which they erected as a part of their school-apprenticeship in the building crafts.

He believes that if the building industry is to resume normal levels and if the unions are not to be weakened by lack of membership, some way must be found to bring young blood into the crafts. The average age of all members of the building trades unions in Champaign, he pointed out, is "well above forty."

Mr. Simon said that the idea of having high school students erect a house as a part of their vocational training did not originate with him. It has been tried elsewhere. However, he said, the Champaign project is the first undertaking in which all local factions which might be interested in or affected by the work sponsored the project. All factions are represented on a supervisory board called the Central Advisory Committee on Apprenticeship: the contractors by the president and two additional elected members; the craftsmen by Mr. Dunn and two elected members; the

public school system by Superintendent Nickell and Mr. Simon; and the National Re-Employment Service by a single member.

The house was built on credit. The owner of the lot and the building material firms agreed to wait for their money until the structure was sold. They waived interest on the indebtedness. The Board of Education advanced money with which to pay the necessary outside labor—all at the prevailing wage—with the understanding that the taxpayers are to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale. The lot cost \$700, the materials about \$3,500. Sealed bids are being received on the house and lot, and Mr. Simon believes that some will run as high as \$5,500. The profit will be used as a building fund with which to start next year's house.

Before construction was commenced, it was agreed with the Builders' League that the house would not be sold at a price which was lower than it would cost if erected by a local contractor.

The design of the exterior of the house follows that of the prizewinner in a contest for small homes conducted by an architectural magazine. Some changes were made in the interior design by the architectural drawing class. Eighteen working drawings were prepared by the students, and checked by their instructors.

A good type of frame construction, embodying many of the best features of present-day building practices, but retaining definite limitations on cost—a home typical of the kind the boys will build when they are journeymen—was decided on.

The home is insulated. Exterior walls are protected with one-inch Celotex Vapor-seal Sheathing and all of the walls, both exterior and interior, have half-inch Celotex lath. Heat is supplied by a coal-burning hot air furnace, which has an electric fan to force circulation, and which is equipped to add moisture during the winter months. The foundation is monolithic concrete. The roof is of asphalt shingles.

Work on the home was started in November, 1937. Adhering to the real purpose of the project—that of teaching the building trades—the students were not called upon to do work which was not usefully instructive. The basement was dug with purchased labor. However, the boys were permitted to do all work—some of it requiring considerable skill—which afforded an opportunity to "learn by doing."

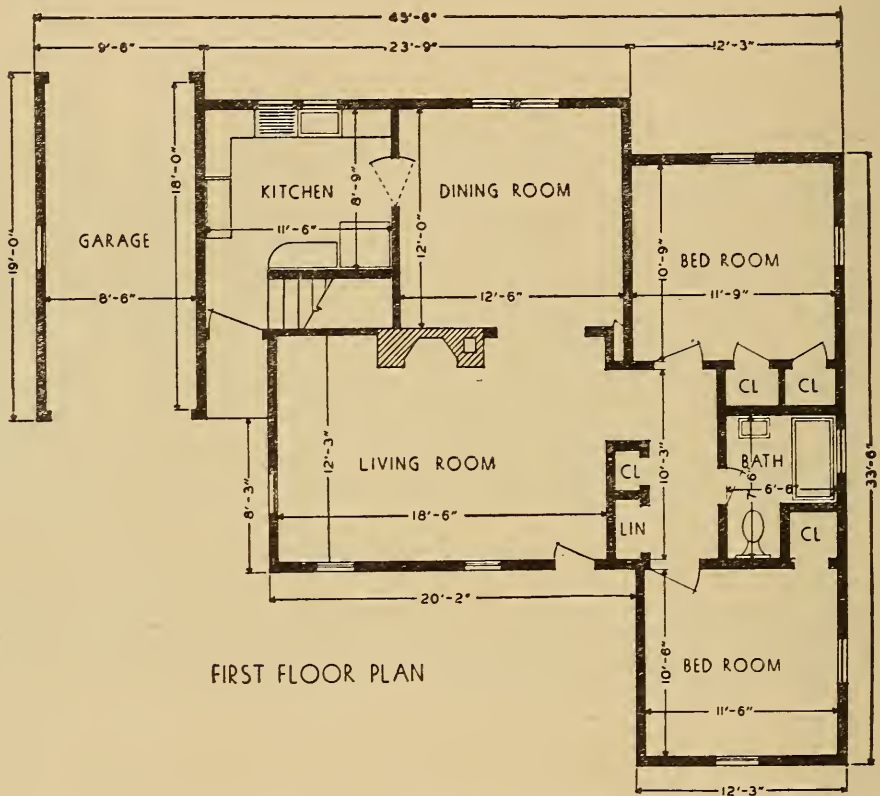
In the Champaign schools' vocational training there is an unusual blending of theory and practice. Wallace Abernathie, who teaches carpentry, is a college graduate, and as must all instructors, holds an Illinois teachers certificate. Likewise, Mr. Abernathie holds a card in the carpenters' union, and works as a journeyman carpenter in the summer months. Forest Moses, who teaches electricity, is likewise a craftsman.

As the Champaign school-built home was a pioneering effort, new problems had to be met and precedents established. Plumbing could not be installed without a city permit. This could be issued only to a qualified plumbing contractor. The plumbing contractors met this obstacle by designating one of their members to take out the permit, and to assume general direction and responsibility for the work. Although the fee for the permit is relatively small, the City Council generously waived it. The city plumbing inspector placed himself at the disposal of the schools to give advice and aid.

The students worked at the house only three hours in the afternoons. Their mornings were taken with other studies. Most of the actual, on-the-job work was done by the carpentry class, although the students in

the electrical classes and in sheet metal work made their contributions. Working from the school-drawn blueprints, the various shop classes manufactured all of the millwork, excepting window sash and three interior doors which were purchased as there was insufficient time to complete all of the work before the school year ended. The sheet metal school-apprentices made and installed the gutters, downspouts and ventilating ducts.

Mr. Simon says that the students were not able to install the plumbing. Some of the work, such as wiping joints on lead pipe, called for a skill none had. However, the boys were allowed to assist the plumber who did



Floor plan of modern five-room house designed and erected by vocational training students of Champaign, Illinois, Senior High School. Architectural drawing classes prepared eighteen drawings for this practical educational project.

the work, and in this way acquired a fundamental understanding of water and drainage systems.

Plastering, too, required a technique beyond the ability of the students. The boys found the Celotex lath easy to install, Mr. Simon says, and they had sufficient skill to do some of the rough plastering. The finish coat was applied by a journeyman plasterer.

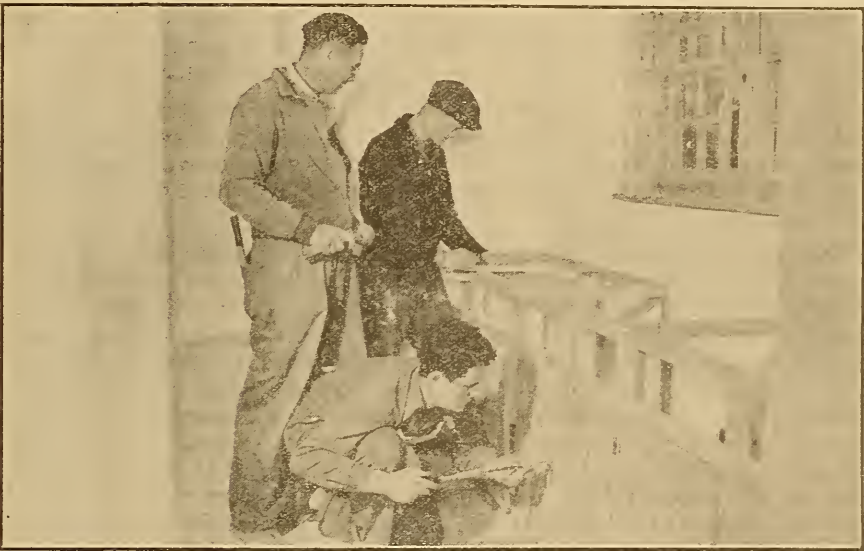
Excepting the plumbing, finish plastering, and some aid on particularly difficult parts of the work—such as laying brick for the fireplace—the completed house stands as the work of the vocational training classes and may be considered to be a monument to practical education.

Long before the boys finished their pounding, nailing and painting, girls in the Home Economics classes were planning how to furnish the home. A week of "open house," when parents and the townspeople in general could join with the youthful builders in celebrating their accomplishment, had been planned.

Even the High School Art classes were involved. To them fell the decoration of walls in the basement "rumpus room" and painting oil murals above the tile wainscoting in the bathroom.

For furnishings, the girls were given a theoretical budget—a maximum amount that could be spent. Actually, they spent nothing. The merchants whose goods were selected were invited to lend them for the week of public inspection.

For the week of public inspection the girls were housekeepers and hostesses at several dinners and teas. The girls entertained the boys who



A teacher-craftsman, Wallace Abernathie (left) shows vocational training students in the Champaign, Illinois, Senior High School how to do good carpentry. Supervised by instructors who work at their respective building trades during vacation periods, the students designed and built a saleable small house.

worked on the house with a dinner one day. Tea was served to their mothers, and another day to mothers of Junior High School students who will next year enter the vocational training classes at the Senior High School.

The completion of this structure is only a prelude to next year, says Mr. Simon.

Already the architectural drawing classes are preparing for next year's building operations. Each student has prepared preliminary designs for five small homes. His teachers help him select one design for further development. The usual floor plans and perspectives are drawn. All of these developed designs are submitted to a committee of local architects who select one as the house to be erected next year. The boy who drew the winning plans is designated as the architect of the building.

A problem has arisen in connection with next year's home, Mr. Simon says. So many Junior High School students have signified their intention of entering the vocational training classes in the building crafts that all of them cannot possibly be given work on a single house. The problem is not yet solved, he says.

It is emphasized by C. W. Allison, principal of the Senior High School, that the erection of a home by school boys is only one phase of the broad program for vocational training being undertaken in the Champaign schools. The public school system conducts night classes in building and other crafts to which men and boys who are not enrolled in the high school are welcome. Many of these night school students are veteran journeymen in their respective crafts. They are adding theory to their practical skill.

Jim Dunn gave an example of the results. "One of our best journeymen plasterers," he said, "took a night course. Although he has followed his trade for many years, not until the schooling could he estimate the number of yards of plaster required for a building. With his new knowledge he is taking a new interest in his work, and is a better workman."

The friendliness of the craftsmen toward the school training is, in the opinion of the school authorities, one of the most significant developments in the vocational courses. The building trades unions are shortening the required three or four years of apprenticeship by the time spent in the school courses.

That there are uncertainties in the training—problems to be worked out—is freely admitted by Mr. Simon. He says that the educators are trying to confine the instruction to boys who have the inherent ability to succeed in mechanical work, and to divert others into activities in which they are more apt to make a success and be happy. So that, as far as possible, the classes will not include boys who try the work because of youthful enthusiasm, or a misconception of their own dispositions, the minimum age limit is set at sixteen years. For younger boys and older boys who are uncertain, exploratory courses, taking only one and one-half hours per day, are offered. In these courses, boys can test their interest in the building crafts. If they find that they do not care to learn a trade, they have lost only a little time Mr. Simon explains.

Ban on Workers Past 40 Studied by N. Y. Board

The joint legislative committee of New York State investigating the growing discrimination by employers in New York against the hiring of persons past the age of forty met recently with industrial groups and decided to expand the investigation through the appointment of three subcommittees.

Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth, chairman of the committee, said the subcommittees would study the following three phases of the black-listing of older people, which the committee has found are responsible for most of the trouble: (1) the objections in connection with compensation insurance for middle-aged employees; (2) the need for physical rehabilitation of men past forty-five, and (3) the attitude of employers whose co-operation would prove valuable in remedying the situation.

It is not enough to be industrious; so are the ants. What are you industrious about?—Thoreau.

Louisville Building Trades Condemn WPA Policies

A SPECIFIC charge that the Works Progress Administration in Louisville and Jefferson county is unfair to organized labor and has become a vehicle for political activity is made in resolutions adopted by the Louisville Council of Building Trade Labor Unions.

The council is composed of twenty-two building trade unions which are active in the Louisville and Jefferson county area.

The council in announcing the adoption of the resolution which severely condemns the policies of WPA in Louisville and Jefferson county as well as sharply criticizing the official personnel of the local WPA office also indicated its intention to withdraw all union building tradesmen from WPA projects unless existing conditions are corrected.

First direct effect of the resolution came on June 1 when union craftsmen employed on the University of Louisville Law School building and Iroquois Amphitheatre laid down their tools and ceased work on these two projects which are being built by WPA funds. Twenty-five men were affected in the first walkout of the union men.

The resolutions which are three pages in length recite a long list of grievances which the building trades unions hold against the local WPA and in turn point out the unusual tranquil relations that have existed for many years between employer and employe in the Louisville area.

The resolutions at the outset declare the local WPA has shown no "disposition to cooperate with organized labor" and by the methods it employs is attempting to cause union men to become "contract breakers."

That the WPA organization in Louisville is openly being "operated on a political basis" and was guilty of "grossly misusing the funds granted by our national congress for recovery purposes" is charged in the resolutions.

The resolutions called upon WPA officials to "restrict its building operations, buildings which would not have been done except for the aid of WPA funds" and follow its originally announced policy.

Strong criticism was also voiced in the resolutions of the practice of placing any type of workman on a job that required a skilled workman "thus teaching him a trade at the expense of the government while tradesmen who have learned trades in the regular way remain idle."

Copies of the resolution were forwarded to Senators Alben W. Barkley and M. M. Logan and all members of the Kentucky congressional delegation.

The resolutions also charged the WPA administrators in Louisville with attempting "to create a system of employment and working conditions radical and otherwise contrary to established working conditions in private industry."

This practice, if continued, the resolutions declared, would "create further unemployment and add to the already great number of unemployed building mechanics and laborers in Louisville and vicinity."

Practices now indulged in by the WPA, the resolutions recite, will "destroy the prevailing decent working conditions established after long years of laborious effort."

The resolutions point out the council has been able to maintain peaceful and gainful employment for its members on private and public build-

ing work for many years on a standard not comparable in any other large city in the United States. Further encroachment by the WPA upon established conditions the resolutions declared would result and contribute to a "breakdown of satisfactory working relations between employers and employees."

Existing conditions, the resolutions recited, now require that union men of the building trades must "sit idly by and watch a group of theorists train another group of men to do the work they have done for years."

Striking at the WPA officials the resolutions charged such officials had not only shown no disposition to cooperate with organized labor but declared that no WPA "official or officials either by training or experience has sufficient factual knowledge or understanding of the labor problem or employment conditions in private employment to deal adequately with the general problem."

* * * * *

RESOLUTION

Whereas, The Building Trades and Labor Unions of the City of Louisville, Kentucky, some of which have been in existence for over fifty years continuously in Louisville, have maintained cooperative pleasant working relations with their employers and the building public throughout many past years and have, through collective bargaining working agreements and employment practices, developed certain well-known working conditions mutually agreeable to building mechanics and laborers and their employers, architects, building supply dealers and the building public, and

Whereas, Since the recent advent of the Federal Works Progress Administration in the field of major building and construction work, the WPA is now attempting to create a system of employment and working conditions radical and otherwise contrary to established working conditions in private industry, whereby, if allowed to continue, the WPA will create further unemployment and add to the already great number of unemployed building mechanics and laborers in Louisville and vicinity, and will also, if permitted to continue its present policy, destroy the prevailing decent working conditions established after long years of laborious effort by building trades unions and their employers, and further create strife in the building and construction industry to the great harm and peace of the citizens and business interests of Louisville and vicinity, and

Whereas, The Works Progress Administration in Louisville, and Jefferson County is being operated on a political favoritism basis.

Whereas, Building mechanics and laborers employed through the Louisville Building and Construction Trades Council and its affiliated organizations have maintained insofar as possible regular peaceful employment on private and public building and construction work and to their credit have secured from the general contractors and their subcontractors a general working agreement the like of which is not in existence in any other large city of the United States insuring cordial employment relations between employer and employe in the building and construction industry in Louisville and vicinity, and furthermore have recently signed an agreement assuring the fullest cooperation on the part of labor in securing the most efficient, economical and uninterrupted program for the building of the Louisville Public Works Housing Slum Clearance Project

sponsored by the United States Housing Authority and the Municipal Housing Commission, all of which testifies to the earnestness of the members, officers and representatives of the building trades labor unions in contributing materially and actually to the maintenance of peaceful and satisfactory employment conditions in the building and construction industry in Louisville and the State of Kentucky, hence we, the Louisville Building and Construction Trades Council and affiliated organizations deplore the attitude of the officials of the Works Progress Administration, an organization of the Federal Government created to alleviate unemployment and otherwise assist in improving the general economic and social depression through which we have been suffering, persist in ignoring well established working conditions and create further unemployment conditions of building workmen and by their practice will contribute to a breakdown of satisfactory working relations between employer and employee, and

Whereas, The Works Progress Administration officials in Kentucky have shown no disposition to cooperate with organized labor, nor is there within the organization in Kentucky any official or officials who either by training or experience has sufficient factual knowledge or understanding of the labor problem or employment conditions in private employment to deal adequately with the general problem herein complained of, therefore be it

Resolved, That the WPA cease the policy of placing just any man on a skilled job and teach him a trade at the expense of the Federal Government while the tradesmen that have learned trades in the regular way remain idle, thereby grossly misusing the funds granted by our National Congress for recovery purposes, and be it further

Resolved That the WPA restrict its building operations to buildings which would not have been done except for the aid of WPA funds as it is its announced policy but it is not its actual action as we note the Court House Addition and the Ahrens Trade School. The present policy of doing this work places the members of 22 trades where they must become contract breakers and change the whole course of their lives or sit by idly and watch a group of theorists train another group of workmen to do the work they have done for years and if the WPA fail to make these adjustments, be it further

Resolved, Both the State and National Administrators that all Union Building Tradesmen be removed and in the future kept off all WPA building operations as it seems that the operations of the WPA will destroy our Unions and while that may be their legal right with the power of the Government behind the WPA we certainly do not have to aid in our destruction, and be it finally resolved that copies of this resolution be given to the press, sent to all public officials who may be concerned, particularly our Senators and Congressmen, also to the Building and Construction Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor.

Approved: May 31, 1938

THE LOUISVILLE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL.

Attest:

(Signed) A. C. Kaiser
President.

P. H. Reardon
Secretary.

Demand the Union Label

They Could Be Worse!

Bill Smith, the carpenter, he is
 An optimistic gent;
He puts old worry out of "biz"—
 With life he seems content.
When people kick and cuss and pout,
 He'll say in accent terse:
"Yep, things are pretty bad, no doubt—
 But they could be lots worse!"

Bill had his share of ups and downs;
 Tough luck had dogged his trail;
He'd frowned his share of worried frowns,
 And seen his "heart-dreams" fail.
He'd seen his "visions" flicker out;
 His "hopes" ride in a hearse;
His "cherished ideals" put to rout—
 And things kept getting worse!

Then one day, Bill made up his mind
 To take things as they came,
And put his troubles all behind,
 And grin . . . and play the game!
And now when trouble snoops about,
 The "imps" he'll quick disperse.
"Yep, things are bad, says he, "no doubt—
 But they could be lots worse!"

—James E. Hungerford.

Labor and Housing

BY NATHAN STRAUS

Administrator, United States Housing Authority

THE program of the United States Housing Authority is in a very real sense a program of, by, and for Labor.

Determined to obtain decent housing for those who need it most, that is, low-income working class families, trade unions have from the very first played a tremendously important role in the slum clearance and low-rent housing movement. No organizations were more consistently active in the drafting and passage of the Wagner-Steagall Act which established the USHA. Labor Housing Committees were appointed, and internationals, state federations and locals gave the measure persistent and enthusiastic support. Nor did they stop there. With the inauguration of the USHA program eight months ago, they began a vigorous campaign for its local realization through stimulation of and participation in city and state slum-clearance and public housing activities.

Small wonder, indeed, that building tradesmen are today to be found in the official memberships of a large proportion of local housing authorities! The building trades unions have, of course, been especially active in this connection not only because of their concern about the housing conditions of the families represented by labor, but also because of their natural desire to obtain employment for the large number of jobless building trades workers.

I say this was natural because unemployment has been very marked in the building trades since the slump of 1929. In 1932 and 1933, for example, more than 70 per cent of the members of the building trades unions were among those walking the streets. Although conditions improved somewhat in 1936 and 1937, there was a reversal at the beginning of 1938. Congress took factors into consideration in establishing the USHA, for the United States Housing Act expressly states the reduction of unemployment is one of the main objectives of this program.

Although actual construction of new projects has not yet begun, it is estimated that the 800 million dollars to be made available to the communities by the USHA will create 320 million direct man-hours of employment and 480 million indirect man hours of employment. In the very near future thousands will actually begin to work; already a total of 357 million dollars has been earmarked for 95 local authorities, 17 of which have signed loan contracts with the USHA and are ready to begin clearance and construction.

Preparing to facilitate the enormous program ahead, the executive council of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor recently passed two resolutions which are of great importance to both labor and the USHA. These resolutions provided:

- (1) "that in case jurisdictional disputes arise on any low-rent housing project of the United States Housing Authority no stoppage of work shall take place until such time as the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the local housing authority and the United States Housing Authority have had full opportunity to adjust the differences between the trades;
- (2) "that wage rates in effect at the time work is commenced on any contract unit of a low-rent housing project of the United States Housing Authority shall remain in effect until completion of the project."

Shortly after the approval of these resolutions, the executive council of the Building and Construction Trades Department instructed its officers to urge all

local building trades councils to adopt similar resolutions and to assist in every way possible in the development of the program of the USHA.

These evidences of co-operation of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and of union groups in all parts of the country with the United States Housing Authority are most gratifying to me, as they will be to all who are interested in the low-rent housing program. Stabilized wage rates on the low-rent housing projects will mean that these projects can be constructed with a saving of both time and money. This Authority and the local housing authorities will be in a position to make plans and estimates in a more definite way that would be possible if it were necessary to take into account possible changes in wage rates during the construction of the projects. Contractors will be able to bid at substantially lower figures, since they will be able to make dependable estimates of actual costs for labor.

Especially important is the action of the Building and Construction Trades Department on jurisdictional disputes. Such disputes are sure to occur. Rapidly changing building materials and methods of construction make such disputes inevitable. We believe, however, that we will have the co-operation of all building trades unions in preventing delays in work because of these disputes and this will permit both the United States Housing Authority and local authorities to plan much more accurately for the expenditure of money and the construction of the projects.

The action of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and of the various building trades councils shows that building construction workers are giving the program of this Authority their sincere support.

Every A. F. of L. Member Is Urged To Buy Two Cans of Peaches Weekly

An appeal to all members of organized labor to aid in disposing of the existing surplus of canned peaches, and other commodities, in the interest of all workers, was issued recently by the California State Federation of Labor.

"There is now a surplus of approximately 6,000,000 cases of canned peaches carried over from last year," said Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, in connection with the issuance of a letter to every affiliated council and union.

"Unless this surplus pack is moved, and moved quickly before the peach canning season starts, the canners say they will pack only about half of this year's peach crop in California.

"The average yearly return to California peach growers is estimated at \$10,000,000. If only half of the crop is purchased for canning purposes, it will mean a cut of \$5,000,000 in growers receipts alone.

"Such a cut in revenue to the grower will have a serious effect on business in general, and of course all of the workers involved in the lines of endeavor patronized by these growers will be affected.

"But also a serious matter is the effect such curtailments will have on the cannery operations. If canning is curtailed all lines of business will be affected, from the field worker picking the crop, the teamster hauling it to the cannery, the thousands of cannery workers we have succeeded in successfully organizing for the first time, the sugar industry, the tin can industry, maintenance workers, the transportation industry, and the clerk in the grocery store.

"In view of the seriousness of the situation, we are appealing to every member of the American Federation of Labor to buy two cans of peaches, or peach products, per week, to aid in disposing of the surplus."

Toward an Understanding of Today's Crisis

THE adjournment of Congress affords time to the country to reflect soberly on the critical aspects of the political and economic situation. There has probably never been a time in this generation when so much confusion has existed with reference to the factors which should determine public policy. Conflict over political and economic theories we have always with us. It is much intensified at present because interests are so sharply arrayed against each other and insecurity and fear are so widespread. In what follows an attempt is made to appraise the situation that now confronts the country, from the point of view of the citizen whose assumptions are those of Christian ethics and whose desire is to look at facts and issues with as little bias as possible.

It would seem that the key to an understanding of the present conflict over the economic policies of the government is found in the distinction long ago made, and stressed particularly by Walter Lippman, between "recovery" and "reform." From the beginning of this Administration confusion has reigned in many minds as to the real purpose of the New Deal. Radicals asserted that it was aimed merely at rehabilitating capitalism. Conservatives have regarded it as deliberately or unwittingly inimical to capitalism, and essentially revolutionary. The reason for this continuing confusion is found in the double purpose of the Administration's program—recovery and reform.

It seems fair to say that the chief economic tenet of the Administration is that the existing economic system, called by some the "enterprise order", cannot continue unless a substantial redistribution of income occurs so that the mass of the people upon whom retail business and ultimately all business, depends shall have a considerable increase in purchasing power. This premise is challenged by some persons but has been very widely accepted by economists and spokesmen for business. As a matter of fact, it was not originated by the present Administration. It is the premise underlying the high-wage doctrine which came into vogue during the '20s.

Given this fundamental assumption, the attainment of recovery alone—that is to say, an approximation to the rate of production which obtained prior to 1929, with absorption of the larger part of current unemployment—would be a barren achievement. Indeed, it has all along been a primary concern of those interested in economic reform that recovery should *not* come in such rapid and fulsome fashion that concern for the remedy of serious ills would be dissipated. In that case, the believers in economic reform hold, the country would be getting only a "shot in the arm," a temporary boom which would be followed by a recurrence of the old economic disease. The Administration has faced a problem of unprecedented difficulty in trying to maintain the trend toward economic recovery and at the same time secure larger purchasing power for the masses by putting a floor under wages, a ceiling over hours, and in other ways preventing disproportionate accumulation of wealth.

The situation is one that lends itself readily to confusion. Witness the flatly contradictory statements as to the cause of the second depression, which critics of the Administration refer to as "the Roosevelt depression." On the one hand, it is asserted that it was caused by the unwillingness of capital to cooperate with the government, in other words, by a capital strike. On the other hand, it is asserted that it was caused by a refusal of the Administration to make any fair recognition of the re-

quirements of sound business procedure. Each statement is entirely true, granted the specific point of view from which it is made. There is no common point of reference, and this is why the situation is at once so baffling and so serious.

The Administration desires to secure recovery in terms of production and employment with the extensive cooperation of private capital. It is apparently willing, however, to make only such concessions to the demands of capital as are consistent with the imposing of certain restraints upon business which might mean smaller returns for capital. The policy of the Administration seems to be to afford to capital only that measure of return which will permit a wider distribution of the anticipated economic prosperity. The position of business, large and small, seems to be that business is paralyzed because under an arbitrary policy of government confidence that capital will not be dissipated, to say nothing of yielding a "fair" return, has been destroyed. But the two positions need clarification.

Because temperate statements of the conservative business viewpoint are not as numerous as one could wish we print below some lengthy excerpts from an address given by George H. Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at a lay conference held by the Advanced School of Teachers College, Columbia University, during the academic year just closed. His dispassionate approach to an economic analysis is shown in the following statement:

"At the beginning of the depression business men talked almost exclusively about what was wrong with business, and what could be done to restore normalcy. Later, as the depression intensified, the queries changed to: What is wrong with the economic system? and: What must be done to restore economic balance and prosperity? But finally the questions developed: What of our social order? Upon what is it based? Where are the present trends taking us? Is the production of goods and the rendering of services the chief end of our existence or is there something more? What kind of country are we going to leave to our children? Thus we saw the beginning of what I believe will be a great awakening of interest in these broader aspects of our national life."

Mr. Houston sets forth the theoretical alternatives in this fashion:

"There have come down to us through the ages only two fundamental concepts of the organization of society into groups:

"One, in which the individual possesses the greatest possible freedom of personal conduct and progresses as he may, by his own efforts and ability, with only such restrictions as may prevent his efforts from unduly interfering with like efforts of other individuals, and such support as may prevent him from being submerged—the individual being the supreme unit, the group functioning as a unit only to the extent necessary for the common good and then through delegated powers of limited scope.

"The other, in which the social group, acting through its governing medium, determines and controls the acts of each individual within it, the individual being restrained or stimulated by the governing medium as it may desire, to obtain the predetermined results; the group being the supreme unit, the individual subordinated to it in every way.

"The first system is individualistic; it stimulates self-reliance, independence, and initiative. It is characterized, in its economic aspect, by the ownership and control of the facilities of production, distribution, and living by individuals or groups of individuals. It is based upon three

simple propositions: namely, the voluntary division of labor, including the right of the individual to seek the kind of gainful employment he chooses individually to do under the conditions he is willing to accept and can find; the free exchange of goods and services, including the right of the individual to sell the products of his services or any of his possessions to whom, when, and where he can, and for what he chooses to accept, and to take the proceeds thereof and buy what he chooses when, where, and for what price he chooses to pay; and the institution of private property which may be defined as the right of the individual to own property and to enjoy its use so long as such use does not interfere with the enjoyment by another of the like use of his own property.

"The second system is collective; it creates dependence upon government and discourages individual initiative and self-reliance. In its economic aspect it is characterized by ownership or control by government of the facilities of production and distribution. In its extreme form—Communism—the facilities of living also are owned and controlled by government. It substitutes for the voluntary division of labor an assigned or allocated division of labor, this being an essential concomitant of controlled production in that control of production necessarily carries with it the allocation of employment. It substitutes for the free exchange of goods and services a controlled exchange, in that control of production of necessity involves control of distribution. It substitutes for the institution of private property the concept of publicly owned property engaged in carrying on the intimate and essential pursuit of satisfying human wants. . . .

"Individualism and collectivism, as forms of social organization, must each be measured by its effectiveness in attaining the objectives of society both as to group and as to individual. Neither has ever existed in perfect form. Each in the form of an abstract theory has its attractions; its ultimate desirability, however, must be measured by its effectiveness when applied to the actualities of life. Too frequently comparison is made between the realistic practicalities of actual existence and the theoretical abstractions of an idealistic concept, without consideration of the changes that must occur in the practical application of any abstract theory. These two concepts of social organization are mutually antagonistic. They cannot prevail in the same group with respect to related activities, in that one is based on individual freedom of action and personal initiative, and the other on group solidarity, mass action, and conformation of individual action to the group pattern.

"It should be observed, however, that as an individualistic social organization progresses from a primitive to a civilized condition it inevitably tends toward collectivism through the assumption by government of more and more of the activities of the group. This trend should not be condemned solely because it is collective, but rather should be judged by its effect upon the social organization, all aspects being taken into consideration. Few thinking people would desire to restore to individual control many things now handled by the state, regardless of the relative economy. Such services would include the transport of the mail, the operation of vehicular highways, and many municipal services, such as sanitation and sewage disposal. This trend should always be clearly recognized and dealt with candidly, each step being subjected to investigation and analysis to determine its advisability, it being undertaken only upon proper showing that it is unmistakably in the direction of genuine and permanent social progress. Such development also must be segregated

from private enterprise and not made competitive with it, as it is obvious that private enterprise cannot continue to exist in competition with public enterprise in that private enterprise must finance itself and assume its own hazard and losses, and in addition will be forced, in the long run, through taxation, to finance and carry the hazards and losses of public enterprise."

Insisting that progress always comes through individuals "reaching out into the unknown for the accomplishment of something new, and the subsequent painstaking and laborious advance of the group toward this new accomplishment of the leader," Mr. Houston deplored all interference with individual initiative. "Collectivism is possible only through suppression of individual freedom of action in the economic field. Individual freedom of action in the economic field cannot be suppressed except by suppressing it also in those of human interest which are not economic, which otherwise would be used as a medium for nullifying the control sought for in the economic field. Religious and social individualism cannot exist in association with economic collectivism."

Here, then, is a fresh statement of the business point of view that underlies opposition on the part of the business community to the New Deal. It is in contrast to many of the attacks by business interests on the Administration's policies, which so abound in fulmination that their underlying philosophy is quite obscured. Stripped of rhetoric, however, these arguments come down to an affirmation of faith in private enterprise and a conviction that all interference with it is to be regarded as hostile to the public welfare or at the most a regrettable accommodation to necessity.

The answer of the New Deal is twofold. First, and most convincingly to the rank-and-file voter, the supporters of the Administration pose the question, What are you going to do with the unemployed? From the government point of view the country faces "a condition and not a theory." Long ago it was agreed on all sides that people should not be allowed to starve because of the depression and the only plausible answer to a shrinkage of jobs under private employment seems to be to create jobs under public employment. There is a political inevitability about it that increases the seriousness of the situation. Walter Lippmann has put the matter in striking fashion. Discussing the present spending program, which he deplores, he says:

"The trouble with this system is that it really does work. It really does in a way succeed. If it were as foolish and ineffective as the New York Times, for example, keeps on saying it is, it would not be nearly so dangerous in its ultimate consequences. For, if the Administration were unable to create a kind of prosperity by spending and lending, the failure would be evident to the people and the voters would quickly get rid of the New Deal. But the fact is that government spending and lending will work for awhile, will work well enough to give at least the appearance of good times. And it is also a fact, which it is not only useless but dangerous to deny, that American resources are sufficient to support such a program for a long time to come."

The spectacle of a government deliberately maintaining itself with the voters by distributing works appropriations where they will be not only economically effective but politically impressive has caused widespread consternation. It has been pointed out again and again that all such government activities tend to build up vested interests on the part of beneficiary groups. On the other hand, if the unemployment situation is regarded as presenting a moral imperative to immediate action the course

of the government appears almost inevitable. Even assuming that a complete change of policy in the direction of stimulation to private enterprise would absorb unemployment it would be months before the results of such a policy would become effective. The awful imperative resting upon the government to prevent widespread suffering and a growing sense of social injustice is much greater than the manifestoes of business recognize.

The second phase, however, of the conservative attack runs deeper. It is based just as definitely as is Mr. Houston's argument on an economic analysis. More than that, it is based upon the same analysis, pushed a little farther. Perhaps no one has put the crux of "liberal" economic theory—that is to say, the economic doctrine which has gone hand in hand with the theory of political democracy and which is opposed to the current collectivist trend—better than Mr. Lippmann himself. "The objective of liberalism," he says, "is to revive and preserve markets in which high prices for a commodity will determine that more of it should be produced and low prices that less of it should be produced. For the liberal maintains that unless these vital decisions are made by the markets they will be made first in the offices of corporations and eventually in government bureaus. And the liberal argues that the power to fix prices is the ultimate power over the life of a people, and that no system of liberty can survive under the private or public administration of prices."

Mr. Lippmann says this by way of criticism of the Administration. Ironically enough, it is the identical argument which the New Deal economics aims at economic conservatism today. Coupled with the findings of the Brookings Institution, which have been very widely publicized within the business community, the argument becomes something like this: Traditional economic theory requires that price shall be the instrument of preserving a balance between production and consumption. In a free market a lowered demand will be accompanied by a reduction in price so as to stimulate demand. In actual practice today, however, a marked decrease in demand is met by restriction of output. The traditional economic theory upon which American business has been built requires that instead of having price fixed in the way that Mr. Lippmann warns against, in the offices of corporations, or by government, it shall be fixed by the mechanisms of the market so that production may be kept at normal. This is particularly vital with reference to the necessities of life.

This is presumably the reason for the seeming contradiction in the government's present program. Listening to Mr. Borah and others, the Administration makes a fresh attack upon monopoly aimed directly at correcting this paralysis of the price mechanism in accord with conventional economic theory. At the same time it practices curtailment of production, so widely complained of as reflecting an economic philosophy of "scarcity." Yet this very curtailment of production is exactly what business has long done in America when the price structure was threatened. The government's curtailment program is borrowed directly from monopoly business practice.

Thus the contradiction in the Administration program is a reflection of the contradiction within business theory and practice. Theoretically committed to free competition, with the price system as a governor of production which should prevent economic depressions, business, where highly organized, has nevertheless tended to nullify this uncontrolled theory and to determine the volume of production in accord with avail-

able prices rather than to let price, operating in a free market, determine the volume of production. Those defenders of the New Deal who think in terms of economic philosophy are unconvinced by its critics because they see in business as organized and administered today a negation of liberal economic theory which has been generally accepted since the days of Adam Smith. And this criticism reinforces the first part of the New Deal defense to which reference was made above: What are you going to do with the unemployed?

The above is set forth merely for the purpose of focusing upon the main issue. Broadly speaking, current criticisms of Administration policies stop short of a clear statement of the way in which business proposes to solve the problem of economic distribution. They tend to stop, as Lionel Edie, guest speaker at the last Congress of American Industry, reminded his audience of manufacturers, at the demand that government take its hands off. It seems safe to say that the mood of the American people is anything but radical. They have manifested no love for regimentation or dictatorship. The tremendous reversal of political sentiment that has occurred during the last few years seems to indicate not a conversion to any new social philosophy but a simple direct response to a situation—the growing inability to buy products which industry has a rapidly increasing capacity to produce. In the present situation there is something of the tragic compulsiveness which is observable today in international affairs. The people do not want regimentation any more than they want war. They prize their liberties as they prize peace and security but by a compulsiveness inherent in their economic situation they seize the strongest arm that offers aid.

In addition to furnishing a reasoned and clear statement of the case for private enterprise, Mr. Houston, in the address quoted above gave definite hint as to what its continuance might require in terms of population shift.

"The industrial activities of the country," he said, "are being called upon with increasing insistence not only to support those engaged in the production of goods and the rendering of services required by the country, but also to make constantly larger provision for urban populations not required in the economic activities of the country. What is the answer to this condition? Should America admit to itself that the natural habitat of man is on the land; that only a limited portion of its population can, at its present stage of economic development, be gainfully employed in urban pursuits; that the remainder should live on the land, some engaged in producing for sale, others wholly or in large part producing for their own use? Should it, to this end, undertake, without regimentation of agriculture in any way, to restore a fair and equitable balance between the attractions and benefits of rural life, even though on a subsistence basis, and urban life maintained in part by social services rendered at the expense of constantly increasing production costs? Or should America adopt the philosophy that the primary objective of industry is not to produce and distribute goods but rather to create gainful employment at all times for all the potentially employable population? If employment of all the population is determined to be the true and ultimate objective of industry, then the available work should properly be distributed among the available population, and the proceeds thereof distributed likewise, a true setting for a planned economy." Such an economy, of course, Mr. Houston would greatly deplore.

Rarely do any of the spokesmen of business speak so concretely in terms of possible solutions. Also, it may be noted, Mr. Houston in the informal discussion that followed the presentation of his own and other papers elaborated the suggestion he had offered that a fair trial be made of public (collectivist) enterprise in areas sharply marked off from those in which private enterprise is operating and in which it should be protected, he believes, from all public competition. He made frank avowal of his strong preference for individual enterprise and his conviction that the collectivist trend should be stopped, but he believed that only a scientific demonstration would satisfy the American people.

These suggestions seem to offer some promise of discussion of the economic situation in concrete terms. Overwhelmingly, current discussion on both sides is vague, rhetorical, general. It may be fairly contended, however, that since the logic of government spending has, as Mr. Lippmann suggests, very concrete and intelligible applications, it is from the business community that an alternative answer to the challenge of the present crisis is now needed.

John Morrison, Prominent Unionist, Dies

JOHN MORRISON, prominent in the organized labor movement for more than half a century, died in New York City, June 19 at the age of 74. The immediate cause of his death was lobar pneumonia.

Mr. Morrison was president of the Carpet Weavers International Union in the Eighteen Eighties. Since then he had been associated with the trade union movement in many capacities. He was a trade unionist of the old school, a friend of Terence V. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor and a particular and close friend of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. For many years he had charge of advertising for the American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor, and various union publications in the building trades, including our own.

Those who knew him will keenly regret his passing. He was one who advised justly, assisted readily, adventured boldly, defended courageously and remained unchangeable through the years.

He was a firm believer in the fundamental principles of organized labor and our democratic institutions—felt that any industry or any industrial system which employs men, women and children under sub-standard working conditions affects not only the workers themselves but the public as well. He lived to see industrial standards greatly improved and laws enacted to protect public health and the workers in industry.

The memory of his untiring and unselfish devotion will ever serve as an inspiration to those in the labor movement today. Trade unionists deeply lament the ending of a career of such exceptional ability, usefulness and value—a man whose every thought and interest was centered in the progress of Organized Labor.

Mr. Morrison was born in New York City on February 29, 1864. He is survived by a nephew and several nieces.

Many labor leaders from all parts of the country, including President Green and Secretary-Treasurer Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, attended the funeral. The many floral tributes spoke very effectively of the high esteem in which he was held by his friends in the labor movement.

Interment took place at St. John's cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No Time For Wage Cuts

THE sudden turn for the better in business prospects may mark the bottom of the present recession. It is too early yet to tell. In any case the most authoritative business observers believe that the business decline is nearing its end and that we may look forward to mild improvement by fall.

For wage earners a change in the outlook is most important. The business decline of 1937-8 has reduced industrial activity more rapidly than any other such decline in our history. In the first half of 1938, productive activity was cut to 1934 levels and the country's mines and factories turned out 34 per cent less product than last year. With an average of more than 11,000,000 out of work, unemployment has equalled that of early 1935. In May, the A. F. of L. estimate showed 11,414,000 out of work, 3,500,000 more than in May, 1937.

Because of the low level of production, industrial companies have had very much higher overhead charges per unit of their output and this has greatly reduced their profits. The decline came upon us just after a time of general wage increasing, and the difficulty some companies have had in meeting higher wages, together with social security taxes, on a reduced production volume has led to talk of wage cutting in some quarters. Fortunately for business, however, the wage level has been firmly held and there have been almost no wage cuts except in case of actual distress or among those few employers who pretend distress so as to impose unjustifiable wage reductions.

The higher wage level brought about by increases in the first nine months last year has been a basic lifting force, and has unquestionably shortened the period of business recession. The fact that workers' total income, in spite of increased unemployment, has been only 9 per cent below last year has made it possible for retail stores, wholesalers and jobbers to sell off the large inventories of goods they accumulated last year. Business observers agree that these large inventories have been a chief cause of the drastic cuts in production and the decline of business generally.

New information collected by the Department of Commerce shows that by December, 1937, wholesalers had accumulated inventories 6 per cent above those of December, 1936, although their sales were 12.5 per cent lower. Their inventories in terms of the current sales volume were nearly 19 per cent above the previous year. Inventories were high not only in luxury goods (jewelry) and heavy industrial goods (industrial machinery and supplies) but also in consumers goods such as clothing, shoes, furniture. Because of the steady high level of workers' income, however, inventories have been reduced by a substantial amount each month this year, and by the end of May the inventory situation was approaching normal. Commerce Department figures showed inventories in terms of current sales to be only 4 per cent above May, 1937. During May and June, factories have been receiving rush orders in increasing volume, indicating that wholesalers and retailers are replacing exhausted stocks. This is a signal that production must increase in the near future.

Production of consumers' goods has been cut below workers' buying power this year, another indication that inventories were being sold instead of new goods. The relatively high level of workers' buying power has made it possible to accomplish the difficult readjustment of inventories in a minimum of time. According to figures calculated from Labor

Department records, the average wage in industry, trade and service this year has been 64 cents per hour compared to 60 cents in 1937. It is conservatively estimated that this increase of 4 cents per hour has added well over \$400,000 to the nation's buying power in the first five months of 1938. Unquestionably the gain by maintaining wages in the first half year has been much more than half a billion dollars when all industries are included.

While workers' buying directly affects only the industries producing consumers' goods, its influence is becoming more and more far reaching as workers buy larger quantities of durable goods such as automobiles, furniture, houses, refrigerators, washing and sewing machines, radios. It is significant that more than half the output of the nation's steel mills goes to make products bought in large quantities by wage earners. More than 20 per cent of our steel goes into automobiles; tin cans and other metal containers, 9.4 per cent; miscellaneous products such as electric household equipment, household utensils, stoves, metal furniture, refrigerators, 25.9 per cent; total, over 55 per cent of our steel output. Steel products are also used in the building of small homes. Not many years ago steel's chief customers were the railroads, heavy building, producers of industrial equipment, automobiles; the amounts used for tin cans, household equipment and automobiles have increased rapidly in recent years. Makers of steel and other metal products cannot ignore workers' buying power. Railroads also benefit from a high level of workers' income, for their revenues depend on the volume of freight carried, and a large portion of this volume is eventually bought by workers. Since the present business recession has been much more severe in industries producing durable goods, the influence of workers' income in these lines is especially constructive. The index of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York shows, for the first four months of 1938, durable goods production down 44 per cent from last year (same months) and non-durable goods down 15 per cent.

The Commerce Department has just announced that 67 per cent of all income paid out in 1937 went to wage and salaried workers. Since part of the remaining 33 per cent goes into investments, we probably count on wage and salaried workers to buy about three quarters of the consumers' goods sold in the United States. This explains why a high level of workers' income is essential to maintain distributors' sales volume and manufacturers' production.

As noted above, the reduced volume of production and sales this year has made serious inroads on industrial profits. High wages are not the cause of reduced profits for the country's leading corporations made higher profits in 1937 when the average wage was 63½ cents per hour than in 1936 when wages averaged 58 cents per hour. The National City Bank figures for 1020 leading corporations show profits 8.5 per cent higher in 1937 than 1936, and Standard Statistics figures for 2010 corporations show profits 7.8 per cent higher in 1937. These figures show that industry is well able to pay the current level of wages when production volumes are normal. It is significant that 280 leading corporations which earned 12 per cent (annual rate) on their net worth in the first quarter of 1937 earned only 3.7 per cent (annual rate) this year. These figures are significant for two reasons: First they show that very high earnings were possible last year, and secondly that in spite of the 1938 recession these corporations were able on the whole to earn a fair profit. In consumer goods industries many companies are still making handsome profits. Amusements 14 per

cent on net worth; drugs and sundries, 25 per cent; food products, 11.5 per cent; liquors, 12 per cent; household goods and supplies, 10 per cent, and the profits of others though smaller are still comfortable: baking, 7 per cent; petroleum, 6.5 per cent. Some metals and heavy industries are operating at a deficit: Steel, coal mining, hardware and tools, railway equipment; other heavy industries are still profitable: Machinery earned 10 per cent on net worth, copper and other non-iron mines 10.5 per cent.

It is clear that an increase in industrial production is the nation's chief economic need; equally clear that production cannot increase if buying power is cut away. With rising production unit costs will be reduced; the danger of widespread wage cutting will fade out as business improves. But there is still the possibility that some industry employing a large number of workers might cut wages and start off a series of wage cuts throughout industry. If this happens it would have so strong a deflationary effect as to offset the beginnings of improvement and start business into a further decline.

A number of industrial reports have recently brightened the business outlook. Automobile sales in June were larger than expected and the volume of orders on hand will modify plans for summer closing of plants; the industry had underestimated the effect of maintained consumer buying power. Steel production has increased and the steel industry believes that inventories in the hands of its customers are largely exhausted and an increasing volume of orders may be expected. The reduction of inventories generally as noted above is releasing new orders. The price decline in important raw materials seems to have been checked.

Government action for recovery is beginning to produce effects. Relaxation of the Federal Housing Act to permit borrowing on small homes up to 90 per cent of their value (previously 80 per cent) and to encourage larger scale residential building are stimulating a larger volume of building. Loans for building small homes insured by the Federal Housing Administration totalled \$203,000,000 in the first 5 months of 1938 against \$198,000,000 last year; and applications for loans have increased 28 per cent, from \$279,000,000 in 1937 to \$358,000,000 in 1938 (first 5 months). On large scale housing projects, loans closed totalling \$14,000,000 for 14 projects in the full year 1937 have been exceeded by the first 5 months of 1938 when loans were closed for 22 projects at \$19,000,000. Applications for large projects increased rapidly in June. This work soon to be underway will bring orders for steel and building materials and create much employment.

Release of Government credit has taken two important forms: (1) Measures to increase bank credit, which include the reduction of reserve requirements for banks, and the deposit in Federal Reserve Banks of \$1,400,000,000 of the treasury's inactive gold reserves; these together will increase the bank credit base available for loans by over \$1,500,000,000; and in addition, the relaxation of bank examiners' regulation will make it easier for small businesses to get credit. These moves cannot but have far reaching effects in stimulating business. (2) The Government spending program. This is already taking effect in increased buying of surplus farm products and textile products for distribution to the unemployed and will have increasingly stimulating effect as the program gets underway.

Prices in general are back to levels prevailing in mid 1936 before the recent price inflation began. Raw material prices are below the mid 1936

level; prices of finished good and living costs, are still somewhat above the pre-inflation average.

Investors seem to have read these signs as indicating the probable end of business decline and the stock market recently had the largest volume of buying since the recession started. In less than a week (June 20 to 24) stock prices regained three months' losses. The deep pessimism which has overcast business thinking for the past few months seems to be giving way to more hopeful and bouyant spirits.

Although these factors brighten the outlook it is too early to tell whether they mark a temporary or more permanent improvement. The railroads are still in serious difficulties with possible receiverships looming for a few roads; the down trend of prices is not yet clearly checked; steel and the heavy industries are still at very low levels, many operating in the red; there is still some talk of wage cuts; although the supply of bank credit is liberal and rates low, business has not yet started to borrow; there are still 11,400,000 unemployed and workers buying power is not yet increasing. The situation is still critical and it will probably be some time before the Government spending program lifts industry to definitely higher levels. Union resistance to wage cuts is especially important; union insistence on wage increases wherever industry can pay them is equally vital. This is a time for union cooperation to save costs.

House Leaders Scorn Lewis's Bulldozing

THE bulldozing tactics of John L. Lewis, chief of the CIO in attempting to coerce leaders of the House of Representatives to force the bill amending the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act to a vote in the House during the closing days of Congress were thoroughly resented by many Congressmen, who announced that their support of the measure was chilled by Lewis's procedure.

The bill amending the Contracts Act had already passed the Senate. In the House the bill, although it was favorably reported by a majority of the Judiciary Committee, met heavy opposition in a minority report by seven members of the committee. Because of this controversy in the committee and the legislative policy for the last days of the session formulated by the majority leadership of the House, the Rules Committee refused to make consideration of the bill a special order.

Lewis camped in Speaker Bankhead's office and exercised the pressure of himself and his CIO associates on the Rules Committee to change its decision. Despite Lewis's coercive tactics the Rules Committee refused to budge.

Later, Lewis endeavored to have Speaker Bankhead recognize some Representative to call up the bill under suspension of the rules. After conferring with Majority Leader Rayburn, Mr. Bankhead refused to accede to Lewis's demand. The Speaker said the House Judiciary Committee was opposed to one phase of the bill, and that the Rules Committee had refused by a large majority to give the bill special status. He felt that under the circumstances action by the House on the measure might well be postponed until next January, when there would be abundant time for its consideration.

Completely defeated in his bulldozing methods against the House leadership the stuffed prophet of the CIO stalked from Speaker Bankhead's office with loud threats of the political punishment which the CIO would impose on Congressmen, especially House officials and the Rules Committee, who refused to jump at his command.

The Lowdown on Company Unions

This is the second and last installment of an article dealing with the truth about company unions. In the spring of 1935, the Bureau of Labor Statistics made a study of company unions. Members of the Bureau's staff visited and investigated 126 company unions, interviewing employers, personnel directors, officers and members of company unions, trade union members and citizens familiar with the local situation. This article deals with the conclusions and facts established as a result of that survey. The first part of this article appeared in the July issue of The Carpenter.

In order to assure company-union officials against discrimination, many constitutions had provisions guaranteeing such officials against discriminatory treatment. There was little evidence of such discrimination among the cases studied. Nevertheless, in many cases persons interviewed expressed fear of the possibility of such treatment or referred to cases in which representatives had been afraid to act aggressively. While such fears were less common among the older, well-established company unions than among those formed more recently, hesitancy about incurring the displeasure of foremen or management persisted even in some cases in which the company union had been functioning for a long time.

A majority of the company unions required that the employe representative must personally attempt to adjust a grievance before it could be taken up by the more formal company-union machinery. The effect of such an arrangement was to relate the prosecution of grievance cases to the energy and courage of an employe who must face his superiors without the backing of an organization free from the employer's control.

In view of the emphasis placed upon the company union as an agency for adjusting individual grievances, it is significant that one-third of the company unions handled no such matters. According to persons interviewed regarding company unions which did take up individual grievances, approximately one-third of this group did so effectively, another third with limited effectiveness, and the remainder ineffectively. The company unions which were effective in handling grievances included most of those with full-time officials as well as most of those which showed some ability to negotiate with the management regarding wages. They also included a relatively large proportion of companies with personnel departments.

Company unions were apparently most successful in the field of health and safety work and in providing that available work be distributed among all employes instead of being concentrated among a few.

Company unions were less effective in handling general questions of wages and hours than in handling other matters. In nearly half of the cases no general wage increases were requested or negotiated by the company union between January 1933 and July 1935. This does not mean that there were no wage increases in these plants. Since it was a period of rising prices and business improvement, some of these companies gave increases but the company unions played no part in securing these increases.

Such wage adjustments as did take place, following requests by company unions, were in most cases not a result of any process which might be termed negotiation or collective bargaining. In some instances, it appeared that the wage increase which management had decided to make was announced through the company union in order to increase the prestige of

the company union. Many requests for increases were refused by the management without any negotiation, and with a simple statement that conditions did not warrant an increase or that wages were above those in other plants.

A small number of the company unions engaged in a procedure which approximated negotiation. Some of these negotiations resulted in wage increases. Analysis of the internal structure and strength of these organizations leads to the conclusion that their aggressiveness was due to the activity of trade-union members within the company union or to encouragement by a management favorably inclined toward the idea of a vigorous union of its own employes but independent of outside affiliation.

In negotiations concerning wages and hours of work, company unions were handicapped by a number of factors. Important among these was their lack of knowledge of the financial condition of the company and of comparative wage scales in the industry. They lacked, in practically all cases, any regular contacts with company unions outside their own plants. Most of them had to rely entirely upon the statement of the situation as presented by the management. Practically none of the company unions had hired outside experts for assistance in negotiations with the management. Most of the organizations were not considered as having the right to hire such assistance, while few of those which had the right possessed the necessary funds.

The evidence indicated a reluctance on the part of company-union officials to appeal matters from higher officials. In some cases the officials who had authority to render the decision of the management were not directly connected with the particular plant concerned. In these cases, conferences with the local management could not be decisive. Final decision had to await action by officials with whom company-union representatives did not come into direct contact.

More fundamental was the company union's inability to bring any pressure upon the employer. In most cases aggressiveness could take the form only of reiterated requests for consideration of the petition of the company union. Practically all of the organizations specifically or by inference disavowed the use of the strike and only a negligible number had funds sufficient to carry on a strike for any length of time. Only one of the company unions had called a strike to enforce a demand. Only one-fifth of the organizations possessed the right to demand arbitration, by disinterested outsiders, of matters which could not be settled by discussion between management and employe representatives. In none of the cases studied in which arbitration was provided for, was an unsettled issue submitted to arbitration. One company union set out to invoke its right to arbitration but abandoned the move in the face of serious employer opposition.

Most important of all, perhaps, the company unions were hampered by their inability to influence wage conditions in more than one plant. Although prevailing wages were specifically recognized as a determinant in wage negotiations in many cases, the company unions had no machinery for affecting conditions in competing plants.

Company unions generally lacked adequate means for ascertaining the wishes and problems of the employes. Two-thirds had no provision for regular meetings of employes; some of the others met only once a year. General membership meetings are vital to any organization which seeks to keep in intimate touch with the desires and aims of its members. Where

regular and frequent employe meetings are not held, no chance is given to employes as a body to discuss general problems and policies which are of interest to them. Furthermore, except in those few cases in which employe representatives were allowed time off to see their constituents, employes had no regular machinery for conveying their individual views and interests to their representative.

The company unions studied evinced little interest in matters of social or labor legislation and were even less active in presenting the views of employes on such matters. There was little discussion in their meetings regarding matters of labor legislation or national policy affecting their interests. When such matters were discussed, the company-union spokesmen were likely to present information and statements which had been given them by the management.

Comparison of the structural characteristics of new and old company unions indicates certain significant general tendencies after the enactment of the N. I. R. A. Thus there was a tendency in the direction of membership company unions and away from the automatic-participation organizations, and a move to reduce service and other requirements for participation. The management participation was reduced or eliminated in many respects, including a shift away from the joint-committee toward the employe-committee form of functioning. Dues and employe meetings became more common. Collective bargaining appeared as a definitely stated objective in some company-union constitutions. The number of agreements signed by both company unions and management increased, although such agreements are still uncommon and sometimes merely incorporate procedural arrangements formerly included in the Constitution of the company union.

As a result of these structural changes, a new type of company union has developed that more or less approaches the formal characteristics of trade-unions. This type, represented by 10 per cent of the company unions studied, has, in general, a membership basis, membership meetings, dues, bilateral agreements with the company, and provisions for arbitration. A few have paid officials. To this extent they approximate the formal characteristics which are commonly ascribed to workers' organizations. However, they continue to require that all members and even all employe representatives must be employes of the company, and that they have no contacts with workers' organizations outside the company.

During the N. R. A. period there was a tendency for trade-unions and company unions to exist in the same establishment. In not all cases did the two compete directly for members. Where they did compete, the fact that the company union charged no dues and it was favored by the management gave it an advantage in the minds of many of the workers. Benefit and welfare plans to which the company contributed were in a number of cases administered through the company union, giving a monetary advantage to membership. In a few cases the company union was given credit for the establishment of benefit provisions which were administered and financed entirely by the company. In a variety of more or less tangible ways the preference of the company was made evident.

Considered from the standpoint of their functional pattern, company unions present a varying aspect. For this reason it is impossible to make any neat generalization which will at once describe and appraise all company unions. It would seem, however, that they can be grouped into three broad classifications.

At one extreme were a large number of company unions—more than half—which performed none of the functions usually embraced under the term “collective bargaining.” Some of these were merely agencies for discussion. Others had become essentially paper organizations after their primary function, the defeat of a trade-union, was performed. About one-tenth of the company unions studied, although claiming broader functions, were in reality concerned only with benefit and welfare matters. While their activities along these lines may be important, it is misleading to represent them as agencies for collective bargaining. It does not necessarily follow that this type of organization violated the wishes of the majority of the employes concerned; it is possible that the employes may have been averse or at least indifferent to any other kind of organization.

Another group of company unions, about one-third, were undertaking only a few of the activities in which trade-unions normally engage. These company unions concerned themselves with individual grievances and certain matters relating to working conditions; but broad questions of wages and hours, if they were discussed at all, had not been submitted to a process of negotiation and bargaining.

The third group of company unions—about 15 per cent of the total studied—were seriously attempting to function in those fields commonly ascribed to collective bargaining. They represented the interests of the workers with a vigor not entirely attributable to encouragement by the management. However, the most vigorous and independent of these company unions existed under conditions of isolation. As agencies for the adjustment of individual grievances, they differed from the adjustment machinery set up under trade-union agreements in many industries in that the employe representatives in adjusting grievances had to face their superiors without the backing of an organization independent of the employer. In the broader field of wage and hour negotiations the company unions did not have access to information or personnel from a national union headquarters.

The degree of isolation in practice was even greater than that inherent in the structure of a union limited to the employes of a single company. Thus, few interested themselves in any proposed legislation or governmental action affecting workers. They did not hire persons outside the plant to assist in negotiations with their employers. Neither did they seek arbitration by impartial outsiders of requests refused by the employer. So rarely was strike action even considered that the threat of withholding their labor played virtually no part in negotiation with their employers. Finally, the most vigorous of these organizations had no means for marshaling the support of large bodies of workers to influence the terms of the labor contract beyond the confines of a single company.

Idle Not Loafers, Welfare Chief Asserts

A positive denial of the favorite canard shot out by reactionaries that the unemployed are chronic loafers and do not want jobs, with especial emphasis on those on relief, was made here by William Henry Matthews, for 25 years director of family welfare for the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

“I won’t make any general estimate of the percentage of congenital loafers,” he said, “but it has been my experience that the vast majority of unemployed men and women want only a chance to work and not alms. I don’t think we are ever going to get out of the hole with the W. P. A., but I do believe that relief is necessary and that the W.P.A. is the best one available.”

The Real Story of Ringling's Closing

APPROXIMATELY 1,600 performers and workmen were thrown out of jobs recently when the Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey Circus quit the road at mid-season and went back to winter quarters in Florida.

John Ringling North, millionaire manager of the show, blamed organized labor for the closing. He claimed the circus was losing money and could not go on unless the employes scrapped a four-year contract they had with the show, and took a 25 per cent pay cut. Most of the workers were already getting only \$60 a month.

Newspapers devoted columns and columns to the shut-down. Editors turned their "sob" writers loose to turn out tear-jerking stories about the "great American institution" being driven off the road, and "thousands of kiddies" being robbed of jobs because of the "unreasonable and stupid attitude" of organized labor.

Facts in the case tell an entirely different story, however.

Instead of losing money, the circus had cleared \$250,000 in cash profits up to the time it closed at Scranton, Pa.

And instead of the American Federation of Actors—the involved union—refusing to make any concession, the organization offered to compromise on a 12½ per cent reduction, "sight unseen," and the full 25 per cent if the circus' books showed such action was necessary.

North refused to open his books unless the union agreed to the 25 per cent cut in advance.

Labor's side of the story was told recently by Ralph Whitehead, executive secretary of the American Federation of Actors.

To back up his statements he produced affidavits from the mayor of Scranton and other city officials who attended conferences between North and the union officials.

"Every effort was made by Mr. Whitehead to bring about a satisfactory settlement but John Ringling North would not compromise," said Mayor Fred J. Huester.

Huester and other city officials were present at the conference where North admitted the circus hadn't lost a dime in its business so far this year.

It was at one of these same parleys that the union committee suggested compromising on a 12½ per cent cut. North wouldn't listen, but snapped out, "You take a 25 per cent cut or we go back to winter quarters."

"Our union suggested that if Mr. North could prove to our satisfaction that the circus was losing money we would be willing to go to our members and recommend acceptance of the pay cut," Whitehead disclosed, "but Mr. North refused to permit independent certified public accountants to examine the corporation's books unless the 25 per cent cut was agreed to."

Whitehead said it is apparent that the circus management "felt they had already licked the cream of business in the big cities and were unwilling to take the usual business risk of continuing their scheduled tour of the smaller cities."

When the circus played a three-day stand in Washington earlier in the season the tents were packed at every performance and thousands were turned away.

Replying to the editorial lamentations upon the closing of the circus, Whitehead said:

"The 1,600 performers and workmen are attached to the circus not only by bonds of sentiment but by bonds of necessity. It means bread and butter to them. Is it likely they would cut off their livelihood just out of spiteful and arbitrary insistence on wage rates which the circus could not sustain?"

"Yet this is what the circus management, with its traditional subordination of truth to imagination, is trying through high-powered publicity to make the public believe."

FHA Borrowers Fleeced by Loan Racketeers

Racketeers and swindlers are busy in various sections to cheat prospective borrowers under the Federal Housing Administration's enlarged program for promoting residential construction and improvement by means of FHA insurance for loans for these purposes under recent amendment to the National Housing Act.

Property improvement loans under the FHA plan are made by application to approved lending institutions without security beyond the signed note of the borrower and his general reputation for honesty.

In calling attention to this new racket, Thomas G. Grace, New York State Director of the FHA, said:

"If we could just get it into the people's minds the fact that they do not have to employ agents, brokers or anybody else to get full consideration for their loan and loan insurance applications we would be saved much trouble."

"Most of the victims," he added, "are persons who want money to improve properties which they hold under lease. The amended housing statute makes leaseholders eligible as borrowers providing the lease runs at least six months beyond the term of the loan asked.

"They answer advertisements which appear offering to act for them and before they know it they are in the toils of usurers. These loan sharks do not give their names or addresses in their advertisements but ask that letters be sent to a 'blind' address, usually a post office box, or the office of the periodical in which they advertise."

Celotex Introduces New Product

Riding the crest of public interest in sunshine, exercise and fresh air as cures for many human ills, The Celotex Corporation of Chicago has launched a vigorous sales drive for a new product, Promenade Traffic Top, with which flat roofs may be converted into open air playgrounds, roof gardens and recreational areas for sun bathers.

Sales efforts are being concentrated in cities where congestion places limits on recreational space, and utilize the appeal of adding usable areas to buildings at little cost.

The new product is applied over the roof, and protects the roofing from damage by traffic and rays of the sun. It is made of cane fiber impregnated with asphalt and provides a resilient, non-slippery wearing surface. It is supplied in three colors—black, green and red.

When used on apartment buildings, hotels, hospitals, factories and homes it gives occupants additional space for sun bathing and various forms of recreation and utility. Additional play areas may be provided for schools and children's homes above the danger of city traffic. Hospitals and sanitariums may provide open air space for convalescents without securing additional ground area.

A humorist is one who listens impatiently to your story and then tells a "good one" of his own.

Huge Private Housing Project Planned

ACTIVITY in building and the building trades in Southern California has been given great stimulus through the announcement of plans for the erection on the east side of Los Angeles of the largest rental housing project ever undertaken in the United States at any one time by private ownership.

The giant housing project, to be known as Wyvernwood, calls for the expenditure of \$6,000,000 in the transformation of a seventy-two and a half acre undeveloped tract, located in one of the most densely populated sections of the West, into an ultra modern residential community.

To be developed as a single planned-unit, the project will include one hundred and forty-two two-story residential structures containing 1102 living units. These will be divided into three, four and one-half, and six room apartments and flats with a total of 4,443 rooms. A retail shopping district is being planned in conjunction with the residential development to minimize the shopping problems of Wyvernwood occupants.

The announcement of the erection of Wyvernwood was taken as one of great importance by the building supply trade. Thousands and thousands of dollars worth of lumber, cement and other building materials will go into the construction of its buildings. Two-stories in height, the buildings will be of heavy frame and stucco exterior. Walls will be completely insulated for sound and air conditioning and all units will have one-inch hardwood floors with a one-inch sub floor—unusually heavy construction.

It is a strictly private project in development and is being erected by the D. Herbert Hostetter Estate of Los Angeles, according to John Griffith, the estate manager. The construction will be under the supervision of the rental housing division of the Federal Housing Administration, in accordance with Section 207 of the National housing act.

Mr. Griffith pointed out that Wyvernwood is to have no relation to any of the so-called slum clearance projects under City or County authority.

"This community development project will be no different than the building of any home or group of homes built for rental purposes, other than the fact that it is an entire community, developed at one time, rather than on a hit or miss basis with scattered buildings having little or no relation to one another in the plan," says Mr. Griffith.

The project occupies a portion of a 350 acre tract owned by the Hostetter family for many generations. The area adjoining the newly-planned community is known as the Hostetter Business and Industrial District in which are located more than forty industrial plants, many of which are branches of national concerns.

The project plans to afford accommodations at rentals equal to or lower than those now prevailing in the district, yet, in addition, will provide families with the most modern facilities, superior in quality to any that now exist or have ever existed in the community or in the entire city.

In spite of the large number of residential buildings, practically fifty per cent of the acreage will be devoted to gardens and landscaping. The buildings will not face directly on streets, but will have their outlook on long, wide planted areas extending over a width of 150 feet and varying in length from 500 to 2,000 feet. All utilities are to be underground.

Special attention has been given to traffic problems and the streets throughout the project, six in all, will be irregular to conform with the rolling contour of the land.

I. F. T. U. Refuses to Recognize Red Unions

THE action of the recent conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions at Oslo, Norway, in refusing by a vote of 16 to 4 to accept the National Trade Union Centre of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a member of the Federation, was taken following a thorough discussion extending over two days.

Matthew Woll, third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, represented the A. F. of L. at the conference.

The immediate background of the question began with the decision of the London Congress of the I. F. T. U. of 1936 directing the Executive to get into touch with the countries not yet affiliated with the I. F. T. U.

Repeated letters to the National Trade Union Centre of the Soviet Union produced no effect until late in 1937, when a communication was received. Eventually a delegation of the I. F. T. U. Executive, consisting of Vice President Jouhaux, General Secretary Schevenels, and Assistant Secretary Stolz went to Moscow and brought back not an application for membership but a set of terms which the Soviet unions laid down as conditions on which they would consider affiliation.

Last January the Executive of the I. F. T. U. took the view that these conditions were not acceptable and advised the affiliated countries not to accept them. The recommendation of the Executive was the order of business at the Oslo conference, at which twenty-six national labor organizations with a membership of approximately 20,000,000 were represented.

Prior to the Oslo conference the American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, declared last February that it would withdraw from the I. F. T. U. if the Trade Union Centre of the Soviet Union was admitted. A similar attitude had been expressed by the Swiss Trade Union Centre.

The few supporters of permitting the Trade Union Centre of the Soviet Union to affiliate with the I. F. T. U. included Vicente Lombardo Tolezano, head of the Mexican Federation of Labor, who insisted that the Fascist danger was a world danger to the workers which could only be effectively fought by world unity. Therefore, speaking for the Mexican Labor Federation he voted "Yes" to the Russian conditions for joining the I. F. T. U.

L. Jouhaux, one of the vice presidents of the I. F. T. U., speaking for the French Trade Union Centre, took the view that the conversations with the Trade Union Centre of the Soviet Union should continue.

At the conclusion of the two days' debate the conference rejected by a vote of 16 to 4 the conditions laid down by the Soviet unions. Then the conference carried the following resolution by 14 votes to 7:

"The General Council having regard to the conditions now existing in the U.S.S.R. and to the views expressed by the National centres affiliated to the I. F. T. U. decides not to proceed further with negotiations with the Central Council of the Trade Unions in the U.S.S.R."

The London Daily Herald, the voice of British organized labor in the daily newspaper field, published an instructive summary by George Thomas, its Oslo correspondent, of the second day's debate devoted to those who opposed admitting the Soviet unions to the I. F. T. U. Following is the Daily Herald's summary:

M. Zdamowski (Poland) said that the present situation in Russia resembled in some respects the Middle Ages. The tendency there was towards reinforcement of the central authority, and still more dictatorship.

The Russian unions were not free agents and were merely arms of the State.

Russian affiliation would cause special difficulties for the Polish unions, as it would be used against them by their opponents. He explained that the peasants and non-manual workers were associated with the Polish trade union movement in the fight for liberty, but they were intensely against Communism.

If they now countenanced acceptance of the Russian tied unions they would not be able to make public opinion in Poland understand why they should fight for free trade unionism only in capitalist countries.

Mr. George Hicks, M.P., one of the British delegates, said that anyone who assisted international understanding and trade union unity was rendering service to democracy and freedom of association.

But, he asked, would the affiliation of Russia to this powerful international add to unity? Experience in Britain was that association with the Communists weakened, discredited and divided the movement.

The principles of the Communists, if they had any, were subordinated to expediency, and their policy was determined by the Moscow weather-cock. No one knew how that was going to blow tomorrow.

Typical of the Communist mentality and method was the Communist International's May Day attack this year on the I. F. T. U. president, Sir Walter Citrine, whom it denounced as collaborating with wreckers of the working-class movement and striving in the interests of Fascism to destroy unity.

The British T. U. C. believed the conference would be acting wrongly in accepting the Russian conditions, and it asked the conference to vote against them and to continue its great work for trade union unity with those who were able to accept the statutes and rules of the I. F. T. U. and to adhere to its policy.

M. Mertens (Belgium) pointed out how one-sided the Russian conditions were.

For example, "sanctions" were to be applied by the working class against Fascist countries, but Russia had very friendly commercial relations with Fascist countries, and these would presumably continue while workers elsewhere were required to strike and to take other measures.

The Soviet unions would not take the action expected of others; to strike was a capital offense in Russia.

Continuing the conferences would only increase confusion, and he believed the Russians wished to create that confusion.

M. Meister (Switzerland) said the Swiss T. U. C. stood unreservedly for democracy. If the Russians were admitted the Swiss would have to consider carefully whether they could stay in the International.

Mr. Matthew Woll (United States) submitted that the I. F. T. U.'s own statute and resolutions debarred it from admitting the Russians.

He said that in the view of the American Federation of Labor the conference had before it a proposal submitted by the Soviet unions, the Soviet Communist Party, and the Soviet Government, not for affiliation, but for a "unity" agreement.

"May I say frankly, on behalf of the A. F. of L.," he continued, "that we do not propose to enter into an agreement directly or indirectly with the Soviet trade unions."

He agreed there was a Fascist menace, but Fascism was not the only form of dictatorial government that was seeking dominance in the world. Both Communism and Facism were equally intolerable to free peoples.

Addressing himself to the Mexican delegate (who had favored Russia's terms), Mr. Woll said the A. F. of L. keenly sympathized with them.

"We know," he said, "that even Mexico itself may sooner or later be confronted with civil strife from within.

"We hope Mexico may maintain its democracy and we stand prepared to give aid and service in maintaining it."

But that task, he said, would not be achieved by giving any encouragement to divisions in Labor's ranks in the United States."

Washington Labor Warned Against Measure

ANTI-STRIKE legislation, which President James A. Taylor of the Washington Federation of Labor said proposes to "take wage earners back 500 years, when it was a crime to quit a job," is being sponsored in the State of Washington by two anti-union associations calling themselves the "Women of Washington" and the "Associated Farmers of Washington."

Agents of those two groups are now trying to get sufficient signers to a petition to place the measure on the ballot at this fall's election. The measure is known as "Initiative Bill, No. 130," and, under Washington's initiative and referendum law, if enough persons sign the petition the bill will be placed before the voters.

The bill is being backed, Taylor says, "by the same labor-hating groups" which are responsible for ordinances against picketing in many of the smaller cities and towns in Washington.

The bill prohibits strikes unless a majority of the employes of the involved firm, and members of the local union concerned, vote for a walk-out in an election conducted by a county auditor who would be required to use a polling list furnished by the employer.

At least 30 days must elapse between the time the union makes its requests to the employer and the time the strike vote is taken.

The proposed legislation permits an employer to discharge or lay off workers, close his plant, or do anything in "connection with the conduct of his business, which is in the ordinary course thereof."

The "Women of Washington" was "organized" by Mrs. Edwin Selvin, wife of the publisher of the "Business Chronicle," a publication which, labor officials say, "has fought unions at every step," and "has not hesitated to appeal to class hate, and on at least one occasion brazenly advocated violence."

The "Associated Farmers" is a Pacific Coast-wide vigilante organization which was originated by bankers and commission men to maintain low wages in the farming districts of California.

Result of Improper Framing

Plaster cracks, sticking doors and windows, and opening of woodwork joints may occur in houses that are honestly built of first-grade materials. When such misfortunes occur they are generally due to improper framing. By improper framing is meant inadequate or faulty bracing or a type of construction which will cause unequal settlement or shrinkage in the horizontal members, resulting in plaster cracking and in doors that bind.

Workers Vote A. F. of L. in 18 Elections

The National Labor Relations Board announced that in elections held by the board during the three weeks ending June 3 to choose collective bargaining representatives, unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor received the greatest number of votes in eighteen cases.

The following list gives the names and business of the companies whose employees voted at the elections and the name of the A. F. of L. union receiving the most votes. In cases of opposition, most of the defeated groups were either CIO unions or so-called "independent" unions.

American Hair & Felt Company, Newark, N. J., furniture—Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

The American Furniture Co., Batesville, Ind., furniture—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

North Star Granite Co., St. Cloud, Minn., granite—Granite Cutters' International Association of America.

Ygnacio Arrien, Brooklyn, N. Y., shipping—International Longshoremen's Association.

National Motorship Corp., New York, N. Y., shipping—International Longshoremen's Association.

Royal Granite Company, St. Cloud, Minn., granite—Granite Cutters' International Association of America.

Monumental Sales, St. Cloud, Minn., granite—Granite Cutters' International Association of America.

Pacific Bedding Company, Los Angeles, Calif., furniture—Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

Jos. S. Finch & Company, Inc., Schenley, Pa., machinery—International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

Phelps Dodge Corporation, United Verde Branch, Jerome, Ariz., machine—International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

Phelps Dodge Corporation, United Verde Branch, Jerome, Ariz., machine—International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada.

Phelps Dodge Corporation, United Verde Branch, Jerome, Ariz., machine—International Association of Machinists.

Charles R. McCormick Lumber Co., Port Gamble, Wash., lumber—Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union.

The Rex Manufacturing Company, Connersville, Ind., manufacturing—American Federation of Labor.

Keokuk Electro Metals Co., Keokuk, Iowa, metal—A. F. of L. Federal Labor Union.

Sinclair Navigation Co., Houston, Tex., shipping—National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.

Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, machinery—Pattern Makers' League of North America.

Auto Union Expels Addes

The international executive board of the United Automobile Workers of America, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, took the official title of secretary-treasurer away from George Addes and expelled him from the union.

Homer Martin, president of the U. A. W. A., said the board found Addes guilty of mailing letters last June 16 and 23 urging local unions to mail their per capita tax to Addes, although he was then under suspension, instead of to Delmond Garst, who had been named by Martin as acting secretary--treasurer. Addes was one of five board members suspended by Martin.

The way to stop financial joy-riding is to arrest the chauffeur, not the automobile.—Woodrow Wilson.

Development of Safety Tire Opens New Market for Wood

The development of a new kind of tire—non-puncture, less-bump tire lately perfected, is interesting alike to the general public and to manufacturers of air-planes, trucks, busses, motorcycles, police cars, trailers and passenger automobiles, and to producers of wood.

Patented and thoroughly tested, the new tire is one of those things which may be well expected to change the buying habits of the nation. Moreover, estimates have it that each tire will require in its construction five to six board feet of hickory or equally satisfactory wood.

Based on the 1935 production of tires in the United States, a total of approximately 48,700,000, the potential lumber market opened by the new inventions is obvious. The use of wood as the most satisfactory material has been decided upon after six years of experimenting unsuccessfully with other materials. With the exception of wood no other substance proved satisfactory due to fatigue stresses. Wood was the only material that could withstand these forces.

What is this new safety tire coming onto the market in 1938, protected by most rigid patents in view of its potential importance to transportation?

It is a tire made of hickory hoops, united with a scarf joint with end grain tongue groove, encased in hard rubber. The wheel spokes are also of rubber. Unlike any satisfactory tire ever used heretofore, the Martin safety tire does not depend on air for its function, but nevertheless is more resilient, and 11 per cent lighter than the pneumatic tire.

The tire flexes as it goes over bumps so easily that in some types of carriers springs will not be necessary. The tire takes the bumps, not directly from ground to axle, but through flexible tread hoops and from the tops of these hoops downward through rubber spokes to the axle.

The safety tire is puncture-proof. Its heat increases only 7 degrees at 75 miles per hour. The commonly used pneumatic tire heats to 240 degrees under the same speed, an increase of 180 degrees. It becomes soft and easily punctures as temperature approaches 300 degrees, the vulcanizing point. The new tire has no air inside to help build up heat at high speeds, but all of its rubber is cooled from both sides in fast driving.

The tires have passed the severest laboratory and road tests. At 75 miles an hour, no humming or other noises can be heard, even when the ear is held 6 inches from the tire. It runs smoothly without wobbling, in both high and low speeds. Rubber spokes under tension afford clutch action much needed in modern car for comfort and for longer life of the braking materials.

Where inflated tires bounce the car and passengers, the safety tire absorbs all vertical movement so that no bump or jolt can be felt or seen, even in a driving test without springs over 4-inch blocks placed on a concrete road bed. These tires, dropped 2 feet, showed only one-fifth as much bounce as the normally inflated tires.

Noted German Scientist Joins Union

Albert Einstein, noted German scientist and mathematician, has joined Local 522, American Federation of Teachers, at Princeton, N. J.

Union officials believe that Einstein's action will be emulated by many other men and women in the world of science, and that their adherence to the labor movement will have a marked effect in mobilizing intelligent direction in solving many of the complicated economic and industrial problems that perplex workers and employers alike. There is plenty of room in organized labor for all classes of useful citizens who would serve society to protect our democratic institutions, assure the masses that their rights will be enforced and that greater progress for all humanity is desirable and possible.

Cantors Form Union

Ohio's first local of the Cantors' and Ministers' Union has been installed in Cleveland under American Federation of Labor charter No. 21676. The cantors are religious singers in orthodox Jewish synagogues.

Publications of Anti-Union Donnelley Firm Are Opposed By Organized Labor

The nation-wide publicity campaign directed by the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Organizing Committee calling attention to the periodicals and other printed matter produced by the anti-union R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, whose main plant and general offices are in Chicago, is getting definite results, according to reports received by the committee.

Adverse publicity regarding the publications printed by the Donnelley concern is reported as being carried on by a large number of central labor bodies, allied printing trades councils, building trades councils, metal trades councils, and local unions.

In the periodical field, *Time* and *Life*, two publications with large national circulations, both printing by the Donnelley concern, are the main targets of the drive against Donnelley publications.

In addition to *Time* and *Life*, the Donnelley firm prints a large number of other publications, including *Current History*, *Science Digest*, *Farm Journal*, *Hunting and Fishing*, *Young Catholic Messenger*, *The National Provisioner*, *Encyclopedia Britannica*, *Funk & Wagnalls Encyclopedia*, *Chicago Mail Order Fliers*, *Sears-Roebuck Catalog*, *Montgomery Ward Catalog*, *Butler Brothers Catalog*; *Thos. Cook & Sons*, tourist literature.

The following Children's Sunday School publications are also printed under the anti-union conditions prevailing at Donnelley's:

Pioneer, *Forward*, *Queen's Garden*.

The Chicago Allied Printing Trades Organizing Committee urges union men and women and those who sympathize with the aims of organized labor to keep a list of the Donnelley publications and refrain from giving aid to the Donnelley concern, which the committee says is the bitter enemy of everything recognized as essential to maintaining decent work and living standards.

Another feature of the campaign concerns local telephone directories printed by Donnelley. In these localities telephone users, including union members and merchants friendly to labor, are forced to accept the Donnelley phone directories. Union groups sponsoring the drive against Donnelley publications are informing merchants that it is inconsistent for them to urge local residents to purchase from local firms when those same firms pay for advertisements in directories that are printed by the anti-union Donnelley concern in Chicago, thereby depriving local union members of an opportunity to make a living.

Non-Union Phone Directory Ban Worries "Information"

"Woe is me!" is the unanimous exclamation coming these days from the information girls employed in the Toledo (Ohio) office of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company. Their trouble is caused by the increased work resulting from the action of the Toledo Central Labor Council placing a ban on the publications printed by the anti-union firm of R. H. Donnelley & Sons, Chicago, Ill. The publications include the Toledo telephone directory.

In accentuating the spirit of the resolution adopted by the Council, A. F. of L. members, instead of using the telephone directory ask "information" for any numbers they wish to call, informing the information girls at the same time that they are not using the directory because it was printed by a non-union company. Each request for a number is accompanied by a suggestion that the telephone company find a new printer for its 1939 directory.

Equal Pay for Women Workers

The minimum wage laws of five Latin-American countries establish the principle of equal pay for women for equal work, according to an article in the *Pan American Union*. In Bolivia, the equal pay rule applies to salaried employees; Brazil and Mexico laws establish the principle for wage-earning employees; in Cuba, both salaried employees and wage earners come under the equal pay provision, and Peru applies it to home workers.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

THE EVER PRESENT SUBJECT OF TAXES

NEWs and Opinion represents the voice of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City. It serves its purpose admirably and frequently carries brief articles which are arresting in their content. Such an one appeared in a recent issue.

It dealt with the ever present subject of taxes. The editor, voiced his belief that working men were neither completely alive nor fully responsive to the burdens brought about by indirect taxes. In that he is right: few people, by comparison, whether they occupy the status of workers or a higher one, realize clearly how great a proportion of their income goes to satisfy the tax gatherer.

But, he continued, if workmen could be assured that out of every dollar by which taxes were reduced they would receive 60 cents, the company 20 cents and the public 20 cents in the form of decreased prices, then the mass drive would be against higher and in favor of lower taxes. Then, he continued, politicians who very glibly vote for greater taxes in the belief that they are wanted by the mass balloting power behind them, would quickly reverse their decisions and support measures for tax decreases. If they did not, they would place themselves immediately upon the defensive.

News and Opinion and its editor are to be commended. Reduced to analytical consideration, the plan might prove to be unworkable. The simple thought, though, that some positive and measurable return might be made consequent upon tax reductions is sound and all those who work, whether they represent organized or unorganized labor, should set their minds to dwell upon it.

CIO TOMMYROT

THE executive board of a CIO conglomeration of professional and office workers reported to a delegate meeting of the group in Washington, according to the Washington Evening Star, that the American Federation of Labor was to blame for the continuance of disunity in the labor movement and specifically declared "It was not John L. Lewis who vetoed unity" between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

This statement reveals one of two things. Either the CIO officials who made it are densely ignorant of the truth and convey misinformation because of that ignorance or they know the truth and deliberately falsify it.

As far back as October, 1936, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor appointed a committee of three to undertake peace negotiations with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The CIO, dominated by John L. Lewis, its chairman, refused to confer with the A. F. of L. committee until October, 1937, when a group of ten representatives of the CIO finally met with the committee of three representatives of the A. F. of L. in Washington.

After deliberations extending over a number of weeks the A. F. of L. and the conferees reached a unity agreement satisfactory to both groups. But Philip Murray, chairman of the CIO conferees, insisted that the understanding should be submitted to John L. Lewis, the King of the CIO. This was done, and John L. Lewis, according to the report of the A. F. of L. committee, "vetoed" the understanding reached by the conferees and submitted a plan of his own with the ultimatum that unless that plan was swallowed, bait, hook, and sinker, further meetings of

the conferees were useless. Faced with this situation, the peace conference terminated.

Despite these facts officials of the professional union affiliated with the CIO have the effrontery to blame the American Federation of Labor for the breakdown of peace negotiations and to declare "It was not John L. Lewis who vetoed unity."

Evidently the CIO executive board which made this assertion is sufficiently adept in the practice of "tommyrot," which Webster's Dictionary defines as "false statement," to make it one hundred per cent eligible for membership in any and all Ananias clubs.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRAGEDY MUST END

THE statistical picture of unemployment painted by Director John D. Biggers of the National Unemployment Census taken last November reveals in tragic outlines the never-ending misery of the unemployed army who are deprived through no fault of their own of the fundamental right to earn a decent living for themselves and their families through employment in the production of goods and the rendering of services necessary for the functioning of our economic system.

Pointing out that a total of 7,845,016 were registered in the census, Mr. Biggers said that 5,833,401 of this number declared they were totally jobless and that 2,011,615 declared they had emergency jobs provided by such groups as the Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and others.

Unemployment according to the census is greater among workers under 25 and those over 45 years of age, 61.3 per cent of all the registered unemployed coming from these two groups.

In an endeavor to picture the large extent of this jobless army, Mr. Biggers said that the total number of jobless registered by the November census is equal to the combined populations of Nevada, Wyoming, Delaware, Vermont, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, New Hampshire, Utah, Montana, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Maine and Oregon.

"Visualized in this way," Mr. Biggers declared, "the Magnitude of the unemployment problem is self-evident and the imperative need of corrective action must be apparent to everyone."

Reliable figures since the November unemployment census reveal that the jobless now number in the neighborhood of 12,000,000.

The continuance of this unemployed army is a standing disgrace to our American industrial system. It should be ended promptly. As a step toward this achievement the American Federation of Labor urges the application of the thirty-hour week as a fundamental element in our system of production and distribution.

After more than eight years with other remedies, practically all of which have proven futile, the thirty-hour week appears to be the only solution of the unemployment problem.

Housing Loans Fund Booster \$300,000,000

The \$3,700,000,000 spending-lending recovery bill passed by Congress just before adjournment included an authorization for the United States Housing Authority to make \$300,000,000 additional loans for slum clearance and housing. The new authorization was backed by the American Federation of Labor, whose influence was largely instrumental in securing its adoption by both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Last year, Congress authorized the Housing Authority to loan \$500,000,000 for slum clearance and housing, a large portion of which has already been earmarked for housing projects in communities which have complied with the Federal regulations prescribed for loans. The original \$500,000,000 fund was also 100 per cent supported by the American Federation of Labor.

Official Information



General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER 3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.	Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL 6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.
Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS 4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.	WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Convention Call TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

The fifty-fourth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the Convention Hall of the General Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario, starting Monday September 12 and continuing until the business of the convention has been completed.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1631 Washington, D. C.	1692 Hewassee Dam, N. C.
1645 Glace Bay, N. S.	1699 Houston, Tex.
1051 Chattanooga, Tenn.	1054 New Orleans, La.
1653 Dallas, Tex.	2836 Westwood, Calif.
1673 Elberton, Ga.	1701 Buffalo, N. Y.

STAY-AWAY NOTICES

I am instructed to insert a notice to the effect that while the local papers are giving plenty of publicity to Edmonton's (Alberta, Canada) building activities, there are still many local carpenters out of work or only getting a few days now and then, therefore would advise all traveling Brothers to stay away from Edmonton.

R. J. Metcalf, Recording Secretary,
Local 1325.

There is very little building in Astoria, Oregon, at the present time. A large number of the members of Local Union 780 are out of work and have been for some time. We desire all traveling members to be acquainted with this situation and refrain from spending time and money coming to Astoria seeking employment.

Emil Erikson, Recording Secretary,
L. U. 780, Astoria, Oregon.

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Local 14 advises Brothers that there is very little work in San Antonio for its own members. Therefore we ask the Brothers not to come here in search of employment.

O. D. Cresswell, Recording Secretary,
Local 14, San Antonio, Texas.

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Editor, The Carpenter:

A great many people seem to be under the impression that there is more work going on here in Charleston, S. C., than any other place in the South. Well, let me tell you that is not the case, and I would advise carpenters and other crafts to not come here expecting to step into a job. It's true we have some work started, but we also have more help than jobs. So please help us by staying away. We have two large PWA projects under way, but as long as we have to work under conditions as set forth by PWA authorities, when they say a contractor can work what they term "Carpenter's assistants" in ratio of 4 carpenter's assistants to one carpenter there will never be much use for many carpenters. In other words the carpenter must be the foreman for his 4 assistants, layout all the work, furnish all four assistants with tools, and be held responsible for their work.

The hair-brained nit-wit that ever got that clause inserted into a contract should have been strangled at birth. That one thing has been the most annoying and has caused more trouble on all PWA jobs than anything else, and is the cause of many good men having been fired off the job and the contractor gets the work done in some half-handed way by these so-called "carpenter's assistants" at half price when he figured the job he figured to employ "Carpenters" and pay them the scale—"the PWA Scale."

Would like to say we have a "Construction Building Trades Council" here now and it will be the means of helping all building trades crafts.

We are looking forward to having more work and better conditions during the coming year, but at present we have more men that work. So all crafts be governed accordingly and stay away if you are looking for lots of work.

R. C. Pogue, Recording Secretary,
Local Union 159, Charleston, S. C.

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Carpenters are advised to stay away from Lafayette, Indiana. Despite rumors to the contrary there is no work here and many of our local men are idle.

J. A. Welch, Recording Secretary,
Local 215.

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We do not have enough work for our members in Chico, Cal.

The Central Valley project has not started as yet. Since it is a state project, one has to be a resident of the State at least one year to be able to obtain work on it.

C. F. Viets, Financial Secretary,
Local 2042, Chico, Cal.

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Small House Values Steady

A survey recently made by the Society of Residential Appraisers indicated that one-family homes of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 showed the most stability in values throughout most sections of the country.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Building and Construction Trades Department American Federation of Labor

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1938.

To Local Building and Construction Trades Councils

Affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In conformity with the action of the Denver Convention, the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department appointed a Committee to make a study of "Plan for Settling Jurisdictional Disputes Nationally and Locally."

This plan was discussed at the meeting of the Executive Council of the Department held in Washington, May 2, 1938, and the Council found there is no uniformity in the rendering of decisions by local boards and that the plan caused dissatisfaction and discord with the local building and construction trades councils. The Executive Council voted unanimously to abolish the local boards for settling jurisdictional disputes, and directed the Secretary of the Department to officially notify and direct local Building and Construction Trades Councils that they were to conform strictly to the laws, rules and procedure dealing with the question of jurisdictional disputes.

Therefore, you are hereby advised that if a dispute arises over jurisdiction, the same must be referred to the President of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Fraternally yours

*(Signed) Herbert Rivers,
Secretary-Treasurer*

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother Frank De Guerre, Noted Mathematician

Brother Frank De Guerre, one of the best known authorities on mathematics and a master carpenter, died Sunday, June 12 in his apartment in the Reno Hotel, San Francisco. He was 83 years old.

Brother De Guerre's knowledge of higher mathematics won him wide recognition. He was preparing another set of De Guerre Tables for publication at the time of his death.

A year ago, on the occasion of his eighty-second birthday, The San Francisco News said of Brother De Guerre:

"Frank De Guerre, master carpenter, expert mathematician and recognized as the oldest prize contest participant in America, is happy because the set of mathematical tables upon which he has worked an average of eight hours daily for more than 25 years has just been completed and the manuscript, weighing more than 50 pounds, is ready for the publishers.

"Until recently Mr. De Guerre lived in seclusion in a cozy, isolated cottage on the Russian River near Villa Grande. Poor health drove him to San Francisco for medical care and it is here that he completed his remarkable set of tables.

"Thousands of persons in this city knew of Mr. De Guerre, but few knew him personally. His lectures at various city high schools have helped many a boy to improve himself. His discoveries in the field of figures will probably change the arithmetic books and works on higher mathematics of the entire world before long. It required 73,000 hours to complete his tables, but the results of his work will probably be used for centuries to come."

Brother De Guerre had been in retirement for two and a half years. He was a member of Local 22 and was initiated into the Brotherhood July 1, 1904.

The loss of Brother De Guerre will be keenly felt by the Brotherhood and members of his Local. More important is the fact that he was unable to complete his latest contribution to mathematical science. Brother De Guerre's humility and brilliance of mind won him the admiration of all those who knew him.

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Brother Frank Hamilton, Local 487, Linton, Ind.

Brother Frank Hamilton, former president of Local 487, Linton, Ind., died June 10 at his home in Linton. He was buried in the old Linton cemetery.

The honorary pall bearers were Frank Bailey, Charles Anderson, Elliot Wolford, Edward Beckwith, Jack Smith, Isaac Padgett, John Strong, Earl Gilmore, Tobe Dixon, John Kramer, Hugo Schlott, Leo McFarlin, Janes Rodes and Charles Lyman.

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ISAAC H. COCHFAR, age 82, pension member of Local Union 119, Newark, New Jersey. Died, July 2, 1938. Initiated into Brotherhood December 26, 1902. Born September 22, 1856.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 2798 Installs New Officers

On July 6th at our regular meeting we installed our newly elected officers. We had with us Brother Rasmussen from the Marshfield Local as our installing officer. Also Brother Jay Hathaway, Vice-President of the Wisconsin State Council.

Brother Rasmussen and Brother Hathaway gave splendid talks and we hope to have them with us again in the near future. We are working now to have another election at the Roddis Plant, as the bottom of the CIO fell out. They are out of existence in Park Falls. As soon as we have an election and I know we will win out by a big majority we will draw up an agreement with the said plant, then Park Falls will be 100 per cent A. F. of L. Much credit is due to Brother Rasmussen for the wonderful assistance I received from him while I was making a drive to get the boys into the A. F. of L.

I know that we won't have any trouble in getting an agreement signed with the Roddis Plant.

Fraternally yours,

Steve Price, Recording Secretary,
Local 2798.

Will We All Get Back to Work Again?

This great and grave problem is on the tongue of every thinker, and on the shoulders of the employer and employee. Why is it always broached from the wrong angle?

Most newspapers and magazines already have given us a simple remedy, including statistics with ifs and buts attached. As you read them they sound so logical and convincing that the average person is inclined to agree until, upon reflection, you and I see that the remedy will not fit the situation as we see it.

Pouring out money for relief is at present sorely needed, but it is also a great burden that must be borne by the taxpayer.

Of wealth there is plenty for all. Both the financier's cash and paper wealth, as well as the real wealth of material things. Lest thou labor, thou shalt not eat. A quotation old in practice when man worked from sun up to sun down, modified by recent generations to ten hours, to nine hours, to eight hours and the five day week.

Recent generations have comforts and luxuries such as our grandfathers never thought possible. This made new and additional work, and the world's work was done on time with the help of machinery invented to help do all this work.

Manual labor both skilled and unskilled is being eliminated more and more every day, every year.

Let us go back to the years 1913 and 1914. The unemployment situation then was becoming acute, though it was not recognized as such then. The remedy for hard times then most popular was to permit a man to increase his wealth to a million, some more generous suggested five million, then stop him and give his business to his employees, but that thought died aborning, because then came the war and its great demand for munitions, the making of which absorbed all available surplus labor. The wages offered induced employed labor to forsake steady

jobs, and many women not in need of work were enticed to seek and obtained employment in this better field. A short time after this country entered the war, thousands of men employed, volunteered for service, many more were drafted and all of this created a situation ideal for labor. He with his big wages spent lavishly, and we laughed when he bought a silk shirt. Never before did labor aspire so high. Labor's big wages made possible a good market for the manufacturer for a number of years.

Then Henry Ford realized that every family should have, and would have a car, if they were brought within reach. Well, we all began to buy cars in the years 1921 to 1925. With this situation labor began to realize its dignity, its right to some of the joys of life. It found that the auto opened up trips near and far, permitted him to see places hundreds of miles away and be back Monday morning fresh for another week's work.

Then also came a demand for better roads and they were given us. As cars were made more and more efficient, we must have still better roads, till now we have super highways, grand bridges, tunnels under rivers, and overpasses.

These years with high wages, proved a great spur to the inventative mind.

Many additional and wonderful machines were invented to speed output far beyond the dreams of man. Many of these machines now stand idle. The professor, the politician, and the moulder of public opinion still hold out rosy promises of the time when we all will be back to work again. None will see, much less admit, that man as a worker is being eliminated by these wonderful machines. As time passes we will have still more efficient machines. So what will be done with the man who can only breed and earn his keep with his hands? Not much longer can Uncle Sam carry him and his family on relief.

Louis Stritter, Local 119, Bloomfield, N. J.

Brother Krause Gives A Cure for Athletes Foot

Brother Otto Krause passes along his cure for athletes foot, the painful and itching foot disease which is highly prevalent and hard to cure.

Brother Krause writes that "I tried everything and then found a cure by accident. I was working in a baking powder plant while the plant was running, walking in baking powder dust and my feet got well. The next summer my feet became infected again with the same disease and I bought some cheap baking powder and dusted it in my socks just as I would foot ease that costs one dollar and the baking powder did the work. Several men in East St. Louis have tried this cure and found that it works."

Otto Krause, Local 169, East St. Louis.

Brother Krause would appreciate a letter if any of you Brothers find that his cure works for you.

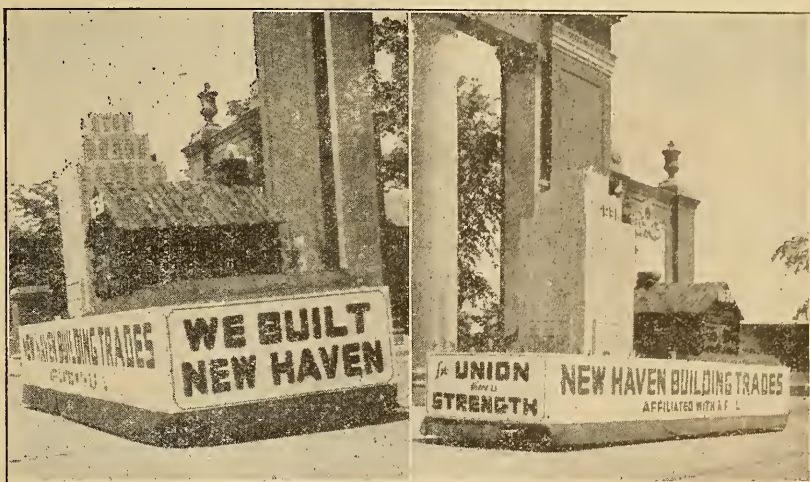
New Haven Trades Show Building Progress

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am writing you in reference to the Tercentenary Parade held in New Haven, Conn., celebrating its 300th anniversary. In this parade all the building trades were invited to march. The building trades not only marched with a delegation of some 700 members but made a float to represent them. The idea of the float was to show the progress of building since 1638 when our city was founded. We believed at the time the float was built and still believe that our float was one of the best in the parade, but because we have only one evening paper in this city, and the fact that the editor of that paper is not to favorable to organized labor, our float did not even get a mention of any kind. In fact the building trades were not mentioned at all except by a line in the paper stating who the building trades were that took part in the parade. All of this of course riled our members who worked hard to make the float and also to have a large delegation in the parade.

I am enclosing a picture of the float which was built by the carpenters and decorated by the members of the painters' union. You will notice in the pictures a

log cabin which represents the building in the year of 1638. In the rear of this log cabin you will see a large and tall building which represents modern construction. This latter building was copied from a building which is now under con-



struction by the Dwight Building Co. under 100 per cent union conditions. The driver of the float was on the inside of the log cabin looking out of the front window.

Inasmuch as the papers of New Haven did not give the building trades any mention at all I have been requested to write you and try if possible to get this picture published in The Carpenter.

Thanking you very much for your cooperation on this matter, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Andrew Sacco, Recording Secretary,
Local 79, New Haven, Conn.

James Grierson, Brotherhood Member for 50 Years!

It would be impossible for all of the general Brotherhood to know Brother James Grierson and meet him in person so we are introducing Brother Grierson in this fashion and calling attention to the fact that he has been a member of the United Brotherhood for fifty years!

Brother Grierson is a member of Local 115, Bridgeport, Conn. He was initiated into the Brotherhood December 8, 1888 and is now 74 years old. He was twenty-four when he joined the Brotherhood.

He is a past president of his Local and a past president in the former state association of carpenters' council and is highly respected by his Local Brothers and wide circle of friends.





Auxiliary 249, of Chicago

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Ladies Auxiliary, Local 249, of Carpenter Local 504, Chicago was organized, November 20, 1931, and we now have a very substantial membership.

We give our cooperation and assistance when needed to the Brotherhood Local and once a month we meet and discuss the topics of the day.

We are helping to do fine work and always have the financial and moral support of Brotherhood Local 504.

Hoping to communicate with you in the future, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. Jennie Boshes, President.

Mrs. Anna Gordon, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 240, Sacramento, Cal.

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Ladies Auxiliary No. 240, of Sacramento, Cal., held their first meeting, April 11, 1930.

On April 23, 1938, we had our annual birthday dinner. Members and their husbands were all invited.

A duet by Sisters Bolender and Hammond was the opening feature on the program. Mrs. Hammond also sang a song dedicated to her father, Mr. Mazingo.

Our master of ceremonies was Brother E. G. Johnson and we were greatly honored by having as our guest speaker, City Councilman M. B. Kunz.

Brother B. G. Rugg dedicated a song to Mr. Kunz, in memory of bygone days.

*A delicious birthday cake brought to an end the happiest birthday our Auxiliary has had.

We extend best wishes to Sister Auxiliaries and a welcome to join our meetings.

Fraternally yours,

Etta M. Yoho, Recording Secretary 240,
Sacramento, Calif.

Fight to Organize Post Company Continues

The Post Company of Battle Creek, Michigan, a subsidiary of the General Foods Corporation, manufacturing Post Toasties, Minute Tapioca, Swansdown Cake Flour, Calumet Baking Powder, Log Cabin Syrup, Whole Bran Flakes, Grape Nuts, Grape Nuts Flakes, Posts' 40 % Bran Flakes, Instant Postum, Sanka Coffee, Maxwell House Coffee, Jello, Certo, Lafrance, and Huskies, is on the unfair list.

It has been placed on the unfair list by Local Union No. 20977, of the National Council of Grain Processors, by the Battle Creek Federation of Labor and by the American Federation of Labor.

This powerful corporation is doing everything possible to defeat every effort made by the Union to organize the workers and establish a contractual relationship in the interests of the employees.

You have all been very kind in supporting our fight against this company. We appeal to you who spend the billions of dollars of Union earned money to continue to give us the cooperation that will bring the General Foods Corporation to the realization that organized labor must be reckoned with.

We ask you to do the following:

Reaffirm your action.

Request your members to observe this unfair list faithfully.

Write to H. W. Brown, General Manager, Post Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, advising him that you are continuing to support the workers in Local 20977 in Battle Creek.

Notify all retail and wholesale grocers and particularly, all organized Retail Grocery Clerks that you are buying W. K. Kellogg, Ralston Purina and General Mills products, AND NOT BUYING General Foods or Post Products.

Won't you help us to continue our successful fight against the General Foods Corporation?

Meyer L. Lewis, President
National Council of Grain Processors.

GRASS STAINS CAN BE REMOVED

Spotless white summer garments streaked with grass stain after a summer outing in the country can be made white again if treated correctly by the home cleaner.

Here's what Consumers' Guide, publication of the Consumers' Counsel Division of the AAA, recommends for stains from grass, dandelions, and other foliage:

For washable materials: Use plenty of hot water and soap, rubbing the stain vigorously. If there is any stain left on white cotton or linen, bleach it out with Javelle water or potassium permanganate.

Javelle water is made by dissolving $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of washing soda in a quart of cold water, then adding $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of chloride of lime. Filter the solution to remove the sediment. When applying it stretch the stained fabric over a bowl of water and apply the fluid with a medicine dropper.

Potassium permanganate can be purchased in the drug store in crystal form. Make a solution by dissolving a teaspoonful of the crystals in a pint of water. Mark it poison and be sure you keep it out of reach of children. Apply the solution to the stain with a medicine dropper. Neutralize both these solutions after application with oxalic acid and rinse the material thoroughly.

On all other fabrics except acetate rayon, use ether, or wood or denatured alcohol, placing a soft pad or towel under the garment when cleaning. Test the alcohol on an unexposed portion of colored garments before using, since it affects some dyes.

500,000 Southern WPA Employees Get Pay Boost

Five hundred thousand unskilled WPA workers in thirteen Southern States were given wage increases by Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins.

It was stated that the average increase will be approximately \$5 per month, but for some grades the boost will go as high as \$7, \$8 and \$11 a month. At the stated average of \$5 the workers will get about \$2,500,000 more in their pay envelopes every month.

The wage boost will go principally to persons in the lowest wage brackets, particularly unskilled and intermediate workers. It was revealed, however, that all classifications, including professional and technical relief workers, will share in the advance in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Oklahoma. The other benefitted States are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON 118

In the lesson preceding this one we dealt with roof sheathing for wood shingles. In this lesson we take up wood shingles and putting them on the roof.

Unless one is a good judge of shingles he can easily be fooled on the quality when he buys. Shingles that are called good are not always good, speaking from the standpoint of lasting quality. The life of a wood-shingle roof depends first on the kind of wood the shingles are made of, and second on the grade of shingles. Fig. 1 A, shows how the grain should run if the shingle is to give maximum service, which is vertical grain. At B is shown a shingle with flat grain. Such a shingle will

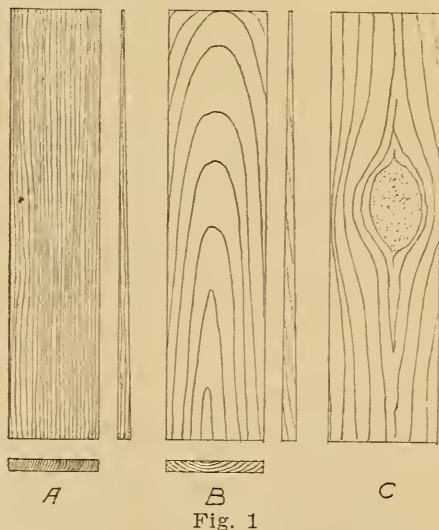


Fig. 1

readily crack after it is exposed to the weather. Flat-grain shingles not only crack easily, but they shrink a great deal more than vertical grain shingles. At C is a shingle with a large knot, which should not be used excepting on the cheapest kind of roof, and then only

when it is known the roof is only to serve a temporary purpose.

Figure 2 shows a shingling hatchet with a shingling gauge attached. Wood shingles, in these days, are almost exclusively spaced by means of a shingling gauge fastened to the hatchet. There are different kinds of shingling gauges and shingling hatchets on the market, all of which give good service.

Figure 3 shows a corner of a roof partly shingled. The shingle shown to

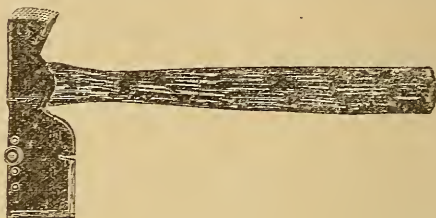


Fig. 2

the right, shaded, is cross-grained as indicated by the shading and should be discarded unless it can be used at the bottom of the double course, as we are showing it. The dotted lines to the left show how much the shingle to the left laps over one edge of it. The heavy dot shown at g shows how the bottom shingles of the doubled course should be nailed at each edge. At a we are showing how the upper corner of the edge shingles should be clipped off. At b we are giving the width of the edge projection. At c and c we are giving in figures the distance the nailing should be done from the butt-end of the shingle, when the shingles are laid $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the weather. This protects the nails from moisture, for the nails are covered with two courses of shingles. Figure 4, a, further illustrates this. At b of this figure is shown what happens when the nailing is done about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the butt-end of the shingle. The shaded part represents rot. At d we are giving the width of the courses and at e is shown how much the shingles should lap over each other. The projection at the eaves is shown at f, where we are

showing 1 inch projection, however, this is not a rule. Some cases justify more than this and some less.

Figure 5 shows a section of roof near the comb, with some of the shingle-tops sawed off. The dotted line shows where the cutting is yet to be done. The last course should be 7 inches from the comb if an ordinary metal ridgeroll is used. This course should receive

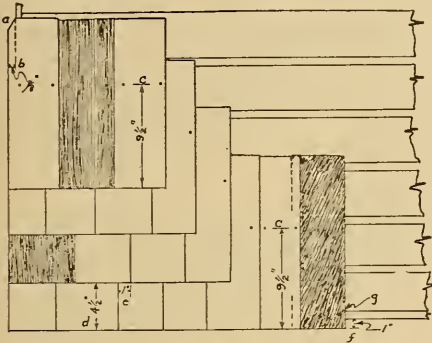


Fig. 3

more nails than the others, as we are showing by the dots, which prevents splitting when the tops are sawed off. Joints coming directly over each other with a course between, as we are showing at a and b, should be avoided. One-half-inch lap as shown at c should never be permitted.

Figure 6 shows another section of a roof near the comb. Here it will be noticed that the top shingles are nailed

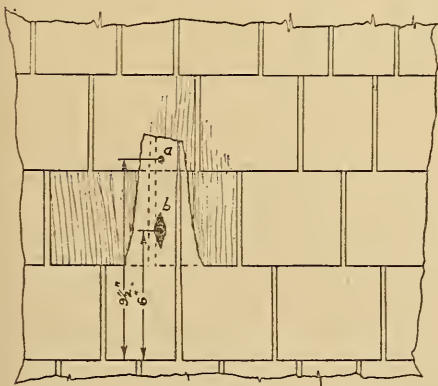


Fig. 4

even more securely than those shown in the previous figure. This is necessary because the shingle-tops are broken off with the hatchet. The part marked 1 is sawed in line with the comb and then

split off as indicated by the irregular dotted line. Then with the hatchet (not the cutting edge) hit the part marked 2 a quick hard blow just a trifle above the comb. Number 2 out of the way, strike number 3, then number 4 and so on until the job is done. If the shingles are dry and well nailed to the sheathing one can break the tops off without injuring the parts that are to stay on the roof. There is a trick to this that only practice will make perfect.

Figure 7 shows a metal ridgeroll at the top, which is commonly used in these days because it is inexpensive and makes a water-proof job. Just below this we are showing a comb-board in place. This kind of comb finish was much in use before the advent of the metal ridgeroll, and in some instances is still used. At the bottom we are showing three designs of comb-boards. Number 1 is a good one and is water-

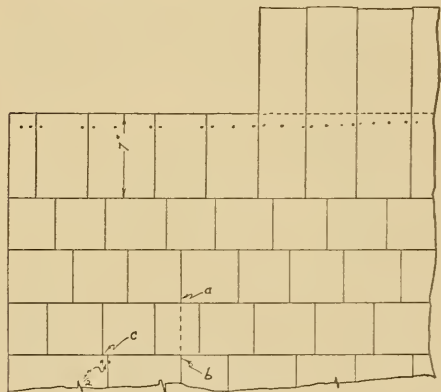


Fig. 5

proof. Number 2 looks well, but will permit water to pass through the joint after it is exposed to the weather a while. Number 3 is used only on the cheapest roofs.

Figure 8 shows two methods of putting on the doubled first course of shingles. At A, upper drawing, we are pointing out blocking that is necessary if the high points of the shingle courses are to be in alignment. This alignment is indicated by the dotted line at the top. At B, bottom drawing, the indicators point out the drop of the first three courses when the blocking is not used. The molding shown in the upper drawing is higher than that of the bottom drawing. The upper method is techni-

cally correct, while the bottom one is more practical and commonly used.

While one occasionally still sees the chalkline and rule used for lining and spacing the courses for shingling, the major part of the spacing for shingling in our day is done with a shingling

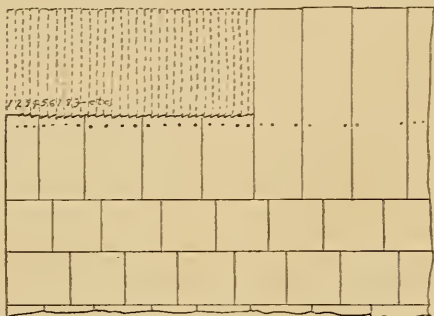


Fig. 6

gauge, as we have said before, fastened to the hatchet. The line, though, must still be used in starting and frequently for straightening the courses or in adjusting the courses so they will come out right at the comb.

Some shinglers use a shingling stool, but we believe the toe-hold is the safest and most practical for the average carpenter. Six, eight, ten or even twelve courses can be carried across the roof at once; however, each man should find how many courses he can carry with a minimum of lost motion, and then go ahead. Each shingle should receive two galvanized nails regardless of the width. (Some carpenters split the

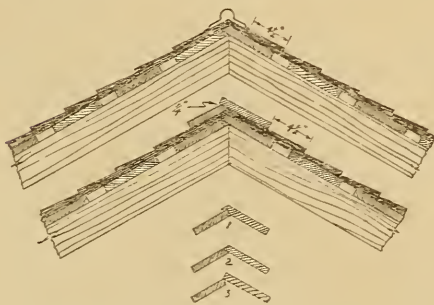


Fig. 7

wide shingles and give them two more nails.) Two nails should be carried with the left hand to the shingle, and each driven with a tap to stick it, and a blow to drive it home, somewhat on this

order: "Tap, blow; tap, blow (shingle) tap, blow: tap, blow (shingle) top, blow," etc.

Shingles that are green or water-soaked should be laid with tight joints, but well-seasoned shingles that are thoroughly dry should not be laid tight. One rule gives $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch spread for

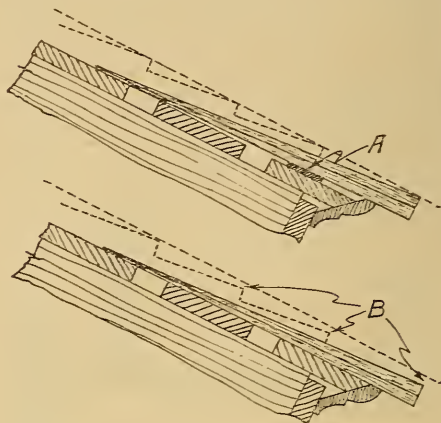


Fig. 8

shingle points. But when the condition of the shingles is taken into consideration, then the amount of spread becomes a matter of the workman's judgment.

When the joint is open either at the top or at the bottom then the shingle should be trimmed so as to make the edges parallel.

Blue Print Reading and Estimating

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT CABINET WORK

The floor plan of a building represents a horizontal section taken at a certain distance from the floor line of that particular story. The definition of the term "plan" means "the outline of the object when observed from above" or looking down at an object so that the line of vision of the observer is at right angles with the horizontal plane.

Consequently, when we should represent the plan of building on the drawing whether it be a house or a factory, we invariably will see the "roof plan." If we want to know what the floor arrangement is we must remove the roof

and then by looking down will see what is usually termed the "floor plan." A floor plan, therefore, may be defined as "a horizontal section taken at such a distance above the floor line as to enable the observer to see the arrangements of rooms, thickness of walls and partitions, location of windows doors and other openings and also the location of such equipment which may be considered as part of the structure."

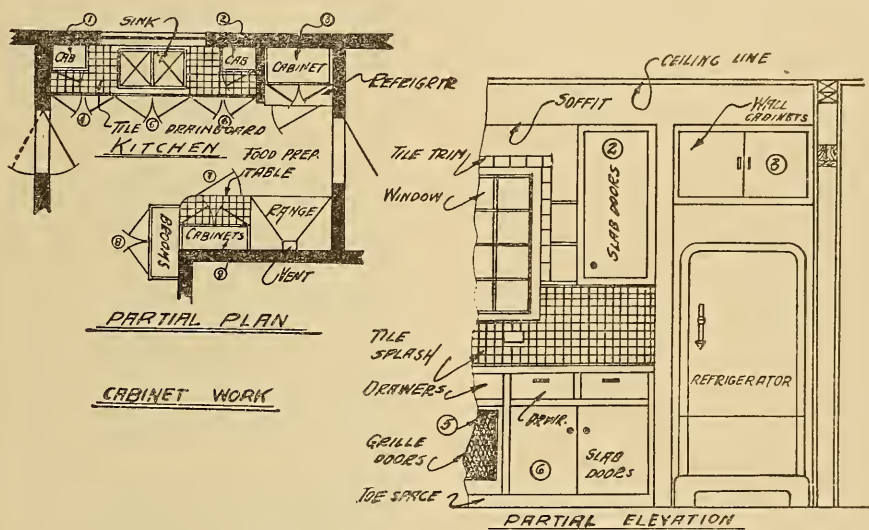
Cabinet work may be regarded as a permanent part of the building and is usually shown on the floor plans of respective stories. Cabinets and similar built-in features shown on general plans are only indicative of the type and location of the fixtures. Dimensions on

should be sufficient to supply the necessary data.

The indication of cabinet work on such drawings is usually limited to overall dimensions and location and perhaps a notation as to the type of doors.

The scale will not permit going into further details, therefore these have to be developed to a larger scale and described in the specifications, giving the type, sections, arrangements of shelving, construction of doors and drawers, clearances, finish, and hardware.

The student must bear in mind that whenever cabinet work or other permanent fixtures are indicated on drawings there should be in the set of drawings



such drawings which, as a rule, are made $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot cannot be shown due to the scale limitations. Therefore it becomes necessary to prepare separate details of cabinet work indicating all the necessary dimensions, materials, methods of installation, and finish.

However, the architect constantly endeavors to represent the cabinet equipment on his drawings in such a manner as to enable the estimator to take off his bill of material from the general plans should it happen that the details are in the course of preparation.

It frequently happens that a preliminary estimate of the job is required and in such cases the general drawings

a sheet or sheets dedicated to details, intended for the mill.

On the accompanying drawing we show a partial plan and also a partial elevation of a kitchen. On the plan the wall cabinets and the base cabinets can be easily distinguished due to the fact that the wall cabinets are about 10 inches narrower than the base cabinets. Cabinets marked "1 and 2" are wall cabinets and "4, 5 and 6" are base cabinets under the drain-board. The cabinet over the refrigerator is marked "3." The food preparation table next to the range also has one base cabinet and two drawers. The top of this work table is finished in tile the same as the drainboard and splash.

On the elevation these cabinets are shown to a larger scale, however, not large enough as to indicate construction details. It will be noted that wall cabinet "2" runs from the soffit to the top of the drainboard splash and cabinets above the refrigerator indicated "3" are small storage cabinets. It also will be noted that above base cabinets "6" there are two drawers. The center part of the base cabinet system under the sink has no cabinet or drawer space due to the plumbing from the kitchen sink. This space however is utilized for various storage purposes. The doors have a grille for ventilation and the doors are finished off to keep in harmony with the rest of the cabinet work.

It frequently happens that the architect makes the drawings showing the general arrangement of the cabinet equipment, giving main dimensions and leaves the details to the cabinet shop. In such cases as much stock items are being used as is possible which naturally affords a considerable saving. It is suggested that the student use these drawings for the purpose of working out construction details. Rough sketching will be sufficient and will accomplish the purpose. By taking the general dimensions one can work out the arrangement of the interior of cabinets and drawers, construction details and hardware.

This type of exercise is very valuable if used in connection with the study of this subject. We learn by doing and nothing can take the place of practice in mastering a subject.

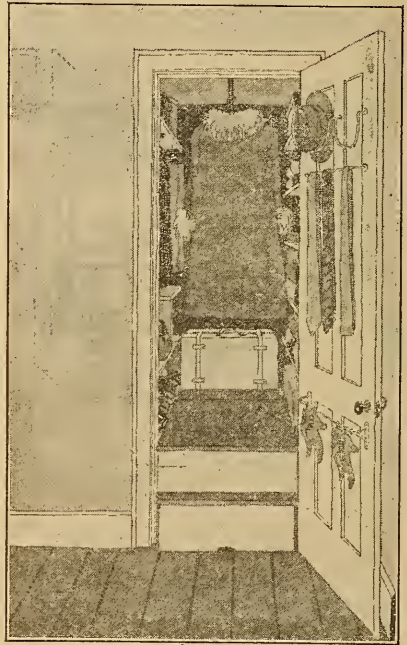
The Lady and the Closet

(By Charles A. King)

"What is a bedroom without a closet?" wailed the lady. She had patiently sought a remedy for this particular shortcoming inherited with the old house. At first the lack of an adequate closet in the great bedroom had been a humorous element in the adventure of making the old house into a home but the hanging of clothing on pegs and hooks passed the amusing stage and her husband's suggestion of a shelf and curtain aroused no interest for she despised such a makeshift. Their several attempts at closet planning, even aided by Mr. Neighborly Carpenter had brought no inspiration beyond the orig-

inal thought of building a partition in one corner of the room. Not only would this badly cramp a space indispensable for one of the twin beds but the fine proportions and the simplicity of the room would be destroyed; "Not to be thought of" was the first verdict but every suggestion led back to that same corner for a closet there must be.

One day the lady reviewed the entire situation and thought again of every suggestion that had been made; at almost the last instant before she was ready to submit to either the inevitable shelf and curtain or the obnoxious par-



titions, she noticed that the space of the back stairway behind the bedroom extended to the height of the second floor. What a waste of room! Her fertile imagination and her intelligence instantly visualized the closet of her desires, or at least the most practical solution of her perplexities. When she explained her scheme to Mr. Carpenter he said, "Good idea."

A floor was built 18 inches above the bedroom floor and the closet enclosed by the partition shown by dotted lines; the slanting section allowed a ample headroom for the stairs and the closet side of it made an excellent shelf for a shoe rack; a wider shelf for odd stor-

age was built above the rack for shoes. Shelves 10 inches deep were built on the right of the closet and others 18 inches wide were installed on the opposite side. The space between the shelves was ample for an entrance passage, for hanging space and for suit case storage and sundry. The ceiling of the bedroom was 7 feet 6 inches high and the door opening, extending nearly to the ceiling, allowed one to enter without bumping his head. The back of the riser under the edge of the closet floor was made flush with the studding of the stairs and the distance between its face and the end of the bedroom flooring was filled in before the door frame was set. The step, or tread was made in two parts, the back piece $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and the front piece $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide were joined with 2 inch hinges. The front riser $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high was hung with hinges to the under side of the tread and a hand hole cut to pull the riser into place if necessary and to simplify the picking up of the tread. When the tread and riser were picked up they swung together and no step projected into the room when the door was closed. The haberdashery hanging on the inside of the door and most of the contents of the closet could be reached from the bedroom floor and it was a simple matter to drop the step and enter the closet.

The studding of the closet was set $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and covered with wall board; the closet shelves and the wall were painted a light blue and when the door was opened the contrast of the various colors of the closet and its contents with the cream walls of the bedroom made an attractive corner.

Wind Tight

Novelty siding has legitimate uses for cheap or temporary buildings, such as tourist cabins, low-cost houses, etc.

With a little extra expense either in time or in material, such buildings can be made windproof by placing paper between the studding and the siding. When the siding is on, the joints of the paper should be kept tight by tacking laths over them. This will keep the wind out, so far as the sides are concerned. The windows should be made windproof by letting the paper extend beyond the trimmer, about as shown in Fig. 1, say, 3 or 4 inches. Then, before

setting the window frames, the paper should be lapped back over the ends of the siding, as we are showing by Fig.

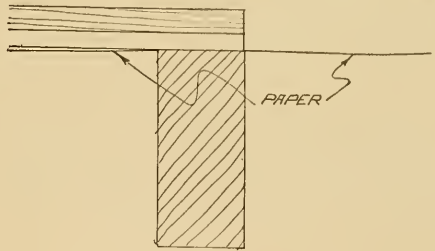


Fig. 1

2. When the frame is set you will have what we are showing by Fig. 3. The part of the paper that sticks out from

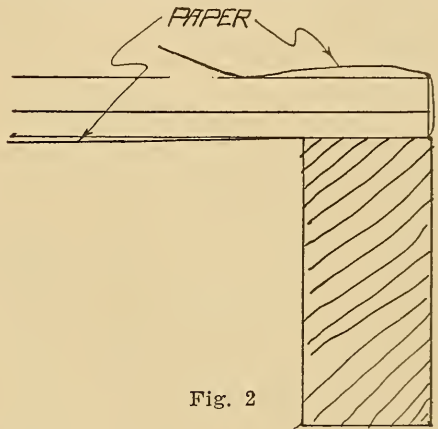


Fig. 2

the window casing, must be cut off, as we are pointing out with an indicator.

The lapping-back of the paper, as shown by Figs. 2 and 3, should be done

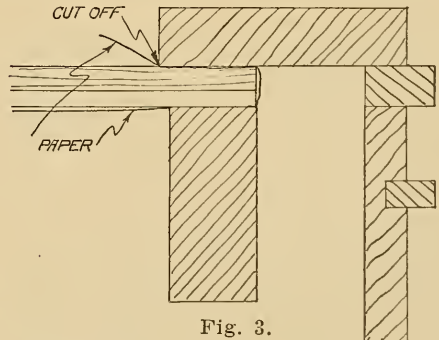


Fig. 3.

with care, so the paper will not be crumpled or torn before the window frame is set to hold it in place.

This method of windproofing windows when novelty siding is used, is better than the practice of nailing laths over the ends of the siding, especially if a good quality of waterproof paper is used.—H. H. Siegele.

Come and Get It

An interesting incident is recorded in the Koran about the great prophet Mohammed who, accompanied by his disciples, was journeying in the wilderness.

Presently they spied a mountain in the distance. Mohammed, so the story goes, ordered his party to a halt, stepped forward and with his arms stretched in the direction of the mountain exclaimed "Mountain, I command thee to come hither" and a great miracle took place, the mountain remained unmoved.

It became a hard-and-fast rule of our social and economic system to go after the things we want or they will never come to us. The mountain never comes to Mohammed.

There are a few letters on my desk which are quite illustrative of the above incident. One of them reads as follows: "I am very interested in your lessons on Blue Print Reading and Estimating published in our monthly magazine *The Carpenter*. However, there are some things that I do not understand and you are using some words the meaning of which should be explained. I refer to the word "section" for instance. Just what is a section and where is it being used and does every blue print have a section?"

Now, I realize only too well how difficult it is to pursue a technical subject without being well informed as to the definite meaning of all the terms used in connection with that study. I fully sympathize with my correspondent and greatly admire his sincerity in the course of action he takes to find out what he wants to know.

However, I am inclined to think that this student either choose the wrong way in studying the subject by beginning in the middle of the series or perhaps he "skipped" the previous lessons which have been running in the columns of *The Carpenter* since May, 1936.

Now, to answer the question of our

correspondent. "Whenever the exterior views of an object, such as the plan and elevations, are not sufficient, and do not supply all the necessary information as to enable the operative to construct it, the object is mentally cut along any line most convenient and when looking at the plane we see a "section of the object."

The accompanying sketch will make this quite clear. By standing in front of the cornice we may have a general idea of how the whole part has been assembled. But if we wish to know more about its component parts we will have to make a section at right angles to the cornice. This will disclose the inside construction of the walls, roof and cornice. It shows the studs, the top plates, the rafters and joists, fascia, plancier, crown mould, roofing boards and shingles.

All these details could not be seen from the outside and consequently a "section" had to be taken.

Further elucidation of this subject was fully treated in Chapter Eight appearing in the December, 1936 issue of *The Carpenter* entitled "The Inside of Things." We would suggest that you look up this number.

Here is another communication which reads "Please explain what is the difference between symbols used on plans for doors, window and casements, and explain more about this matter." Here is the reply. This was fully discussed in Chapter 13 under the caption "Openings In Walls" published in May, 1937.

The third message comes from an apprentice. He says: "I have been faithfully studying your lessons on Blue Print Reading and also the other articles on Roof Framing which you had in *The Carpenter* some time ago. Thus far I understand everything but am stuck on the 'Scale.' What is a scale, who makes it and what has it to do with Blue Prints anyway?"

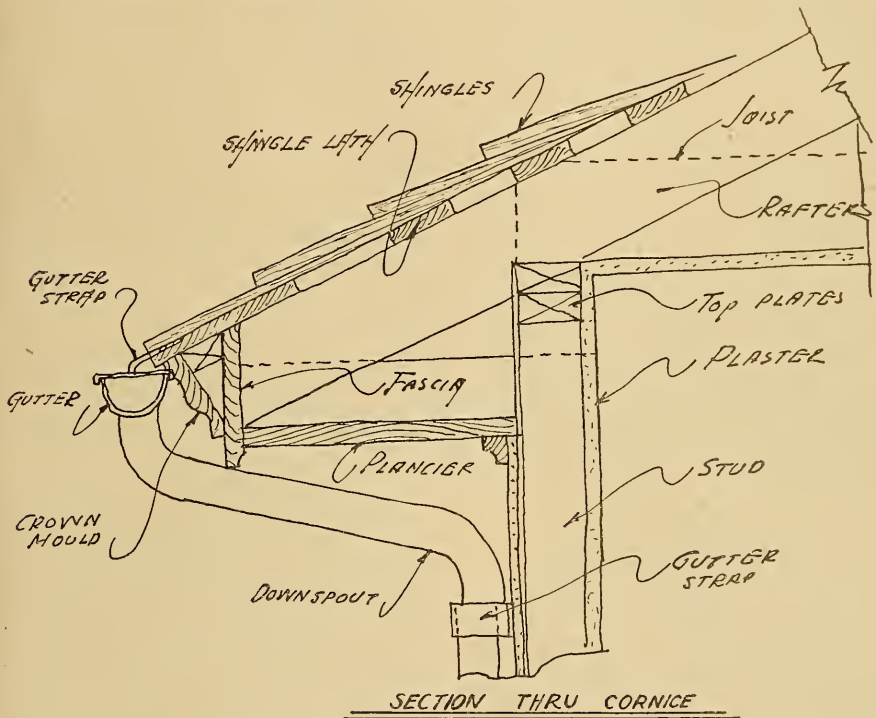
The scale is a ratio between the size of the object on the drawing and its actual size. Anyone can make his own scale if he so wishes, however standard scales are recommended for use. And if you wish to know more about it, get out the copies of the journal for July and August 1937. On page 27 of the July issue you will find Chapter 15 entitled

"The Architect's Scale" and in the August number, Chapter 16, is "The Application of the Scale." These two articles will certainly tell you all you want to know about this subject.

In connection with this discussion it will not be out of place to make a few remarks concerning The Carpenter. I am curious to know how many of our readers realize the fact that this is one of the very few and most outstanding labor periodicals published and distri-

umns of this journal may not be found on the pages of strictly trade publications.

It is our contention that all the material contained in each issue of the Craft Problems are very interesting, useful and in the majority of cases have an immediate practical application on the job, and consequently may result in material rewards to those who make use of them. The Craft Problem depart-



buted free to its members and which in addition to the specific material which is characteristic of a first class labor organ, also contains a department of "Craft Problems" which to the best of our knowledge none of the labor publications can boast of.

In this department, which is purely technical in its nature, specific information pertaining to the trade is being generously disseminated among our readers. This knowledge deals not only with problems in carpentry but also with other branches of building construction with which the up-to-date carpenter should be familiar. Besides, very often the material published in the col-

ment is a sort of a forum where every member has an opportunity to express his opinion on trade practices and relate personal experiences in suggesting ways and methods of how to do things in the best, easiest and quickest way.

It is only fair to expect Brother readers to delegate to these pages some of their interest, which may prove very beneficial to many of them. We do not mean to intimate that the Craft Problems are intended to "make" carpenters but we certainly are confident that these pages will make better carpenters out of those who are already good mechanics.

Cutting Wallboard

There are many ways of cutting wallboard, speaking of the pulp variety. For many purposes the cutting is done with a handsaw, and this is probably

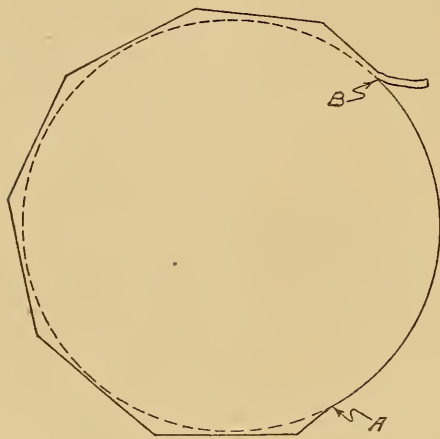


Fig. 1

the fastest way, unless a power saw is available. For irregular cuts a sharp knife or some other cutting instrument will do the trick. Notches can be cut with chisels, and holes can be bored.

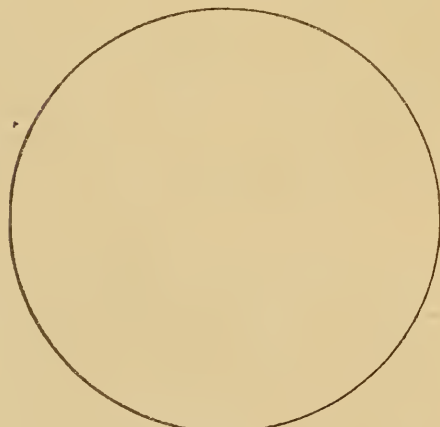


Fig. 2

But there is another tool that is generally used, a tinsnips.

Fig. 1 shows a circle that has been described on a piece of wallboard. The regular line from A to B shows the part that has been trimmed with a large

well-sharpened tinsnips. The dotted line shows the part that is yet to be trimmed. The parts indicated outside of the dotted lines, show how the board has been prepared for cutting the circle, by sawing off as much of the board as possible with a handsaw. Fig. 2 shows how the board will appear after the trimming has been done.

Figure 3, to the right, shows by dotted line how an end of a wallboard has

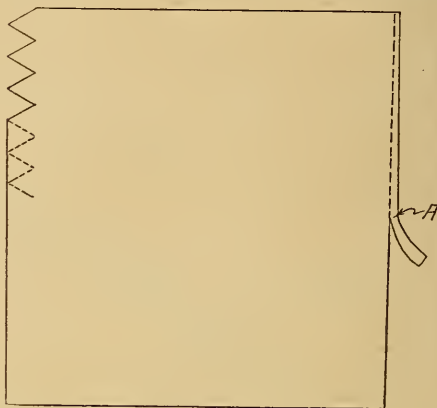


Fig. 3

been scribed. The indicator at A points out to what extent the scribed part has been cut off with the snips. To the upper left, is shown how saw-tooth notches can be cut into a board with a pair of tinsnips.

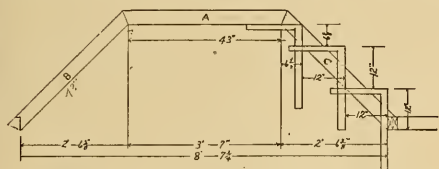
There are innumerable other ways a pair of tinsnips can be used for cutting wallboard. The principle requisites, though, are a large pair of snips so sharp that they will not chew.—H. H. Siegele.

"Simpler"

In the February and May issues of *The Carpenter*, a controversy arises between Mr. Siegele and Mr. Mackey in regard to laying out an octagon. It is common knowledge that 5 and 12, cut on 5 will give you the octagon cut which is practically all that is necessary to know to lay out the octagon by which Mr. Mackey wants.

Referring to my sketch, section "A" is 43" long, the space required for the window with glass 30" wide. This piece

is cut out of material the same thickness as the walls of the building with a 5 and 12 cut on each end from short point to short point,—here you have the pattern for section “B” and “C” which is cut on 5 and 12 on one end only. These cuts to member with section “A.” The other end is cut on a miter as shown by my sketch. Section “C” is stepped off with a steel square as shown



—thereby giving you the horizontal distance covered by section “C” which is identical with that of section “B”,—thereby giving you a rough opening necessary for your Bay window with three sash with glass 30” wide, weight pockets and trim.

Bear in mind that many volumes have been written on the use of the steel square and in my estimation this is one of the most simple little things or SIMPLER.

F. J. Homan, Local 701,
Fresno, California.

Clearing House of Ideas

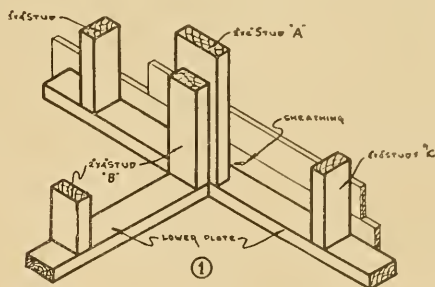
FRAMING CORNERS

Those who have had an opportunity to examine a set of architectural plans know that no framing details of any sort are included.

There was a time when architects in addition to the architectural drawings also were preparing a complete set of so-called “framing plans”. These drawings consisted of floor plans, elevations, sections, roof framing and numerous framing details pertaining to the rough framing of the structure.

This custom, however, became obsolete many years ago since architects feel that framing belongs in the province of carpentry and consequently every operative should know the elementary principles of framing. And besides, it takes considerably more time to prepare framing plans in addition to the general architectural drawings for which the customer naturally would be expected to make reimbursement.

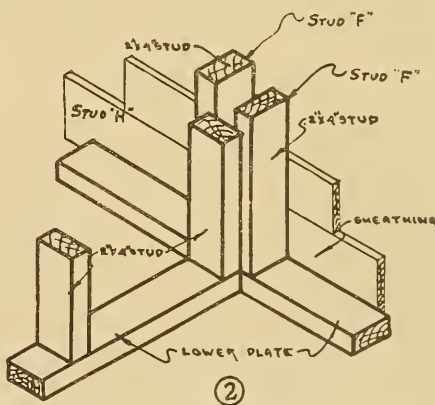
The knowledge of framing truly is one of the main requisites of a carpenter and no one else but the carpenter knows and has the opportunity to de-



velop sound and efficient methods of good, substantial construction.

There are numerous cases where the carpenter on the job encounters situations, which could never occur to the architect, and the carpenter naturally is expected to solve such problems and adjust such conditions which in many cases call not only for mechanical skill but very often demand ingenuity.

And it must be handed to the carpenter, he meets extreme situations and



solves difficult problems on the job without any assistance of technical experts. As a matter of fact, most of our standard framing methods accepted throughout the country by architects, contractors and builders, have been developed by the men who do the actual work of construction—carpenters.

There are many methods of framing which while being quite different are very good in serving the purpose, and

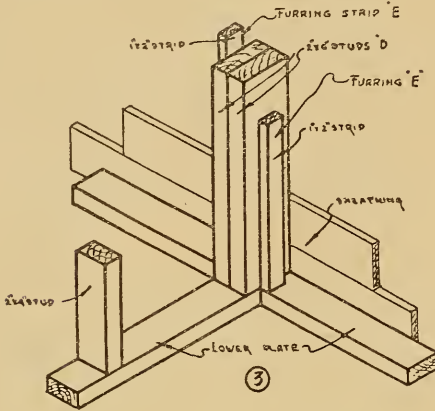
many builders have developed their own way of doing things, and improve upon these methods with every new job.

The writer, having been connected with the building industry in various

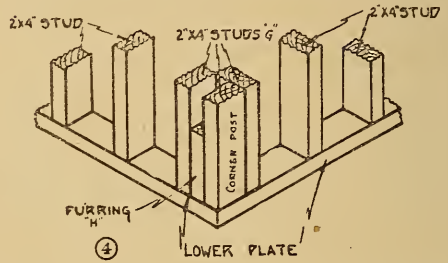
ments, which in many cases are so ingenious and practical that it would be considered a great loss to industry if not publicized.

It was the good fortune of this writer to be the possessor of a veritable treasure chest of most valuable information collected directly on the construction job or at the various vocational classes from these modest knights of the hammer and saw.

It is our intention to publish this information from time to time in the

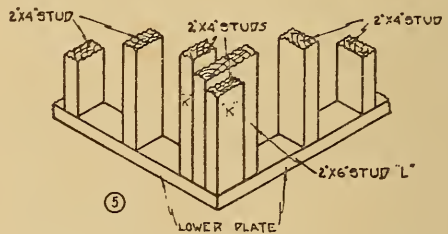
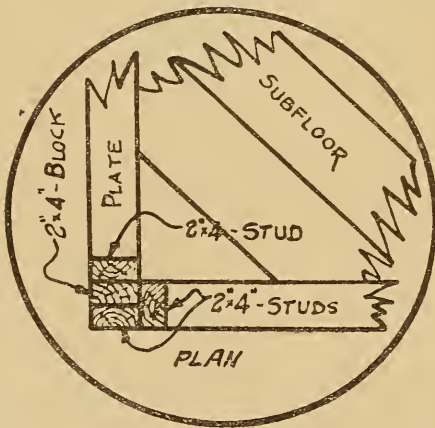


supervisory capacities for many years, has had the happy opportunity to watch these men at work and observe their exceptional capacity to cope with extreme situations and their unquestionable ability to find a way out to solve a difficult problem and in many instances almost unconsciously devise ac-



columns of our journal for the benefit of the Brotherhood and in order to develop a sort of "Clearing House of Ideas" we would suggest that those of our readers who have something good to offer, submit it to this writer and we will develop it in such a way that it will be practical and instructive.

The subject of this article is "Framing Corners". This includes outside and partition corners. The most ac-



tually ingenious means to do certain things.

When we say "unconsciously" we mean that "as a matter of course" way these men handle difficult problems, their modesty in not imparting any particular importance to their accomplish-

ments are represented on the drawings but it is our contention that there are numerous other ways to perform the job.

Those who have been doing this in a somewhat different manner please submit it to us and the most practical methods will be published in our Magazine.

The diagrams in the accompanying drawings represent an "Isometric Pro-

jection". However, you are not expected to furnish any finished drawings. Everyone has the capacity for making "freehand rough sketches" and that is all that will be required to express your idea on paper.

For instance: Method No. 4 instead of being represented in a practical way could be expressed as shown in large circle entitled "Plan".

Make your sketches freehand and make as many views as you deem necessary to make it understandable. Complete description of methods should accompany your sketches. We will do the rest, i.e., prepare the finished drawings and text.

In order to relieve the Editor of the Carpenter from unnecessary routine of

handling the mail twice, please address all your communications to: Leo Perth, P. O. Box No. 287, Tujunga, California.

Editor, The Carpenter:

It came to my attention some years ago that the instructors at the Washburne Apprentice School advised our apprentices to study the craft problems run in the official journal and occasionally the school set aside certain periods for studying these problems during school hours.

I have reason to believe that many of our members make good use of these problems.

Fraternally yours,

Chas. H. Sand, Secretary,
Chicago District Council.

Needed—More Houses For Rent

Houses built for rent and not to sell must be a major factor in the next building boom, the Architectural Forum magazine declares.

The above statement by the magazine is based upon the results of a research conducted which showed that although most of the building in the last seven years has produced homes for sale with an over-all cost of more than \$50 per month, the number of persons able to pay more than \$50—either in rent or in mortgage and interest payments—declined from 32.9 per cent of the total population in 1930 to 9.8 per cent in 1937.

"The remaining 23.1 per cent had slipped into the under \$50 class, and it is instructive to bring this group into somewhat sharper focus," the magazine says. "According to the Department of Commerce, the average family in 61 cities pays 23.7 per cent of its income for over-all costs of the home.

"This means that the group which pays between \$30 and \$50 a month earns between \$1,400 and \$2,400 a year. It is in short a group which, in communities large enough to support scale projects, generally rents its homes. And it is certainly a group which has to scratch to find enough money for the down payment on a house for sale.

"To build homes for sale for this income group might well prove a poor investment, but homes for rent could be filled without changing by one iota their social or their financial status."

The magazine survey also revealed that savings of 10 to 25 per cent in construction costs are possible, depending upon the number of dwelling units erected, and that virtually the only successful large scale operations in the last seven years have been limited dividend rental projects.

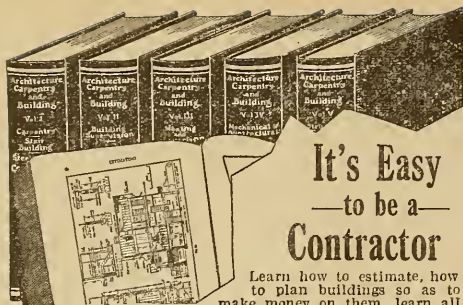
Insulated Shoes Now

Insulated shoes, with fibrous insulation packed underneath the rim of the insole, have been found cooler in summer and warmer in winter than ordinary shoes.

Tested on policemen, temperatures of the bottom of the soles, the insoles and feet were checked. A variance of twenty degrees was found between the insulated shoes and those made in the usual way.

It was also discovered that the insulation kept the wearer's feet dry.

Thus one of America's newest and most popular home building materials—insulation—takes a unique sidestep to bring comfort in another field.



It's Easy —to be a— Contractor

Learn how to estimate, how to plan buildings so as to make money on them, learn all about remodeling problems and how to bid on any job. All these facts and thousands more are set forth clearly in a remarkably interesting way in these five wonderful books covering all phases of Architecture, Carpentry and Building. These books are complete and the new JIFFY INDEX makes it possible to find anything you want to know about building in a few seconds.

'Boss' Carpenters in Demand

New public works jobs—immense projects all over the country are requiring men who can "Boss the Job"—Men who know how. These books give you "QUICK" training. With them you don't have to be afraid to tackle any job for you can find needed facts in a hurry. If you send now we will include without extra cost a big 120 page book "Blue Print Reading." IN ADDITION TO THE FIVE BIG BOOKS.

Coupon Brings Books FREE for examination

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You may ship the five big books on Architecture, Carpentry and Building, include book on blue print reading. I will pay the few cents delivery charges only and if I am fully satisfied after 10 days I will send you \$2, after that only \$3.00 a month until the total reduced price of only \$19.80 (former price \$24.80) is paid. I am not obligated in any way unless I keep the books.

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Attach letter stating age, employer's name and address and that of at least one business man as a reference.

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• STANLEY •

FIBRE BOARD TOOLS FOR New Work or Remodeling

Fibre board can pay you big profits—installed cleverly to create distinctive walls and ceilings. Stanley Fibre Board Tools are designed to make it easy for you to apply fibre board quickly and effectively.

Stanley Fibre Board Cutter No. 193A cuts fibre board with one stroke. No sawing; no rough edges. It *slits* clean and square. Through cuts for right angle, mitre, and ship lap joints. Surface cuts for beveling and grooving—to decorate with original designs or to imitate tiling or paneling. Straight cuts, or with attachment No. 7, arcs and circles.

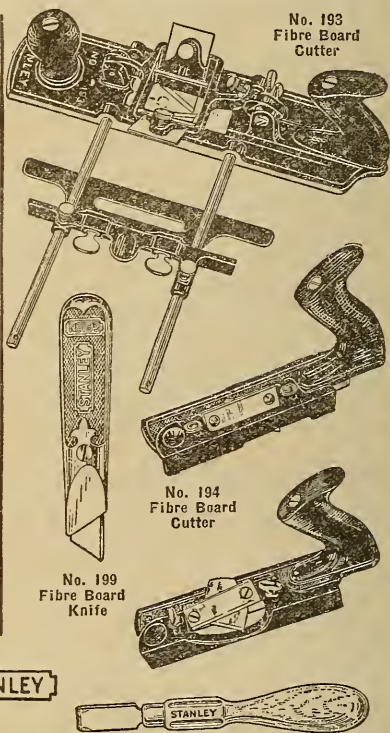
Supplementary tools include Beveler No. 194 which cuts chamfers (or bevels) up to $\frac{3}{8}$ ", and Knife No. 199, useful to cut the board or to trim or elaborate on designs made with the Fibre Board Cutter. Hard Board Fluting Tool No. 197, which grooves surface designs, and Hard Board Beveler No. 195, both cut extra hard or "tempered" fibre board with surprising ease.

Write for booklet No. P47 on building and remodeling with fibre board—sent free on request.

STANLEY TOOLS

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

STANLEY



EXAMPLE

I'd rather see a sermon
Than to hear one any day;
I'd rather one should walk with me
Than merely show the way;
The eye's a better pupil,
And more willing than the ear;
Fine counsel is confusing,
But example's always clear.
And, best of all the preachers
Are the men who live their creeds;
For to see good put in action
Is what everybody needs.

I soon can learn to do it,
If you'll let me see it done:
I can see your hands in action,
But your tongue too fast may run.
And the lectures you deliver
May be very fine and true,
But I'd rather get my lesson
By observing what you do:
For I may misunderstand you
And the high advice you give;
But there's no misunderstanding
How you act and how you live!

—Anon.

LABEL OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



This Label stands for a wage commensurate with the Labor performed, for Superior Workmanship, the Mechanical Training and Education of the Apprentice, Fair Working Conditions and Sufficient Earning to provide for old age.

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Constitutions, Ladies' Auxiliary.....	.03	Withdrawal Cards, issued by General Office only, each (always send name)50
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Treas. Receipt Books, each.....	.50	Kay Tags15
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The CARPENTER



PETER J. MCGUIRE
Father of Labor Day
First General Secretary of U. B. of C. and
J. of A.



September
1938



"Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."

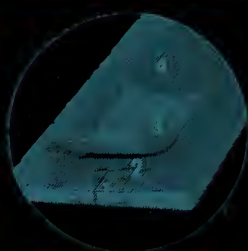
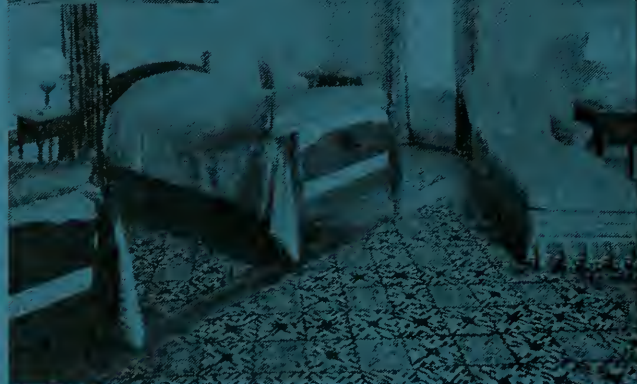
—Abraham Lincoln.

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THE CARPENTER

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Life and Work of P. J. McGuire

PETER J. MCGUIRE, the originator of Labor Day and founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was born in New York City on July 6, 1852, and died in Philadelphia in 1906 at the age of 54. At the time of his death he was actively engaged in organizing work for the Carpenters' Brotherhood.

Mr. McGuire attended the New York public schools until he was twelve years of age, when he was compelled to secure employment in a dry goods store. Later he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, studying in Cooper Institute after his day's work was done. He joined a labor union in 1872, and from that time took an active interest in the trade union movement.

In May, 1881, Mr. McGuire, who was then working in St. Louis, Mo., started a four-page journal called "The Carpenter," whose slogan was the consolidation of the various scattered groups of organized carpenters. Three months later he sent out the call for a conference of organized carpenters to convene in Chicago on August 8. The conference was attended by thirty-six delegates representing twelve local unions with a membership of about 2,000. It was this conference which founded the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Mr. McGuire lived to see the Carpenters' Brotherhood become one of the largest and strongest of American trade unions, and for twenty years was its general secretary.

In 1881 he was a delegate to the International Workingmen's Congress in Switzerland, and took advantage of the opportunity offered to make a thorough study of the economic conditions of European working men and women.

Mr. McGuire's connection with the American Federation of Labor began when he wrote the call for the Convention of Trade Unions which met at Columbus, Ohio, December 8, 1886, and formed the American Federation of Labor.

The sixth convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, which was held in Columbus at the same time, dissolved with the recommendation that its member union affiliate with the A. F. of L.

Mr. McGuire was secretary of the American Federation of Labor up to 1888. He was elected second vice-president in 1889, first vice-president in 1890, and continued to served as a member of the Executive Council until 1900. He and President Samuel Gompers were the Federation's delegates to the British Trades Union Congress in 1895.

In the Spring of 1882, at a meeting of the Central Labor Union of New York City, he advanced the idea of setting aside one day in the year as a special holiday for the workers. The Union agreed with the plan and staged the first Labor Day celebration in the United States on the first Monday of September of that year. Later every State legislature and the Congress of the United States enacted laws making Labor Day a legal holiday.

Mr. McGuire was popular as a labor speaker, having addressed meetings in every State in the Union and in many of the Canadian provinces. According to the records of the Carpenters' Brotherhood he spoke to over 2,100 audiences of workers.

His active interest in the labor movement is shown by the fact that two weeks before his death he helped reorganize Local 277 of the Car-

penters' Brotherhood in Philadelphia and was present on the night when the Local was reinstated in the Brotherhood.

On April 11, 1910, a bronze tablet in memory of Mr. McGuire, a gift and tribute from the Chicago District Council and Affiliated Unions of the Carpenters' Brotherhood, was placed at the foot of the stairs leading to the second floor at the headquarters of the Brotherhood in Indianapolis, Ind. In addition to the likeness of Mr. McGuire the tablet carries the following inscription:

"In memory of Peter J. McGuire, Founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Organized August 12th, 1881. A Loving Tribute from Chicago District Council and Affiliated Locals."

The General Executive Board and other officers of the Carpenters' Brotherhood attended the ceremonies accompanying the installation of the tablet, which was presented by C. A. Aimin, M. D. Philp and Charles Grassl, representing the Chicago Council, with appropriate remarks paying tribute to the staunch trade union record and labor achievement of Mr. McGuire.

In receiving the tablet remarks extolling the life and work of Mr. McGuire were made by William D. Huber, then general president of the Brotherhood; Frank Duffy, general secretary; Thomas Neale, general treasurer; William G. Schardt, president of the Executive Board, and by every other member of the Board.

Labor Day—1938

BY WILLIAM GREEN

President, American Federation of Labor

IT IS with sincere gratification that I transmit this Labor Day message. Despite the sharp and serious period of economic demoralization through which we are passing and despite the efforts of a rebel group to build up a dual labor organization, the American Federation of Labor exercises greater prestige and influence in both the political and economic field than ever before. Our record makes us a dependable, constructive organization that maintains discipline within its own ranks while it keeps progress for wage-earners abreast of progress for the whole of Society.

Our objectives are in line with democratic ideals for we seek equal opportunity for all men and women. We realize that we must build a ladder round upon round, making it possible for all to mount to the plane of equal opportunity. As we build and mount, we fit ourselves for wider opportunities. The American Federation of Labor believes that American labor can promote its own welfare within American institutions—and that progress for Labor is inseparable from progress for all.

We have stood solidly against the principles and practices of communism. Such unions as tolerated communists or their sympathizers have found unity of action impossible and their organizations torn asunder. As to the wisdom of our decision, even though opposed by some liberals and radical opportunists, we have only to point to the terrible purge that has already cost two million lives in Russia. No group within a nation can permanently impose its will on other groups.

During the past year we have added to our union ranks and have extended and strengthened the practice of collective bargaining and as a result have been able to defeat many proposed wage cuts. We have contributed to understanding of the fact that wages are both pay for work and approximately 80 per cent of consuming power upon which industries depend for sale of products and services. There is now more conscience and hesitation on the part of employers in proposing wage cuts matched by intelligent resistance on the part of unions. The result has been a steadying force in business activity.

In the past year unemployment compensation laws have gone into effect in more than half our states and will be in effect in all but two with the beginning of next year. The purpose of unemployment compensation is to provide economic security for those employable workers who have lost their jobs. Even though the laws are not yet perfect or their administration satisfactory, the big thing is the establishment of the principle that workers losing jobs still have a right to income.

Another big forward step of the past year is social legislation fixing a wage minimum below which competition may not force workers to work in industries under Federal jurisdiction and establishing maximum hours beyond which overtime is enforced. The two measures raised the economic level of all our living and provide a new sense of security for those whose incomes depend upon keeping their jobs.

However, these new laws together with the National Labor Relations Act, public contracts, as well as the more familiar laws, bring us to the serious problem of getting understanding and practical administrators. Labor experience is necessary for the administration of labor law.

The problems of the coming year challenge Labor's ability in organization and securing representation for its views and experience in the administrative work of the Government.

The situation calls for a rededication to the cause of unionism and for unifying our labor movement. Our national life is a unity and Labor cannot divide its forces without loss to itself and the cause of human welfare.

Let us determine to forge a new unity during the year, sweep aside all disruption, and take advantage of the opportunities which we can turn into strength for the cause of unionism and higher standards of living for all.

The CIO Has Failed to Rule or Ruin

BY FRANK MORRISON

Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor

JOHAN L. LEWIS' CIO has failed in its purpose to rule or ruin within the American Federation of Labor. Since the suspension of the ten national and international organizations for refusal to withdraw from the CIO, the 102 national and international and local trade and federal labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have gained over 1,130,000 dues paying members.

Leaders of the CIO include several outstanding figures in the American labor movement. It is not surprising that their attacks upon the American Federation of Labor attracted widespread attention and became the uppermost topic of public discussion. The leaders of the secession

movement have had their orgy of publicity. By way of competition our Federation had little to offer in the way of sensationalism.

One valuable lesson to be learned from membership and leadership in the labor movement is that a labor union must have within itself the elements that will make it durable. Pyrotechnics play no part in the progress of a labor union. Permanent accomplishments require qualities in men and women that impel them to remain steadfast through a monotonous routine which builds up stamina and discipline necessary to establish a responsible union. This is the type of membership that has made the American Federation of Labor the spearhead of the labor movement of this country; that made powerful corporations so apprehensive of its power to attract the membership of their employes that they surrounded the enforcement of restrictive labor policies with impressive legal talent and professional spy operations. The leaders of the CIO may express contempt for the American Federation of Labor and its leaders, but not so the great corporations and firms that held a stranglehold over the communities within which they operated.

Of recent memory are the brutalities of the coal and iron police in the steel and mining communities carrying on their activities with the legal blessing of the injunction judge, while political authorities either openly connived or passively stood by. It is a long way from the medieval theory of labor and the application to individual workers of the right to join a union of their own choosing to improve conditions of labor. This way has been traversed by the American Federation of Labor within the period of its existence. All through the years the American Federation of Labor has directed its efforts to secure the enactment of specific legislative regulations to prohibit unfair practices against workers in industry; the records of the United States Congress, state legislatures, county and city governments, give ample testimony of campaigns continuously waged by the Federation and prove that with the progress of its non-partisan campaigns in political elections the principles for which the American Federation of Labor stands have been reiterated time and again in legislative enactments.

The Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Law and the National Labor Relations Act, both enacted in 1935, are the latest achievements to testify to the progress of the American Federation of Labor. Both of these measures, now federal statutes of the United States, impose upon law-making and law-enforcing bodies the duty to recognize and enforce the principle of the right of workers in industry to join unions of their own choosing. The administration of the National Labor Relations Act is unsatisfactory. The American Federation of Labor sponsored this legislation not to force workers into a particular union or any union, but to permit them to exercise freely the right to join a union of their own choosing. The American Federation of Labor will continue its campaign with respect to the operation of this law until its administration conforms to the principles of freedom which should be applied under our form of government.

Pennsylvania Idle Paid \$37,000,000 in 5 Months

Eight hundred and fifty-nine thousand persons in Pennsylvania's unemployed army received \$37,262,000 from the State's unemployment compensation fund during the five months since the unemployment insurance law became effective last February 1, Ralph M. Bashore, secretary of Labor and Industry, announced. It required 3,250,000 checks to make the payments.

Gompers and Labor Day

THE late Samuel Gompers was president of the American Federation of Labor in 1894 when the congress of the United States enacted the law making Labor Day a legal national holiday.

Later, in an editorial in the *American Federationist*, the official journal of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers discussed the deep significance of Labor Day as a special holiday for working men and emphasized the paramount importance of the trade union movement as an instrument to secure freedom and justice for the workers and good will toward all mankind.

Mr. Gompers' editorial was entitled: "Labor-Day—What It Portends." The text of the editorial follows:

No day in the calendar is a greater fixture, one which is more truly regarded as a real holiday, or one which is so surely destined to endure for all time, than the first Monday in September of each recurring year, Labor Day. With time, this day of the year is taking deeper hold in the respect and confidence of the people.

It is regarded as the day for which the toilers in past centuries looked forward, when their rights and their wrongs might be discussed, placed upon a higher plane of thought and feeling; that the workers of our day may not only lay down their tools of labor for a holiday, but upon which they may touch shoulders in marching phalanx and feel the stronger for it; meet at their parks, groves and grounds, and by appropriate speech, counsel with, and pledge to, each other that the coming year shall witness greater efforts than the preceding in the grand struggle to make mankind free, true and noble.

Labor Day differs in every essential from the other holidays of the year of any country. All other holidays are, in a more or less degree, connected with conflicts and battles of man's prowess over man, of strife and discord for greed or power, of glories achieved by one nation over another.

Labor Day, on the other hand, marks a new epoch in the annals of human history.

It is at once a manifestation of reverence for the struggles of the masses against tyranny and injustice from time immemorial; an impetus to battle for the right in our day for the men, women and children of our time, and gives hope and encouragement for the attainment of the aspirations for the future of the human family.

It is devoted to no man, living or dead; to no sect, sex, race or nation. It is founded upon the highest principles of humanity, is as broad in its scope as the universe. It was not given to, but conquered by labor, and established as a holiday before any legislature, state or national, enacted it into law.

The marching toilers in the Labor Day demonstrations signalize no martial glory, brutal domination, conquests or war-like pomp.

They are, in their essence, the manifestations of the growing intelligence of the workers who recognize that the peace is as essential to successful industry and real progress as air is to lung-breathing animals; that justice to the toilers has too long been denied; that in the midst of the civilization at the close of the nineteenth century, wrongs too gross, widespread, and well known to require mention here, still abound; that if man is to be free in the time to come, "eternal vigilance" must be ex-

exercised, organization of the workers proclaimed, maintained and extended; education of the educated as well as of the masses be furthered and nurtured; and agitation of labor's wrongs endured and rights denied, undertaken, with all the zest and energy begotten by devotion to a cause which is at once holy, noble, pure, lofty, just, wise and humane.

All through history, holiday observances and feasts have abounded; but it was reserved for our time and for the workers of our country to first proclaim and observe a day devoted to the toilers, the toilers' cause, the cause of justice—this day of days, consecrated by the sufferings borne, the battles fought, the aspirations, often inarticulate yearnings, of the masses for their final emancipation, the triumphant enthronement of absolute justice, and the effacement of the brutal, unnatural causes of "man's inhumanity to man which makes countless numbers mourn."

To make our lives and environments of today more in harmony with the wonderful achievements of modern industry, to participate in the results—rewards of the beautiful peace and our bountiful labor, no less than in receiving deserved renown for our services and sacrifices in a just war, we must organize more thoroughly, more compactly, than ever.

The trade unions, scoffed, denounced, ridiculed in turn, and antagonized as no other organization on earth, are now being argued with, their merits, as the wage-earners' defenders, protectors, and advance guard for a juster reward for the wealth producers are more widely discussed and generally conceded.

Labor Day is now the general tribute of our entire people to the victories won, the vantage ground gained, by organized labor and the hope entertained that that happier, truer life among men may soon be ushered in—that day of which poets have sung, philosophers dreamed, and workers struggled for ages.

Workers, you can be free! You can not only proclaim, but establish, justice, freedom, and "good will toward all mankind," if you will but organize, be true to yourselves and to each other.

Timber Workers Sue CIO for \$18,000

Timber and Sawmill Workers' Union No. 2776, of Duluth, Minn., brought suit against the CIO Timber Workers Union to recover the A. F. of L. union's property which it is alleged the CIO outfit appropriated a year ago.

The complaint seeks return of the property or its value, which is placed at \$12,000, plus \$3,000 damages for its retention and another \$3,000 for its use during the year.

It is alleged in the complaint that the CIO group took unlawful possession of the property because the constitution and by-laws of the union and its international, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, provides that a local cannot withdraw from the Brotherhood or dissolve so long as ten members in good standing object. The complaint declares that more than ten members objected to the dissolution of the A. F. of L. Union and "do now object and have never withdrawn from Local 2776."

Government Employment of Aliens Restricted

The legislation enacted by the recent session of Congress prohibiting the employment by the United States Government of aliens who had not filed their intention of becoming American citizens prior to May 23 has been applied in the dismissal from the Social Security Board of George W. K. Grange, a British citizen who came to the United States in 1927. He was employed by the board as an actuary.

Business Outlook Brightens

SIGNS of business improvement have multiplied in the past month; business confidence is strengthening rapidly and production and prices are turning upward. It is significant that although business activity fell back to within 18 per cent of the lowest depression level, workers' income has fallen far less and at its lowest 1938 point was still 53 per cent higher than its depression bottom. For this we may thank the wage increases of 1937 and the absence of widespread wage cutting in 1938. This reserve of buying power has been a bulwark against further decline. It has taken retailers' stocks off the market and created a healthy basis for the revival now starting. The present high level of workers' income will prove a powerful lifting force.

The following signs of gaining business may be listed:

The increase in unemployment has been checked. In May, when 292,000 lost their jobs, it appeared that the summer business decline had begun early. In June the reverse was true, for in a month when greater declines might have been expected, employment showed a very slight gain of 7,000. This was due partly to the stopping of industrial declines and partly to increased farm employment. Trade union employment reports for 24 cities which have been showing employment gains ever since March, recorded a much larger gain in early July than in June. Thus the trade union report forecasts still further improvement in employment.

Also business failures are fewer. The four weeks ending July 21 showed a 13 per cent decline in failures as compared to the previous four weeks: July, 856 firms failed; June, 979.

Among the many reports of business improvement, coming from persons in close contact with local business in all parts of the country, is one from the National Association of Purchasing Agents: "For the first time since April last year general business conditions have improved in all parts of the United States." The Association points out that while gains have thus far been slight, confidence of business men is growing and the progress already appearing "could easily be worked into greater improvement in trade volume during the fall months." Standard Statistics states that reports from members of its field staff are repeatedly quoting from corporation executives' statements along the following lines: "Sales have shown some pick up in recent weeks, and inquiries from customers have jumped sharply. We are not . . . certain how long this trend will continue. The fact remains, however, that sales at present are increasing."

These organizations also point out that inventories in the hands of wholesalers and retailers have been further reduced; this is one reason for the increasing sales and inquiries from customers. The Department of Commerce reports that inventories in the hands of wholesalers decreased further in June, and at the end of the month were 16.7 per cent below June, 1937. This compares with a sales volume 16.0 per cent below last year, showing that for the first time since these figures were collected (December, 1937), inventories in terms of the present sales volume are below last year. This is a healthy condition, made possible by maintaining workers' buying power.

Particularly important is the upturn in steel activity in July. Starting its improvement in the week ending July 16, steel ingot production has risen steadily, and the week of July 30 steel mills reached 37 per cent of capacity production, the highest rate since November 8, 1937. More-

over, the outlook is for further increase in steel production. One steel expert anticipates a steel operating rate of 55 per cent of capacity by the last quarter of the year. The price of steel scrap has increased showing the growing demand and idle blast furnaces are being brought into operation. Important contracts requiring structural steel are adding to steel orders at present, and the automobile industry will require substantial volumes for its fall production of new models. A rise in steel operations always adds impetus to business revival.

All this evidence of business improvements is important to union executives and members. With a brighter business outlook ahead and sales increasing in the country generally, firms which had contemplated wage cuts will be more able to tide over the present difficult period without reducing wages. It is significant that wage cuts were much fewer in June than in May. In May, when the business outlook was uncertain and fear for the future dominated business thinking, 78,500 wage earners received wage cuts. In June, with confidence growing and the outlook brighter only 28,600 had their wages reduced. These wage cuts affected relatively few when it is remembered that wage increases last spring affected from 220,000 to 1,000,000 workers each month.

Lumber Firm Ordered To Rehire Union Men

The National Labor Relations Board ordered the Crosett Lumber Company of Crosett, Ark., to cease and desist from interference with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Local 2590, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to end espionage against its workers and to reinstate with back pay 34 workers found to have been discharged for union activity.

The reinstatement order requires the company to give back pay less net earnings during the period of discrimination, including expenses incurred by the 34 discharged workers in finding work in places located in other States. These workers, the Board said, "incurred expenses which they would not have had if they had continued to work for the Crosett Company and had not been forced by unfair labor practices to leave their homes." To the extent that these expenses diminished the employees' earnings, the Board ruled that such earnings shall not be deducted in computing the loss of pay.

Rand Ends Fight Against Labor Act

Threatened with the imposition of a fine or jail sentences, or both, for further refusal to obey a National Labor Relations Board order to reemploy 4,000 locked-out A. F. of L. strikers and recognize a council of A. F. of L. unions as exclusive bargaining agencies for its factory employes, the officials of Remington Rand, Inc., have evidently realized that further opposition to the National Labor Relations Act will avail them nothing.

The threat to impose penalties for continued refusal to abide by the Labor Act and the Labor Board's order was contained in an ultimatum issued by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second District, in whose hands the NLRB order is awaiting enforcement.

The U. S. Supreme Court on two different occasions recently refused to disturb the Labor Board's order in the Remington Rand case. Then officials of the company petitioned the Circuit Court for relief from the Labor Board decision on the claim that obeying it would "seriously disturb" the business of the company. To this contention the Circuit Court made the following firm reply:

"If this involves disturbance of the company's business, it is no doubt unfortunate; but having chosen to challenge the law, the company must abide by the loss."

AFL Counsel Condemns NLRB Decision

(See Editorial)

JOSEPH PADWAY, counsel for the American Federation of Labor, denounced as an effort "to abolish the craft as a unit for collective bargaining" and an "unconstitutional interference" with the workers' right to exercise freedom of choice in choosing collective bargaining representatives under the Wagner Act the decision of the National Labor Relations Board invalidating an agreement between the International Association of Machinists, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the Serrick Corporation of Muncie, Indiana, and directing the company to bargain exclusively with the United Automobile Workers of America, an affiliate of the CIO.

In its decision the Labor Board claimed representatives of the company assisted the machinists union in obtaining membership among the tool-room employees, culminating in a closed shop agreement entered into August 11, 1397, pursuant to which, the Board said, eighteen employees were discharged for failure to join the union. In addition, the company refused to bargain with the CIO affiliate. The Board ordered the company to reinstate the eighteen discharged employees, to "cease and desist" from encouraging membership in the Machinists Association and from interfering with the organizational efforts of the CIO Auto Workers Union.

Following is the text of Mr. Padway's statement on the Labor Board's decision in the Serrick Corporation case:

"The decision of the Board in this case is most amazing. Bit by bit, through the process of sophistry and specious reasoning, the Board is establishing precedents whereby the rights of craft workers are being whittled away to a point where the principle of denial of skilled craft representation where the unskilled workers predominate in industry enunciated by Board Member Edwin Smith in the dissenting opinion in the Allis Chalmers case, will become a reality.

"In the present decision the Board argues that because the International Association of Machinists was interested in organizing general production workers in the Muncie plant the skilled craft workers in the tool and dye shop affiliated with the International Association of Machinists are precluded from selecting their bargaining agent as a separate unit.

"It is an effort on the part of the Board to abolish the craft as a unit for collective bargaining. It penalizes the tool and die makers who are skilled craftsmen and who desire to be bargained for by the International Association of Machinists, because the International Association of Machinists seeks also to organize and accept into membership the general production workers on the basis of a separate charter.

"Yet the National Labor Relations Act does not establish representation on the basis of membership in any union. The Act provides that workers in an appropriate unit may by majority vote select their bargaining agent. It is quite possible for a group of tool and die makers, another group of production workers, and a group of other skilled craftsmen each to select the International Association of Machinists or any other individual or organization as its bargaining agent. That does not merge the various groups who select the same bargaining agent into one group under any construction of the Act, but nevertheless the Board in the present case has held that it does.

"This attempt to fuse a distinct and separate craft group with a larger non-craft group of production workers resulting in a denial to the craft

group of its separate choice of representative is wholly unwarranted, unlawful and an unconstitutional interference with the rights of craft workers to exercise freedom of choice of representative guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act.

"Another factor to be considered in the present case is this: About a year ago the workers were on strike, resulting in litigation before Judge Guthrie of Muncie, Indiana. As a basis of resumption of operations Judge Guthrie secured an agreement as follows:

"It is agreed that there will be no discrimination as between employes on account of labor union affiliation or otherwise, and that no intimidation shall be permitted by any person whomsoever of any employe looking to his becoming a member of or resigning from any labor organization.

"It is agreed that the plant of the plaintiff company shall be permitted to operate without interruption on the part of any person or persons and the strike now in progress shall be suspended pending an election to be held at such time and place, as the Labor Relations Board may determine."

"Instead of calling the election the Board held up its decision for almost a year. The Board now decides that no election will be held and certifies the CIO as the bargaining agency even though ninety per cent of the workers are now members of the American Federation of Labor.

"The decision is not only the result of prejudice and bias against the A. F. of L., but it is a denial of fundamental rights of a majority of the workers in appropriate units to select their own bargaining agents.

"One should not be amazed if in such a situation the order of the Board will not be respected by employes whose guaranteed rights are trampled upon through biased decrees, thus encouraging war between the Board and free American workers.

"There are some rights which workers legally possess and these rights are paramount to the edicts of the National Labor Relations Board. The American worker is not yet prepared to submit to 'enslavement' by bureaucratic decree."

Texas Primary Hailed As A. F. of L. Victory

The results of the Texas primary in which the voters of that State chose their candidates for election to the next Congress were interpreted by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor as satisfactory achievements for that organization and a rebuke to the CIO.

The Committee for Industrial Organization opposed five representatives, all of whom were renominated, and favored Maverick who was defeated. Maverick was opposed by the American Federation of Labor. Representative Sumners, opposed by the CIO and favored by the A. F. of L., was renominated.

In commenting on the results of the Texas primary, Mr. Green said:

"The Texas results add another notable victory to the impressive list of primary successes already scored by the American Federation of Labor this year.

"The defeat of Representative Maury Maverick should serve as a warning to members of Congress that the people of this country do not want Representatives who espouse the CIO. He was endorsed by the CIO and opposed by the American Federation of Labor. The result should be classed as a labor victory as well as a political victory.

"It was especially gratifying that Representative Hatton W. Sumners, loyal friend of the American Federation of Labor, won re-nomination despite the fact that he was blacklisted by the CIO. In fact, it appears that all five of the Texas Congressmen blacklisted by the CIO were re-nominated."

Drive On To Hamstring Unions

NATIONAL leaders of organized labor are aroused over the lavishly-financed anti-union movement which is being propagated in Far Western states by low-wage employers and is spreading eastward.

Spokesmen for the American Federation of Labor and for international unions said they fully appreciated the peril and were prepared to take the necessary steps to cooperate with state and local organizations in defeating the attack.

Labor's foes are using the initiative and referendum laws placed on the statute books by Progressives with the hearty support of organized labor.

Initiative petitions are being circulated in California, Oregon and Washington, in an effort to put on the November ballot proposals that would make it difficult if not impossible for unions to perform their usual and legitimate functions. A labor organization would be confined to one state, subject to all kinds of harrassing restrictions and regulations.

The proposed laws are so cleverly drawn as to suggest they are the work of lawyers who have had considerable experience with labor questions. It is altogether conceivable that they may have emanated from the headquarters of the National Association of Manufacturers, arch foe of unions and fountainhead of anti-labor propaganda.

To put over a program of this sort, of course, will call for the expenditure of millions of dollars. That labor-hating employers are putting up the money is beyond question. They are playing for a tremendous stake and are ready to pay whatever it costs.

The most sinister feature is that the enemies of labor are hiding behind the skirts of women. They are also trying to array farmers against industrial workers through a fake farm organization.

The petitions are being circulated by the so-called "Women of the Pacific," who mask their activities behind high-sounding objectives. Nobody familiar with the tactics of antiunion employers is fooled by that subterfuge. The use of women for propaganda purposes has been worked until it is threadbare.

The National Woman's party has been a convenient agency through which the bosses have fought all legislation protecting working women against unscrupulous employers.

The textile magnates of the South also created a "phoney" farm organization to oppose the child labor amendment to the Constitution.

Labor leaders realize the formidable nature of the problem. They are not making the mistake of under-estimating the strength of those responsible for these discreditable tactics.

Nevertheless, they are confident that if the conspiracy is exposed and the facts gotten home to the voters, the "drive" will be decisively beaten.

To enlighten the people will, it is realized, call for a lot of careful organizing, but leaders have indicated that they are prepared to go as far as necessary to assist state labor organizations to safeguard the rights of their members.

President William Green of the A. F. of L. has already issued a sharp warning to workers to be on their guard against the danger, and the question will be high on the order of business at the next session of the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

Harlan Hands Justice A "Mickey Finn"

THE "bloody" Harlan county, Kentucky, conspiracy case has ended with a mistrial.

Mine owners and their gunmen who escaped the penitentiary, naturally, are jubilant. Government representatives, while disappointed, were not surprised at the outcome.

The case dragged along for 11 weeks in an atmosphere so fantastic that it was necessary for visiting newspaper men to pinch themselves to make sure they were awake and still living in America.

Federal Judge H. Church Ford presided with dignity and fairness and endeavored to safeguard the jury and witnesses. In spite of these precautions, the most extraordinary things were done.

A few instances picked at random will illustrate what the government was up against.

Three defendants were held during the trial on charges of manufacturing evidence, subsidizing witnesses and perjury.

A woman told the court she had been offered \$100 a head to use her feminine wiles to lure away witnesses.

A dynamite blast wrecked the home of a witness for the government, and another witness for the government was murdered.

Gunmen, armed with weapons they made no effort to conceal, strutted about the courtroom, creating fear among witnesses.

Just before the government completed its case, three Clay county politicians "paraded" before the jury headquarters for several hours, with their arms ostentatiously around Merle Middleton, a former deputy, and one of the men on trial. One of the politicians was a son of a member of the jury.

This shocking attempt to influence the jury outraged Judge Church, who seriously considered ordering a mistrial.

Following the incident, "four of the jurymen changed their minds and took a stand for acquittal," declared John Hibbard, member of the jury.

Hibbard said the obstructing jurors refused to even consider the evidence. One of the men declared at the outset he would "rot" before he brought in a verdict of guilty.

In brief, the trial was featured by the same tactics pursued for 30 or 40 years by mine owners who have maintained a reign of bloody terror in Harlan county. The evidence demonstrated conclusively that any one opposing their rule was almost certain to get a beating and was lucky if he escaped with his life.

Union organizers were bitterly persecuted and members of unions were subject to all sorts of violence, including kidnapping and even murder, scores of witnesses testified.

The encouraging and hopeful thing is that the government is going right ahead with another prosecution, determined to clean up "bloody" Harlan. The defense fought for delay, but Judge Church set September 17 to hear the government's motion for an early trial date as well as a change of venue.

The mistrial cost the government \$300,000. What the mine owners spent is not known, but it unquestionably reached large figures. G-men who assisted in the prosecution are now investigating that matter, and the purposes for which the money was spent.

Evils That Never Occur

Let tomorrow take care of tomorrow;
Leave things of the future to fate;
What's the use to anticipate sorrow?
Life's troubles come never too late.
If to hope overmuch be an error,
'Tis one that the wise have preferred;
And how often have hearts been in terror
Of evils that never occurred.

Have faith, and thy faith shall sustain thee;
Permit not suspicion and care
With invisible bonds to enchain thee,
But bear what God gives thee to bear.
By His Spirit supported and gladdened,
Be ne'er by foreboding deterred;
But think how oft hearts have been saddened
By fears of what never occurred!

Let tomorrow take care of tomorrow;
Short and dark as our life may appear,
We may make it still darker by sorrow,
Still shorter by folly and fear.
Half our troubles are half our invention,
And often from blessing conferred
Have we shrunk in wild apprehension
Of evils that never occurred!

—Charles Swain

Railroads' Cure NOT Wage Cuts

UNDER the auspices of Denver University, the question: "What Must Be Done to Save America's Transportation System?" was debated over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Speeches were limited to 10 minutes. L. E. Keller, economist and statistician for the Maintenance of Waymen, represented railroad workers. Fairman H. Dick, New York banker and financial adviser to the Association of American Railroads, spoke for the carriers, and Dr. Hallas, a member of the faculty of D. U., presented the public's side of the problem.

At the conclusion of the formal addresses, the audience had a chance to do a little "heckling." Mr. Keller had an easy time of it and his answers evidently pleased the crowd, but Mr. Dick got into serious trouble. Someone in the audience fired this query at Mr. Dick:

"Everybody in the country has been taking great losses on their investments—property, business, real estate, etc. Why should interest on railroad bonds and dividends on railroad stock be given preferred treatment and not be written down in keeping with the losses taken by the rest of us?"

Mr. Dick wrestled with that poser for some time, but his best friend would be forced to admit he made a poor job of it.

Mr. Keller began by stating that the crisis now confronting the railroads was caused by the unexpected recession in business last fall. Fortunately, he pointed out, "business is showing healthy signs of recovery." Should the revival reach the levels of the summer and early fall of 1937, the carriers' immediate difficulties would disappear.

However, he insisted, such recovery would not provide a permanent remedy for the railroad problem. A permanent cure would require:

A more fair and equitable regulation and taxation of other forms of competitive transportation for hire. "This includes busses, trucks, waterways, pipe lines, and air lines. The earlier we realize this, the better off and the safer we will be as a nation."

The railroads must be operated by railroad men instead of by bankers and lawyers. "Of course, when financial and legal advice is needed authorities on finance and law should be consulted, but we are speaking of the actual running or operation of railroads.

"This country will get better railway service when the management is taken farther away from brokerage houses, and brought nearer to the roundhouses where it belongs and where it is understood."

Financial reorganization of the railroads is essential to their permanent stability. "Under their present capitalization, many roads have difficulty in meeting their fixed charges, even in good times. They find it impossible, or next to impossible, to do so when business gets bad.

"We are convinced that the railroads would be better off than they are now if they would quit shedding crocodile tears about their financial distress as a stage setting for their proposed wage reductions.

"Some roads, of course, are so greatly overcapitalized that neither wage decreases nor freight rate increases will solve their difficulties. The only cure is to put them through the wringer.

"This does not apply to all railroads, but unfortunately it represents the picture for too many of them. The public cannot be expected to pay

freight rates that will take care of this overcapitalization, and the employes cannot be expected to work for unreasonably low wages to support this intolerable condition.

"The railroad problem was not caused by wages and cannot be cured by wage reductions," Mr. Keller declared. "Notwithstanding misleading propaganda which has recently been spread over the country in a little gray book, railroad wages are not high. According to Interstate Commerce Commission figures, they are in many instances shamefully low."

He proceeded to quote from I. C. C. reports showing: 155,000 railway employes in the year of 1937 earned \$73 per month or less; over 236,000 earned \$90 per month or less. This was 21 per cent of all those in service.

Less than 2 per cent earned \$300 a month or more. Most of those earning \$300 or more were official executives and their assistants.

Railway wages constitute a decreasing burden on the industry. Out of each dollar of operating revenues received by the roads in 1920, 55.4 cents went for wages. In 1937, out of each dollar, only 46 cents went for wages.

He emphasized the amazing increase in the efficiency of railroad workers. Railway workers, he contended, are entitled to a large share of the credit for the safety of railway operations. "Some statistician, whose name I do not now recall, has figured out that we are safer in a railroad passenger car than we are in our own homes," said Mr. Keller.

"In the face of these great strides in efficiency, productivity and safety of railway operation we find our average wage for the year, 1937, lower than it was in the fourth quarter of 1920, and our average wage for May of this year only 1 and a fraction cents above that period of 18 years ago..

"In addition to that, railroad employment fell from better than 2,000,000 in 1920 to a little over 1,000,000 in 1937.

"Our average wage on the railroad is below that paid in the automobile industry, the rubber industry, in petroleum refining, printing news, and magazines, iron and steel, agricultural implements, and still other major industries.

"It must be definitely and distinctly understood that railroad wages did not produce this difficulty and that railroad wage reductions will not cure the present problem.

"One of the best steps for an immediate revival of business of the railroads and the country generally would be prompt recall of the railroads' pending demand for a 15 per cent reduction in wages that are already too low."

Unusual Relief Fund Fraud Uncovered

One of the most unusual frauds on the New York City home relief fund was revealed in a case reported to court by a special investigator of the Department of Welfare.

It was testified that on December 11, 1936, a woman had been placed on home relief on her assertion that she had no means of support. From that date until July 8, 1938, she received \$1,000 from home relief funds. According to testimony the woman had \$25,442 in nine banks while she was receiving home relief. The investigator also testified that in addition to the \$25,442 he had discovered the woman had a bank account totaling \$9,114 under the name of a daughter, whom he had been unable to locate.

Freedom is not caprice, but room to enlarge.—G. A. Bartol.

The New World of Labor

EVERY wage earner wants the improvement of labor conditions—social justice and peace. The International Labor Office is a practical approach to these objectives. It has taken active steps to bring them about. To have permanent peace the world must work together for better labor conditions not only in one country but in all countries, because different standards cause keen competition and result in great economic wars which end in rivers of blood flowing in the clash of national conflicts.

The I. L. O. was dimly foreshadowed when the A. F. of L. met for their convention in Philadelphia, November 1914, in those memorable first months of the World War, and suggested that labor be given a part in the conference that must at some time terminate the war. At that time it was but a promise to call a world labor congress whenever men should come together to end the horrors of the then rapidly widening battle fronts. Workers in other countries on both sides of the battle lines were also of much the same mind and suggested how labor might contribute to the appeasement of wars and the attainment of a better world in which to live. So when peace was finally declared the claims of labor were recognized in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. Upon this foundation the I. L. O. has since been built.

The founders, among them Samuel Gompers, recognized that peace to be permanent must be based on social justice. They condemned the exploitation of labor by countries eager to keep down production costs so as to be able to undersell competitors, because any nation that allowed such hardship and privation for its workers, not only fostered social injustice and unrest, but also planted the seeds for future wars.

The activities of the I. L. O. should be made widely known to everyone and to trade unionists in particular. Its task of framing international labor laws should be of paramount interest to all wage earners, for economic conditions of the present time urgently demand the execution of such laws as will benefit workers not only from a national viewpoint but also from an international one. This may be brought about by means of formal international agreements, and also through the spreading of knowledge of actual conditions throughout the world. Though it be in fact politically divided the economic world is rapidly becoming a single undivided area of exploitation. Science and invention are creating for all countries new opportunities and problems, and it is only by a study of international as well as national conditions that unified industrial legislation in accordance with economic conditions can be achieved. The work of the I. L. O. along these lines has passed from experiment into a definite international code which must be steadily expanded and developed to be consistent with the progress of the world. American labor can take no more practical step than to cooperate with labor in other countries in an effort to establish minimum international labor standards so that they may bloodlessly carve out the new order founded upon the improvement of labor conditions—social justice—and peace in all the countries of the earth.

The I. L. O. has a vast amount of factual material at its disposal. It is a tripartite international organization where this material from all the parties to industry from all the nations can contribute toward that better understanding which comes from sitting around the same conference table.

It is an association of countries where, through systematic procedure, its members can now better labor conditions by international agreement.

Though the movement to create the International Labor Office came from the A. F. of L. convention in 1914 it was twenty years later when our country became a member. Many of us were not indifferent to its progress during these years and farseeing employers became increasingly interested in its persistent efforts to raise labor standards.

As a tribute to President Wilson the first I. L. O. Conference was held in Washington in October 1919. Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson convened the opening session but the United States could not be represented as they had not become a member. While Samuel Gompers and other A. F. of L. officials attended some of the sittings, they were not able to take any active part. Gompers made a few appearances on the floor of the Conference and gave powerful impetus to the acceptance of the eight hours convention.

Occasionally labor officials visited Europe either as fraternal delegates or in their special capacities and on their return they more and more frequently urged that America participate. In that way they were in reality only expressing the spirit of the resolutions and acts of the A. F. of L. convention.

The Resolution of 1919 (Atlantic City) favoring membership in the League of Nations recognized that the Covenant "with its labor provision is not perfect, is not all that we desire," but "it is in the right direction . . . and should be adopted in principle." The Executive Council was directed "to aid in every way the holding of the International Labor Congress which under the Treaty of Peace will convene in Washington, D. C., in October 1919." The 1920 Convention (Montreal, Canada) urged "speedy ratification of the treaty that labor might have representation in the International Labor Bureau. . . . This is of the utmost importance, since work is continually in progress in which American labor has a vital interest . . . but no voice."

The I. L. O. and the question of A. F. of L. affiliation continued to be discussed in annual conventions. In 1931 (Vancouver) the Executive Council was asked to make thorough investigation of the possibilities of an association with the I. L. O. based upon the method of unofficial observers. This opened the way in 1932 (Cincinnati) to suggest the possibility of taking part in the Preparatory Conference on the Shorter Work Day called by the I. L. O. for January 1933, and this the Committee of the Convention urged upon the American Government. The further suggestion of asking the Government to station its own unofficial observer at Geneva was referred to the Executive Council.

In 1933 the Convention at Washington approved the sending of unofficial observers by the Government that year and asked continuance of the practice. After the United States officially joined the International Labor Office the A. F. of L. Convention of 1934 endorsed that action after hearing the report of its representative who was one of the unofficial delegation of observers at Geneva. The Director of the I. L. O. came from Geneva to address the Convention that year.

While the 1934 I. L. O. Conference was in session the Congress of the United States on June 19 adopted a joint resolution authorizing President Roosevelt to "accept membership" in the I. L. O. On June 22, the resolution was communicated to the Conference which promptly adopted a resolution inviting the United States to join. President Roosevelt accepted

membership as from August 30, 1934 and on September 20, issued a proclamation to that affect.

At the present time the I. L. O. has a membership of sixty-one nations which includes with one exception all important industrial countries of the world. The organization is supported entirely by contributions from the Member States, the amount of the contribution varying in accordance with the population and wealth of the country contributing.

The policy of the I. L. O. is non-political and nonpartisan. This is assured by its very form, for while only a State can be a member, its Constitution provides that the representatives of a State shall include employers and workers as well as Government delegates.

Agreements, reached at the annual Conferences are not legislative in the usual meaning of the word. The delegates arrive at certain conclusions through the aid of research and discussion, but their findings do not automatically bind the States which have sent the delegates. The national authorities are obliged under their membership agreement to consider the findings, but they are free to reject or to adopt them, to make their own decision; if they accept that State binds itself to observe a responsibility to the world for seeing that within its territory those findings are carried out.

The United States, being one of the eight States of "chief industrial importance," has a permanent "seat" on the Governing Body. The employers and the workers groups have also elected American representatives of their groups. The United States is thus one of three countries which has three spokesmen upon the Governing Body. This is an important position to occupy as the Governing Body is central and powerful in the work of the Organization. Our present representatives are: Carter Goodrich, U. S. Labor Commissioner in Geneva for the Government; Henry I. Harriman, former President of the United States Chamber of Commerce for the employers, and Robert J. Watt of the A. F. of L. for the Workers. The Governing Body considers all suggestions, weighs and sifts problems for action by the Conference. The most urgent and most suitable are given to the I. L. O. experts who make a careful research and detailed report on each. With the results of these reports the Governing Body then decides which subject shall be considered by the great Conference.

The cost of running the whole Organization has been about \$2,000,000 a year for the last three years. Of that sum the United States and Great Britain pay about 10 per cent each, the United States when it entered the Organization having agreed to pay as much as Great Britain. The whole cost after all is but a trifling item in comparison with the expenditures of any nation for war and physical defense. The I. L. O. is that higher form of defense that comes from friendly international cooperation and joint action to stem social ills.

There have been over sixty conventions dealing with such subjects as hours of work, minimum wage, child labor, vacations with pay, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation and social insurance of different kinds, which have been adopted by the Conference. During the last three years treaties have been ratified at a rate of about fifty annually. Countries accepting such conventions are, of course, free to adhere to or establish higher standards within their own boundaries. The existence of a common minimum standard protects higher labor standards by tending to equalize costs as between enterprises competing in the same international markets.

Interest has been shown for some years past in the forty-hour week. It has been introduced as a general measure in some countries, but the world movement in its favor owes its development and vitality to the interest and efforts of the I. L. O.

The Washington Hours Convention of 1919 on the eight-hour day and forty-eight-hour week has set up a standard in many countries which have never formally accepted it. It has been used successfully as a moral lever to prevent lengthening of hours of work, not always because of any legal force but for a decent standard.

Progress in national social legislation is one index of results achieved. The yearly reports of the Governments that ratify the agreements that flow from the conferences show the extent to which those agreements are accepted and enforced. The total number of ratifications in force in April 1938 was more than 800. The United States having taken part in only four conferences has only just begun the second phase—ratification. We have taken action only upon the seamen's treaties of the special conference of October 1936.

The I. L. O. is housed in Geneva in a stately building erected on a site given by the Swiss Government and the municipal authorities, as were the two sculptured figures which welcome all visitors at the entrance "Justice and Peace." It is a large white building whose straight pure lines and small turret suggest dignity and power. It has become the shrine of many gifts. Its statues, stained glass windows, furniture, rugs, tapestries, panelling and paintings and even its vases and chandeliers are offerings of many different countries.

The American Federation of Labor, in 1925, decided to furnish a committee room in the I. L. O. building in honor of Samuel Gompers and now, thirteen years later, it is furnishing a room in the new wing. The British Sailors' and Firemen's Union gave a fountain for the courtyard and the International Federation of Trade Unions have placed on its walls a mural in Delft tiles, bearing in four languages the text of the Preamble to the Treaty of Versailles, under which the I. L. O. was established. This building houses the most complete library of its kind in the world; 400,000 items on labor, social and economic subjects, in more than thirty languages, with a weekly accession amounting to 600. Four thousand periodicals in some forty-five different languages come in from more than one hundred countries.

These unrivalled resources of information, men and books, are devoted to the world's service.

In order to maintain direct and continuous service with various countries and to be able to collect information, branch offices are maintained in China, France, Great Britain, India, Italy Japan and the United States. While there are also correspondents in the capitals of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

There is a weekly bulletin, a monthly review, texts and translations of the new laws relating to labor. A yearbook is published. Besides these there are a number of non-periodical works which are the result of special investigation or of the research work of the Office. Most of these publications are issued in English, French and German, some are reproduced in Italian, Spanish, Japanese and other languages. A complete set of the publications each year amount to about 30,000 printed pages, all of which are available to any interested person or group. The I. L. O. is the home of labor information covering the whole world.

Charles P. Howard Dies

CHARLES P. HOWARD, president of the International Typographical Union, died of a heart attack in Colorado Springs, Colo., June 21.

He was 58 years old.

Mr. Howard was in Colorado Springs to attend a meeting of the trustees of the Union Printers' Home.

Mr. Howard was born in Harvel, Ill., September 14, 1879. He worked in the Illinois coal fields in his youth. When he was 10 years of age, his parents moved to Western Kansas, where he worked as a printer's devil after school hours. He lived in Oklahoma and Missouri until his father died, when he took up the printers trade in earnest at 20 years of age in Chicago.

His first union office was the vice presidency of the International Typographical Union, to which he was elected in 1922. He became president a short time later when John McParland died. In 1924 he was defeated for the presidency by James M. Lynch, but came back two years later to win over Lynch. He had held the office of president ever since.

Mr. Howard came into conflict with the American Federation of Labor in 1935 when he joined with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in forming the Committee for Industrial Organization to override the organizational policy adopted by the 1935 A. F. of L. convention. Mr. Lewis was chairman and Mr. Howard secretary of the CIO.

In the recent referendum election of officers of the International Typographical Union the action of Mr. Howard in remaining secretary of the CIO was an issue. He was defeated for re-election to the office of president by First Vice President C. M. Baker by a vote of 34,511 to 21,904.

Mr. Howard is survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Howard.

The funeral services were attended by a large number of labor leaders and friends.

Dillon Says CIO Is in Collapse State

JOHAN L. LEWIS, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, was denounced as a "brazen intimidator" by Frank J. Dillon, personal representative of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the convention of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of America in Memphis.

Declaring that Lewis has attempted to imitate the late Eugene V. Debs but that he is totally lacking in that "Socialist leader's kindness and sincerity," Mr. Dillon said Lewis's CIO is "like the 'House that Jack built,' now in a state of collapse."

Turning to the Committee for Industrial Organization, nine of whose constituent national and international unions have had their charters revoked by the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Dillon said:

"What is this thing designated as CIO? Shall we call it the Communist International Organizations or the 'Can't Improve Organization'?"

"Certain philosophers and dreamers tell us what we need is industrial unionism. No. What we need is natural, normal, growth of economic

forces, built on principles of voluntarism, and that is what the AFL stands for, and has stood for since its inception over 50 years ago."

"Our labor organization is prepared to sit down with industrial leaders right now and discuss the gigantic problem presented by the 12,000,000 unemployed persons now walking the streets," Mr. Dillon said.

"We realize it is a problem which will tax the ingenuity of every public-minded citizen, but it is a problem which must be settled by peaceful methods and intelligent understanding, not strife and lawbreaking."

Mr. Dillon is in charge of the American Federation of Labor office in Toledo, Ohio. He also acts as traveling representative of the A. F. of L. and has reorganized A. F. of L. State federations of labor in Georgia, West Virginia and Kentucky.

Board Nullifies Another AFL Agreement

THE National Labor Relations Board recently issued an order nullifying a closed shop agreement negotiated by Local No. 68 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, with the Ward Baking Company, Baltimore, Md., and voided the poll of the employes of the Tennessee Copper Company, Copperhill, Tenn., to choose a collective bargaining agency in which an A. F. of L. Federal Labor Union secured a decisive majority against the CIO union.

In the Baltimore case the Board held that although employes of the Ward Baking Company are members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union the company is responsible for their acts and that the assistance which it is alleged the supervisory employes gave to the organization campaign of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union was an act of company interference favoring one labor organization and therefore an unfair labor practice under the National Labor Relations Act. Standing on this interpretation, the Board nullified the agreement between the company and the A. F. of L. union and ordered an election of the inside production and maintenance employes to determine whether they desire to be represented by the A. F. of L. union or the CIO outfit.

In the Tennessee Copper Company case, where in an election held last March to choose a representative for collective bargaining the American Federation of Labor Federal Union No. 21164 polled 543 votes against 488 for the CIO union, the Labor Board claimed the supervisory employes of the company "intimidated and coerced" employes to vote for the American Federation of Labor.

Some supervisory employes, the Board said, even went so far as to express the opinion that John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, "was a dictator," and that the CIO "was un-American." The Board held that the action of these supervisory employes in favoring the A. F. of L. union and criticizing Lewis and his CIO constituted unfair labor practices under the Board's interpretation of the National Labor Relations Act. The Board, thereupon, "set aside" the March poll and ordered a new election, held within 20 days, with the implied admonition that no criticism by supervisory employes of Lewis or the Committee for Industrial Organization or expressions of opinion favoring the American Federation of Labor would be tolerated.

Even the self-made man may forget to put on the finishing touches.

Advertising Conference Hears Hines

(Following is the text of an address by Lewis G. Hines, Director of Organization, A. F. of L., delivered before the Industrial Conference of the National Industrial Advertisers Association, Inc., held recently in the Masonic Temple, Detroit)

FOR over a half a century the American Federation of Labor has played a prominent part in the lives of the people of our country and has through its functions consistently advanced the welfare of the nation as a whole. Leaders and members of the American Federation of Labor must of necessity understand the economic problems that confront us as workers, and we have consistently advanced a program to solve our economic problems. Today we feel that if the viewpoint of the American Federation of Labor were given full consideration it would in a large measure be helpful in restoring this nation to a prosperous condition.

One of the important factors in connection with present day unemployment has been and is the displacement of man power by the machine and the introduction of speed-up efficiency systems which have brought into our economic life an element that ignores and discards the skill that our workers have developed over many years. We propose that where workers are eliminated from industry through the introduction of machinery the hours of labor must be shortened; we propose that in those industries where the machine replaces the handicraft workers that the purchasing power of the workers must be kept at a high level through the increase of wages; we propose that the labor of children in industry should be prohibited; we propose that opportunities for employment should be provided for the older man who oft times is the victim of the mistaken theory that a man's usefulness in industry is ended at 45 or 50 years and who are eliminated from industry because of age despite the fact that in many instances they are the heads of families and the sole breadwinner with many dependents. We believe that because of our experience in handling the problems affecting employment in industry, affecting hours, wages and working conditions of workers in industry we should have a place at the council table where a program may be developed to which all of our people can subscribe in order that we may find our way out of this unhappy condition in which we find ourselves today. We believe that co-operation between Labor and Industry can do more than anything else to bring this nation back to a prosperous condition.

It was this conviction that inspired the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to issue a highly significant statement of basic aims and objectives about a month ago; in this declaration the Executive Council said:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor regards the present moment as most opportune and timely for a declaration of its basic aims and objectives.

"Unemployment can only be overcome through the creation of work opportunities for working men and women in private industry. This is the real remedy for unemployment. The time has arrived when, through cooperation, understanding and a proper regard for the rights of all employers and employes, industry and Labor should get together and seek to find a way by which this real remedy for idleness can be applied."

"The American Federation of Labor is committed to the principle of private ownership, private initiative and the protection of private property. The right to own and manage property must be conceded and safe-guarded. Working people must be accorded the right to organize and bargain collectively. The highest wages which industry can afford should be paid and a fair return upon legitimate investment to those who own private property must be freely conceded."

"Labor and capital can cooperate, develop efficiency and production through labor organizations developed by the workers and through organization of industry, as developed by industrial management. Through the establishment of contractual relationships, industrial peace can be promoted and industrial production stabilized. Contracts entered into between organized labor and industrial management must be regarded as sacred obligations. They must be religiously observed.

"The principle of industrial democracy through which labor and management may solve their common economic problems should be recognized and applied in all industrial relationships. Organizations of labor should be governed by democratic policies, rules and procedure. This is the American way. It is in conformity with modern requirements and democratic principles.

"Through the development of team work between industry and Labor, many economic wrongs can be righted, many of industry's legislative burdens can be remedied, and the maximum of service which industry and labor may render can be given the entire nation.

"Labor invites industry to discard the weapons of industrial warfare directed against Labor by employers associations both now and in days gone by. Let us have a new vision of the changed attitude between Labor and capital. It means the substitution of cooperation and understanding for industrial strife. All of this is easy of accomplishment because all that is required is to respect and recognize the economic, legal and industrial rights of both Labor and capital."

I think this is a fair statement of our position and to some extent is a challenge to other groups who are interested in the advancement of our national welfare. We believe that we can depend upon the cooperation of other groups if some way can be found to bring us together to discuss our common problems. I am happy to say that in several instances the declaration of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has met with sympathetic response. For instance, may I cite to you the position taken by Mr. Louis K. Comstock, President of the Merchants Association in New York, who has brought this declaration to the attention of every member of his organization and in the short space of a week or two he has received hundreds of letters warmly approving the statement set forth by the American Federation of Labor. I believe that a more general acceptance of our position by industry would tend to break down the prevailing notion that labor and industry are natural enemies and must be at each other's throats all the time.

We know that the time has come when some definite forward looking program must be adopted.

We have stated that we invite industry to discard the weapons of industrial warfare. We believe that if the program of the American Fed-

eration of Labor were to be permitted to expand, without the interference from those employers who have made use of all the weapons of industrial warfare, such as injunctions in labor disputes, the industrial spy, and other equally unAmerican means, that labor can play an increasing part in the solution of our economic problems with a corresponding contribution to the advancement of the welfare of our people.

While organized labor has been intensely practical in the application of its principles I believe there is enough idealism in the hearts and minds of our people to prompt us to hope that the day is not far distant when we may be able to substitute cooperation for industrial warfare and I believe that we can dare to hope that a psychology may be developed in this country that will subscribe to a new philosophy that will place the welfare of the many before the interests of the few.

America is a great country, the greatest in the world, and by our forefathers, who pioneered in the development of this Country from a wilderness into a great industrial nation which has brought manifold blessings to rich and poor alike, we have been left a priceless heritage which must be perpetuated. I say to you men and women here today that we owe it as a duty to ourselves and to those who are to come after us to keep the faith with our forefathers. To this end I give you the words of the immortal Samuel Gompers: "We must carry on!"

Lumber Workers Win Omak Struggle

AFTER a long struggle with the Biles-Coleman Lumber Company, of Omak, Okanogan county, the Sawmill Workers' Union reached an agreement, and the men went back to work. John Stanioch, president of the Puget Sound District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, negotiated the agreement and arranged the details in cooperation with a local committee which had been functioning ever since the strike was called, May 4, 1936.

The Biles-Coleman Lumber Company specializes in finished material for caskets and other forms of manufacture in practically all parts of the country. A force of about 250 men was employed, and when the union was formed in early 1936 a disagreement occurred which forced the men to leave the plant and appeal to the National Labor Relations Board for relief. On hearing the case, the Board ordered the men back to work with back pay for the time lost.

Under the agreement now in effect, the workmen are entitled to back pay amounting, it is understood, to \$80,000. All of the union men have been reinstated or will be, and all of the non-union men employed to operate the plant have been or will be discharged. The final details of the agreement have not been made public.

The strike was one of the longest and most successful strikes in a small inland town in the history of the labor movement in this country. The men stood firm from first to last, and organized labor throughout the northwest, raised large sums of money to support the families of the strikers until the controversy could be settled right.

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers union is affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The earth's crust is only ninety miles thick. That of some people is much thicker.

THE MISSION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The American Federation of Labor is not a "union" in the accepted sense—it is a federation of unions. It has no power except that given it by affiliated national and international unions. These affiliates retain control of their internal affairs. They are sole judges of their wage scales, working conditions, etc. Each has undisputed power to adjust industrial disputes in their respective jurisdictions and they are protected from invasion by rival organizations. These national and international unions are the base of the American Federation of Labor.

State and City central bodies, composed of local affiliates of national and international unions, are also affiliated with the A. F. of L., as are local unions in trades and callings where no national union exists.

The A. F. of L. binds this family of trade unions into a voluntary federation.

It depends on agitation, education and organization to develop new social viewpoints.

It maintains inter-communication between affiliates, and is in constant correspondence with a corps of organizers throughout the country.

It guards the workers' interests in national Congress. It endorses and protests in the name of labor. It has secured relief from burdensome laws and governmental bureaucracy.

Annually it assembles wages earners in convention to exchange ideas and methods, to promote mutual interests, to develop greater solidarity, to proclaim the workers' burdens, aims and hopes.

It asks the cooperation of all wage workers who accept the principle of unity, who believe there is something better in life than long hours, low wages, unemployment and all that these imply.

Trade unions reflect, in organized form, the best thought, activity and hopes of wage workers.

The trade unions represent the aggregate expression of discontent of labor with existing economic, social and political misrule.

The trade unions are exactly what the wage workers are, and can be made exactly what the wage workers please to make them—active or sluggish; keen or dull; narrow or broad gauged—just as the members are intellectual or otherwise. But, represent as they may either of these alternatives, the trade union has proven to be the best protector of the workers' interests.

The trade union is a factor in all social movements. It raises living standards and checks wage reduction. It promotes fraternity and fosters temperance and liberality.

Nearly Eleven Million Women Hold Jobs

THE important contribution made by working women to the industrial life of the United States is not generally realized by the public, which frequently lacks adequate statistical information regarding America's women toilers.

From the relatively small number of 2,647,157 gainfully employed women in 1880 out of a total working population of 17,392,099, the U. S. Census Bureau reports that in 1930 the number of women workers had increased to 10,752,116 out of a total gainfully employed population of 48,829,920.

Standing on the census statistics that 22 per cent of the workers who toil for the benefit of those who own and operate the means of the production and distribution of wealth in the United States are women, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor since its establishment as a statutory bureau in 1920, stresses the fact that collecting and making available reliable information regarding the conditions under which women workers are employed is one of the essential functions of the Women's Bureau, and disclosed that those who profit from the relatively new "wayside industry," developed to sell cheap food not only along our highways but also in cities, pay the women who operate these stands "practically no wages at all," compelling them to solicit tips for their services.

She also emphasized the low wages paid women workers in the laundry industry and held that minimum wage legislation is essential for the protection of the increasing number of gainfully employed women.

Miss Anderson declared:

"We have in the United States today nearly 11,000,000 women gainfully employed. Out of those 11,000,000 there are nearly 5,000,000 that are employed in the manufacturing and selling trade. Those are the women workers that you and I and those of us who think about them are concerned with.

"The Women's Bureau, when it was inaugurated, was given several different things to do. One was to create policies for the effective employment of women, and another was to investigate and find out under what conditions women are employed. We have been trying to do that now for a number of years, and the information that we have been gathering has been used continually by the trade union movement in setting standards and in knowledge of what the women workers were doing, the wages they were receiving and the conditions they were employed under.

"We have made investigations at the request of international officers of certain unions where women are predominately employed, and I know that that information has been used to good purpose.

"Then, too, we have been very much interested in legislation for women throughout the country.

"For instance, we have at the present time a large industry, a gigantic industry, that has come to the fore in the last few years, particularly since the automobile has been used so extensively.

"Mr. Flore (president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employee's International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America) would know all about that industry. That is what we call the wayside industry. That is what we used to call the hot dog industry, but we call it now the wayside industry.

"They carry on in the cities as well as in the country. They sell very cheap food; it is curb service, and the women employed to a great extent in that industry are receiving practically no wages at all. They have to depend upon the tips they are able to get.

"Those tips, as you can readily see, are very small, because if a person buys 10 cents, 15 cents, or 25 cents' worth of food at the curb, surely the tip would not be more than 5 cents, if they received a tip at all. They have to furnish uniforms and keep the uniforms in order. They have to be good looking girls. In winter they cannot put on their coats to serve at the curb because they must show their fine uniforms.

"Then we have the laundry industry, where women are being paid very small wages for a very hard day's work. Then we have the industrial home work. I am mentioning these few because they are the drags of society, and in them are employed the so-called marginal workers, and it is for them it is so necessary to have minimum wage legislation and to have hour legislation for women and minors.

"It is not for those who can take care of themselves through the trade union movement, but for those who need a floor under their wages and a ceiling over their hours. It is for that reason some of us are very concerned about getting certain legislation for women only. We would like to see it extended for men; but if the men don't want it, it is not necessary for us to ask for it"

Restore the Foreign Markets

PRESIDENT William Green of the American Federation of Labor recently called attention to the loss of employment in the American lumber industry due to curtailment of exports and urged restoration of foreign markets through negotiation of trade agreements with nations on friendly terms with the United States. Mr. Green said:

"By a decree issued on June 23, Japan restricted the use of various imports, including lumber.

"This action will result in further curtailment of West Coast lumber exports that have dropped 63 per cent in the past ten years, resulting in reduced payrolls and increased unemployment.

"Compared to 1929, the West Coast industry alone, which has been called 'fundamentally an export industry' has been losing one billion feet in export trade. This means an annual loss to the region of more than twelve million dollars in lumber wages. In the West Coast industry, production breaks down to an average of 500 feet per man per eight hours. The average wage in the industry at present is 77 cents per hour. One billion feet of lumber represents 2,000,000 days, or 16,000,000 hours of work, or \$12,420,000 in wages to lumber workers, and this huge sum includes only wages lost in one section of the country-wide lumber industry.

"The Japanese plan, while it means more pressure to buy logs from both British Columbia and our West Coast for the manufacture of such products as export plywood and rayon, likewise means a drop in the buying of lumber as such.

"One purpose of the Trade Agreements Act is overcoming domestic unemployment. One way to do this, as far as it affects the logger and other lumber workers, is by restoration of other export markets by trade agreements with nations on friendly terms with the United States."

48 States Now Have Pension Acts

WHEN Governor James H. Price of Virginia affixed his signature to the Weaver-Hillard Omnibus Social Security Bill enacted by the recent session of the Virginia Legislature, he placed the last State of the Union on the roll of old age pension commonwealths.

The enactment of the Virginia law completing nation-wide legislation providing assistance for the indigent aged in the United States may be rightly regarded as a definite achievement of the American Federation of Labor, which has long been the militant advocate of this eminently just protection for persons who have reached old age without adequate income to provide them with the necessities of life.

As early as 1902 the American Federation of Labor approved the principle of old age pensions. The increasing need for this form of social legislation was emphasized by A. F. of L. conventions from year to year coupled with efforts to secure both Federal and State assistance for the needy aged. In 1927 the Federation assumed the leadership in a vigorous movement for the prompt realization of this necessary type of social justice.

Impressed by the continual increase in the number of aged destitute persons and the utterly inadequate systems in operation in a few States for their protection, only six States and the Territory of Alaska having pension plans, the 1927 convention of the Federation adopted the recommendation of the A. F. of L. Executive Council for a "comprehensive study of all plans of old-age pensions."

The Council made a voluminous report to the 1928 convention covering old-age pension systems in the various States of the United States and in Canada, including forty-seven bills on this subject submitted to the Congress of the United States beginning with the bill introduced by Congressman W. B. Wilson in 1907, the Federal bills all having had the support of the American Federation of Labor.

Believing, however, that there was urgent need for more adequate information, the Council recommended "that the American Federation of Labor ask the Congress of the United States to make the necessary appropriation and to authorize a commission on old age income to study the problem and make report." The Council said that "such a commission should consist of representatives of labor, employers and the public and should have adequate technical counsel."

The 1928 convention unanimously adopted the recommendation of the Council.

Recurring to the importance of protection for the indigent aged in its report to the 1929 convention the A. F. of L. Executive Council recommended that "a model compulsory old age pension law should be drafted by the Federation and recommended to State Federations of Labor as a matter of first order of importance," and declared that "we should then inaugurate an active campaign for the enactment of such laws in every State." After a thorough discussion the convention adopted the Council's recommendation with practically no opposition.

In 1930, the Congress of the United States, at the request of the American Federation of Labor, held an extensive hearing on the question of old age pensions for the first time in the history of that body. Although ten States and one Territory were listed as having enacted old age pension

laws, the A. F. of L. Executive Council reported to the 1930 convention of the Federation that "none of them is of such a practical character that the American Federation of Labor can unequivocally endorse them as model laws."

By 1931 the Executive Council informed the A. F. of L. convention that seventeen States had enacted old age pension laws, but that practically all of them required amendments to make them more in accordance with the principles of justice for the aged advocated by the American Federation of Labor.

In 1932 old age pension legislation came before Congress in a bill introduced by Representative Connery, chairman of the House Labor Committee, granting aid to the States that would enact old age pension laws. It provided that the Government appropriate \$10,000,000 to various States to pay one-third of whatever sum was paid to aged persons. A bill covering this subject approved by the American Federation of Labor was also introduced in both Houses of Congress.

In its report of the 1933 convention the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor said that through the aggressive campaign in behalf of old age pension legislation by State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies during the year the number of States with old age security laws had been increased to twenty-five.

The Council said it was its purpose and intention "to utilize every means at the command of the American Federation of Labor and to continue its efforts to secure the enactment of old age pension laws in the different States."

In 1934 President Roosevelt named President Green and other representatives of the American Federation of Labor to serve in an advisory capacity on the President's Committee on Economic Security whose report the President used as the basis for his message to Congress early in 1935 recommending the enactment of the Social Security Bill which included a section pledging the Federal Government to match up to \$15 a month old age pensions in States where the State pension law has been approved by the Social Security Board.

From the time the Social Security Bill was introduced until it was enacted into law and signed by the President in August, 1935, the American Federation of Labor represented the united front of the labor movement in favor of the measure, including Federal grants for State old age pensions.

And now in less than ten years after the American Federation of Labor inaugurated its vigorous campaign for State old age pensions for the indigent aged, and in less than three years after the provisions for Federal assistance to State old age pensions contained in the Social Security Act became the law of the land, every State in the United States has passed the necessary legislation to give the indigent aged monthly pensions to protect them from want.

This significant achievement is certainly one of which the American Federation of Labor with its more than three and one-half million members may well be proud.

"If we move in mass, be it ever so circuitously, we shall obtain our object; but if we break into squads, every one pursuing the path he thinks most direct, we become an easy conquest.—Thomas Jefferson.

Please introduce Mr. Union Label to Mr. Buying Public.

Railroads to Blame for Plight, Shippers Say

AT A time when the railroads are claiming that decreased revenues make it necessary to cut wages, business men claim the carriers are kicking away millions of dollars worth of business through a conspiracy among themselves to deliberately delay the delivery of freight shipments.

Actual agreements between railroad managements provide that at many points through freight cars will be held 24 to 48 hours after arrival before shipments are turned over to consignees.

This situation, which has existed for years, was brought into the open recently by the traffic managers of four large key industries which are heavy users of railroad service.

These men voiced their complaints at a meeting of railroad officials held recently in Chicago. The "Railway Age," a publication intended for circulation among "higher-ups" in the railroad industry, printed their remarks in full.

The four men—W. J. Williamson of Sears, Roebuck & Co., W. A. Mayfield of Swift & Co., Lee J. Quasey of the National Live Stock Marketing Association and R. J. Kelly of General Foods Corporation—agreed that if the carriers will abandon their policy of delay and institute a few long-needed reforms in management, the railroads will be able to regain virtually all traffic that has been lost to trucks.

The picture drawn by these traffic experts is one with which railroad employes are thoroughly familiar. There is a delay in freight at the point of shipment because the railroads wait until sufficient tonnage has accumulated to make up long trains, ranging from 50 to more than 100 cars.

These long trains, of course, can make no speed, and because of their length are not only delaying their own movements but those of other trains on the system.

Then, when the train finally arrives at its destination, the merchandise is sometimes deliberately kept from its consignees for a day or two.

The delay after arrival is due to secret agreements between the railroads providing that one which has a more direct route or faster schedules will not deliver freight until similar shipments have arrived over alleged competing roads.

If a through freight train is 10 or 12 or even 24 hours late on one road, the competing railroads will hold shipments in their yards until the last scheduled trains arrive at that point.

One can imagine the howl of anguish that railroad managements would emit if their employes agreed that none would finish a job in less time than it could be performed by the slowest worker. Railroad managements, however, have an arrangement of that nature among themselves.

Williamson, the Sears, Roebuck, & Co. traffic manager, cited a number of instances to show where much faster freight service would be possible between important cities if the railroads would scrap their "delay" agreements.

Between Chicago and St. Paul—a little more than 400 miles—freight is not made available to consignees until the second morning after it has been shipped from Chicago, Williamson said.

"And," he continued, "between Chicago and the Pacific Coast we cannot get delivery on through merchandise cars sooner than the seventh morning.

"Many of these cars arrive at their destination the fifth afternoon and yet, because of agreements between the carriers, they are not turned over to the consignees until the seventh morning. Agreements of this character are fundamentally wrong."

Scrapping these agreements would also make it possible to deliver Chicago-shipped freight in Texas and New York a full 24 hours sooner than is now being done, Williamson declared.

The three other traffic experts cited similar cases where the railroads were letting a huge volume of business slip away from them.

Their disclosures made one thing perfectly plain:

If the railroads will give up their mad idea of cutting wages and concentrate on giving better service they will have no reason to complain of decreasing revenues.

Ohio Building Trades Oppose WPA

OPPPOSITION to continued expenditure of government funds through the Works Progress Administration, with the suggestion that projects of this nature be replaced by Public Works Administration projects keynoted a majority of the individual conferences of building and construction trades divisions of Ohio in Cincinnati in July.

Pointing out that through WPA projects the government was tending to "get into business" itself and was supplanting individual contracting firms depending upon construction work for their very existence, the unionists were strong in their condemnation of the Works Progress plan.

They proposed, instead, that the Public Works program be extended to include many projects now coming under WPA, pointing out that only in this way could the government be taken out of the contracting business, since Public Works projects, although financed by government funds, are let to construction firms under competitive bidding.

Meetings of many divisions of the building trades groups were held in Cincinnati preceding by a week the general convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor.

Most of the divisions, in addition to proposing extension of the Public Works program, passed many resolutions covering matters vitally affecting the well-being of the building trades unionists.

Probably most important of the resolutions of this nature was that passed by the Ohio State Conference of Carpenters seeking to promote safety on construction jobs by having police powers granted to inspectors of the State department of Safety and Hygiene so that they could force the halting of work on jobs where state safety regulations were being ignored.

Many of the building trades councils of the state concluded their sessions with the election of new officers and executive boards for the 1938-1939 term.

In the election of the Carpenters' state council Ode J. Grubb of Youngstown was elected president and Arnold Bill of North Oldsted was again reelected secretary-treasurer. Executive board members for the various Ohio districts of the Carpenters' council were: P. W. Jann of Akron, Fred Watson of Toledo, George Craft of Canton, Scott Rowan of Steubenville, Harry O. Conn of Zanesville, Ben T. Godfrey of Columbus, William Rapp of Portsmouth and Thomas Murray of Cincinnati.

Security of American Home A Myth

THE American home should be the safest place in the world—but it isn't.

Statistics of the National Safety Council show that in 1937, as in previous years, "Home, Sweet Home" was a phrase that actually represented injuries, fire and loss of life.

Thirty-two thousand persons died untimely deaths as a result of accidents in the supposed safety of the American home last year. The permanently disabled persons totalled 140,000, and a half-million more were temporarily disabled. The worker in his factory or en route to and from home by motor was safer than he was at home.

Thus is the security of the American home a myth—and almost wholly because of carelessness.

Fire is one of the tremendous hazards in the home as shown by the fact that somebody's home is attacked by fire every two minutes in this country throughout the year. There were some 275,000 home fires last year, according to the National Fire Protection Association, with a property loss of approximately \$100,000,000. But more tragic is the fate of the 10,000 who lose their lives annually by fire in the United States, of whom nearly 8,000 are burned to death or die from burns received in their home. About one-half of these are children who are dependent on their parents for safety in home living.

The figures paint a picture of a wreckage all the more sad because, with a little care and not much expense, this loss of property and life from home fires could be prevented.

A builder of a new home should use fire-retardant or incombustible materials wherever possible. Firestops in the walls will keep fire from sweeping upward from one floor to another in the space between inner and outer walls. One effective modern safeguard against spreading fire is the installation of mineral wool insulation, a fire-resistant material, as a firestop. In addition, of course, mineral wool is the most effective and widely used type of home insulation against heat in summer, could in winter.

A large percentage of disastrous home fires originate from outside the home and have their beginning on the roof. Every house, whether new or old, should be topped by a fire-resistant roof, not a roof that can be fired by a chimney spark or a flying brand. The roof easily susceptible to fire is a menace to the whole community. On the farm, where the home-owner must provide his own fire-fighting equipment, the modern, fire-resistant roof is especially imperative. Nearly 600 cities and towns of the United States, according to the National Fire Protection Association, require by law the fire-resistant roof.

To be really safe, frequent home inspections should be made. A plan has now been projected for a national inspection of America's 25,000,000 homes during Fire Prevention Week next October under direction of the National Fire Protection Association.

Teamsters Get Gas Unions

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has transferred jurisdiction over 47 A. F. of L. Gasoline Station Attendants Unions to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

The unions have a membership of approximately 5,100.

Bay State Asks Removal of NLRB Members

THE convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor adopted a resolution asking President Roosevelt to remove Edwin S. Smith and Donald Smith from the National Labor Relations Board "because of their perversion" of the National Labor Relations Act.

The resolution charged that Edwin Smith, Massachusetts member of the Board, had "betrayed the teachings and the people of this State," and was a "tool of a designing group, aided and abetted by Donald Smith."

The adoption of the resolution followed an attack of the administration of the Labor Relations Act by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who claimed the decisions of the Board showed a prejudice against American Federation of Labor unions and a bias for the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Turning his attention to Edwin S. Smith, Mr. Green cited a number of examples of Smith's attitude in favor of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"In every decision, Smith has decided against the craft unions," Mr. Green declared. "He has gone so far as to declare that the crafts are nothing more than company unions; and I throw that back in his teeth, because these crafts fought for the cause of labor long before he was a baby."

Asserting that Donald Smith was "won over" by Edwin to the CIO, Mr. Green declared that with the connivance of the Smiths the CIO can raid the American Federation of Labor craft unions and then get a ruling wiping out those craft unions.

Declaring that the National Labor Relations Act was drafted by the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Green said "we never dreamed, when it was created, that any board set up by the American Federation of Labor would be used to destroy us."

Affirming the opposition of both himself and the American Federation of Labor to the National Labor Relations Board as at present constituted, Mr. Green said:

"We will mobilize all our political and economic strength in an uncompromising fight until this Board is driven from power. We ask no favors. We don't want it a pro-A. F. of L. board. We want it to be fair."

The National Labor Relations Act as administered today, he said, was "terrific and awful," adding:

"The Board is a travesty on justice. Its decisions (against craft unions) we will never accept."

Building Trades Sign Up 300 Oakland, Cal., Firms

More than three hundred Alameda County, California, contractors and builders have signed union agreements with the Oakland Building Trades Council, including general contractors and specialized or subcontractors, such as painters, plumbers, plastering firms and others.

With the industry well organized and a progressive Council, the A. F. of L. building trades local unions are making constant progress.

Retail Clerks' Local Union No. 47 is reported as proceeding with marked success in signing up furniture stores. The union started the ball rolling when the American Furniture Store became the first furniture store in Metropolitan Oakland to sign a union agreement covering their clerks. Several other stores promptly fell into line and the march forward is gaining momentum.

Canada's Rogers Supports Labor

LABOR has the right to organize for every lawful purpose, Hon. Norman Rogers, Canadian minister of labor, declared in a statement recently.

"To deny the right of workmen to combine in any lawful organization they desire, for the promotion of their common welfare, is an open invitation to extremists to preach the futility of collective bargaining as an alternative to direct action," Mr. Rogers stated.

"The right of association for legitimate purposes should be reflected in the national interest and labor should not be denied the means of organizing for collective bargaining.

"The right of employees to organize is not questioned in any quarter. Employers are not entitled in the same breath to protest against governmental regulation of industry and deny to labor its right to resort to legitimate measures of self-help through voluntary association."

Commenting on the fact that there had been frequent complaints in recent strikes that certain Canadian employees denied their employees the right of association and had summarily dismissed men and women who had been active in the organization of unions, Mr. Rogers said:

"It is necessary to state in the clearest terms that the right of association is a civil right, long established by law and usage.

"It was affirmed with special reference to Canada by an order-in-council of July, 1918. It was proclaimed explicitly in the Treaty of Versailles at the close of the World War."

Experience gained in the operation of some of the largest industries in Canada indicated the desirability of including in industrial agreements between employers and workers machinery for dealing directly and swiftly with any disputes which may arise, he held. "The danger to industrial peace comes from two sides," the minister concluded.

"On the one side there are short-sighted employers who still regard labor as a commodity to be exploited for immediate profit. On the other side there are short-sighted agitators, who seek to create confusion and class hatred for subversive ends.

"One group is as much a menace to industrial peace as the other. In the long run, both will be condemned by an intelligent public opinion."

Union Label Catalogue-Directory

THE Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has issued an attractive publication entitled, "1938 Union Label Catalogue-Directory." It contains facsimilies of all Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons, accompanied by a list of the respective industries that have the right to display these official emblems of Union Labor. Supplemental listings will be issued periodically.

Matthew Woll, president, and I. M. Orburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, make appeals to members of Labor Unions, their families and friends to buy only Union Label—Union-made products and to use only Union services.

The Catalogue-Directory was published in conjunction with the recent A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition at Cincinnati. Many pages are devoted to illustrated advertisements which were limited to firms that exhibited at Union Labor's first national "show."

Copies will be furnished without charge to National and International Labor Unions, State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions, Union

Label Leagues, Women's Auxiliaries, editors of the Labor press, full time representatives of the A. F. of L. and other authorized agents. The demand for the Catalogue-Directory has been so great that it is necessary to make a nominal charge for additional copies.

In connection with the Catalogue-Directory, Mr. Ornburn states: "This is merely the beginning of a Catalogue-Directory which will, we believe, expand in a few years to the size of a large mail order house catalogue with all unionized firms included.

"Many requests for space in this book were made by numerous industrialists who, not sufficiently realizing the great value of the first A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition, failed to obtain floor space in the Exhibition Hall. Later, they regretted not having taken advantage of the opportunity to display their wares.

"Another year will come, and another A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition will be held. We believe that hundreds of concerns which were not represented in the first Exhibition will be eager to participate in next year's show.

"The Exhibition and this Catalogue-Directory are our idea of giving 'fair' manufacturers a reward for their loyalty to Labor Unions."

Higher Building Cost False Impression

CONSIDERATION of seven factors essential to home building clearly indicates that talk about high building costs is a myth. On the basis of material, erection and equipment costs, today's home building and remodeling values are far more favorable than in 1926—the year most generally used for such comparisons.

The factors to be considered are: 1, building site cost; 2, home finance; 3, building plan values; 4, labor costs; 5, price trend of all materials; 6, home convenience values; 7, heating costs.

Experts answer these seven factors as follows:

1. From the standpoint of complete building costs, credit 1938 with a saving of \$300.00 to \$1,500 in the cost of building site.

2. Credit modern home finance methods with substantial cash savings due to lower initial finance charges set up through FHA Mortgages Insurance System and competition of other lenders with these lower initial costs.

3. Credit 1938 with plans better suited to today's living at lower cost than 1926, due to architects' new appreciation of their function in home planning. Construction and appearance are also improved.

4. Credit 1938 with labor savings due to more complete prefabrication of building parts.

5. Credit 1938 with at least a 6.3% saving on "All Building Materials" over 1926, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

6. Credit 1938 with substantial reductions in modern home conveniences due to improved production methods, and valuable improvements resulting from engineering research.

7. Credit 1938 with modern fuel reduction features such as insulation and automatic heat.

An analysis of these facts as a group in their relation to each other brings a positive answer to the question: "Is this a good time to build or remodel my Home?"

Rail Workers Get Jobless Aid

ONE of the commendable acts of the Seventy-Fifth Congress which adjourned June 16 was the passage of the bill establishing an unemployment insurance system for railroad employees.

Bills with this object in view were prepared by the Association of Railway Labor Executives and introduced early this year in both the Senate and House of Representatives. Due to the intricacy of parliamentary procedure they were not reported from the committees until a week before Congress adjourned. But the influence of the Association of Railway Labor Executives combined with a statement by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor placing the A. F. of L. back of the proposal, were sufficiently strong to secure the enactment of the bill before adjournment.

Mr. Green's statement said that "simple justice demands passage of this bill before adjournment," adding:

"At present railroad workers do not come within the scope of the Social Security Act. Old age pensions are provided for them separately under the Railroad Retirement Act. However, there is no present provision for unemployment insurance for railroad workers.

"The pending bill would make up this deficiency. It would help especially the less fortunate and least protected railroad workers, those who can ill afford to withstand extended periods of unemployment.

"The American Federation of Labor joins with the Association of Railway Executives in urging its friends in Congress to pass the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Bill immediately."

The bill provides benefits of \$1.75 to \$3 per day up to limits of \$140 to \$240 a year for railroad employees who lose their jobs. The unemployment compensation is paid for as long as eighty days of unemployment in any calendar year.

The insurance system will be financed by a three per cent levy on the railroad carriers' payroll. The levy will not apply to the portion of individual wages in excess of \$300 per month.

The act covers the same employees as are subject to the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. The administration of the act is vested in the Railroad Retirement Board.

Federal Loan to Pipeline Firm Hit by Duluth Labor

The Duluth (Minn.) Federated Trades Assembly has voted unanimously against a loan by the U. S. Government to finance a natural gas pipeline into Northern Minnesota. The Southwestern Kansas Natural Gas Company, reported to be largely owned by the Standard Oil Company and the Electric Bond and Share Company, has applied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a government agency, for a loan of \$20,000,000 to build the pipeline.

Delegates to the assembly were told that the construction of a natural gas pipeline into this section of Minnesota would jeopardize the employment of thousands of workers and injure the business interests. P. F. DeMore, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, said 25 to 30 per cent of the business of the railroads is hauling coal and that in addition to decreasing railroad employment the pipeline would also directly affect workers on the coal docks, truck lines and steamboat lines.

Many a husband's bubble of happiness has been pricked by a sharp tongue.

Editorial



FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SHALL GOVERNMENT CONTROL UNIONISM?

EVERY living thing must develop as it grows in the course of performing its functions. Sometimes these living things or institutions develop very differently from what was intended through the original plan. This may be due to changing conditions in which functions must be performed, to the personal bias of those responsible for the institution, or to the purposes which one or more persons may wish to accomplish. The National Labor Relations Board is a conspicuous example of development along lines quite unforeseen at the time of the enactment of the legislation creating the Board. The law was intended to free workers from those unfair practices of employers which made it impossible for them to organize in their own unions for purposes of collective bargaining.

Labor has always held that if the opportunity to organize were afforded, workers would be able to take care of their own problems through collective bargaining and other union activities. Labor wants to be free. One of the most difficult problems a democracy has to solve is that of maintaining freedom for all against the designs or good intentions of some. The close interdependence of our economic and social life makes legislation necessary to standardize the best practices in human relations where social welfare is concerned. In deciding upon such legislation we have had to weigh possible gains against possible infringement of human freedom which may in turn eventually restrict social progress. In the case of the National Labor Relations Act the purpose was only to assure workers the opportunity for freedom. There are, however, connected with the administration of the law persons who have in mind results widely different from merely assuring Labor the right to membership in unions of their own choosing. Instead of performing their function with nice discrimination between official duty and personal inclination they have interpreted their duty to further a dual union organization as against the established organization in the unfortunate union conflict into which we have been precipitated. There is no question but that the union schism makes the work of the Board much more difficult. These difficulties necessitate a judicial balance of judgment of the highest order and require that trial examiners, regional directors as well as the whole fact-finding staff and all who do work preliminary to the Board's findings shall also put aside personal desires to favor one or the other contestants in the union controversy and do the work which is at least of semi-judicial character. The Board was freed from all conciliation functions so that it might administer only the right of Labor to organize freely. It is a commentary on the failure of the Board to maintain a judicial attitude that the A. F. of L.—the organization which did more than any other to further the adoption of the National Labor Relations Act—should feel that the Act is administered in a way to promote the Committee which seeks to set up a dual labor movement despite all the social and economic waste which dualism involves. The result is that Government and groups outside the labor movement are attempting to determine inter-union problems and destinies.

The Board has given an insurgent group the rights of belligerents—a privilege accorded in international affairs only after careful deliberation and full consideration of its grave consequences. Every agency of Government that gives status to the CIO gives the same recognition. Surely this is not freedom for workers to choose their own unions and representatives for collective bargaining, but union development under Government patronage.

Progressive legislation and practical democracy depend upon a united labor movement. Whatever groups or agencies give aid to insurgency within our movement defeat these purposes.

INVENTORY

IT has been the custom since one day in the year was set aside for the nation to pay its respect to the men who make up that vast army of workers known as Labor to take a sort of inventory.

The past few years generally have been lean ones. Hardship played a leading part in those years for many of our members. Work and jobs, the prime necessity for Labor, were denied. Efforts to right this great wrong have resulted in spasmodic spurts, short lived. We have all read and listened to reasons for these conditions. Labor, itself, came in for a large part of the blame. There are theorists who would have Labor give up its present mediocre wage for a smaller one, maintaining that Labor, because of present "high wages," was retarding recovery. Naturally organized Labor was and is able to refute and prove wrong any such ridiculous theories.

The problems raised by the depression years have been many and serious ones. Your officers have tried to meet these many problems in the way that would work to the best advantage of the Brotherhood. Criticism in any large organization is expected. Unfair criticism is natural. Constructive criticism is always welcome.

Each new forward step brings new problems for Labor. Methods of adjustment must be made by trial and error. We have seen such forward steps in Labor legislation the last few years. Forward steps for the benefit of Labor that could have been obtained only because Labor was able to unite and demand that it be heard.

At this point in this so-called inventory it might be well to pause a few moments and examine ourselves and our organization. It must be remembered that there are certain persons who have identified themselves with the Labor movement today who are working to disrupt and destroy the Brotherhood of Carpenters and every other legitimate union organization.

With such conditions existing, every Trade Unionist should realize that no task is too small or too great that not only will maintain the present standing of his organization but build it to a higher, stronger and more respected position.

These same persons who would destroy established unionism today as it is represented by the American Federation of Labor, are opposed to our form of government, our American principles of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. We all must be on guard against the subversive movements.

Let us check back into the record of our own organization since we have been chosen as one of the American institutions which must be liquidated by the Marxist theorists.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters was established August 12, 1881 and provided, among other things, that the objects of the organization should be to discourage piece work, to encourage an apprentice system and a higher standard of skill; to cultivate friendship and to assist each other to obtain employment; to reduce the hours of daily labor; to raise the wage scale; to establish a weekly pay day; to supply aid in case of death or permanent disability; and by legal and proper means elevate the moral, intellectual and working conditions for our members.

Any member of the Brotherhood, looking at the record and comparing it with those principles so bravely established in 1882, can rightly be proud today.

At the time the Brotherhood was established, the vast majority of carpenters in the United States and Canada were working ten and more hours per day. Wages were low and compensation laws were unknown. Aid was not given in case of death or permanent disability. Safety measures for members employed in the factories or on construction jobs were not in force as they are today. Saturday half-holidays and the five day week were to be recognized. Overtime pay was unknown and many other privileges now enjoyed were only something to be hoped for.

Gradually, with such a progressive platform and ideals for Labor as a foundation, the Brotherhood grew and became a formidable fortress before those who would deny Labor its rightful share. It became a refuge in times of despair and an unconquerable foe in times of war. Today the Brotherhood is a respected and accepted part of American ideals.

Such a record should be reviewed on this Labor Day.

When Labor Day rolls around it means, too, that the year is in its last quarter.

This Labor Day seems to be particularly significant because apparently it is bringing with it that long looked for "turn for the better." The last quarter of 1938 seems to be heralding the approach of better times. A revival is more than just indicated in business confidence. A spirit of optimism is prevailing. On all sides it becomes apparent and it is fervently hoped that 1938 will see the end of the lean years.

Most important to us is the fact that building seems to be entering a long delayed boom era. Residential and non-residential building awards are showing encouraging revival. More money seems to be flowing into the building industry. Heaving engineering construction of the public works and utilities are already under way or are preparing to move. Each month of the last few months has seen encouraging gains and activities.

If the signs, rumors and reports that business is heading upward from its present day doldrums are true, we have much for which to be thankful.

The past years have been hard and gruelling ones. Labor has suffered every known hardship. But the greatest thing in Labor's favor and the most discouraging to those who would shackle it, is the fact that it remains united.

SIGNS OF RECOVERY

AMONG the signs of improved industrial conditions, the A. F. of L. lists the following:

The increase in unemployment seems to have been checked. In May 292,000 workers lost their jobs, but in June employment showed a gain of 7,000.

Business failures are decreasing, reports for the four weeks ended July 21 showing a 13 per cent decline as compared with the previous four weeks.

Inventories in the hands of wholesalers and retailers have been reduced, those for wholesalers having fallen 16.7 in June below those of a year ago.

A competent steel expert anticipates a steel operating rate of 55 per cent of capacity by the last quarter of the year.

Trade association reports indicate increasing confidence among businessmen.

BUILDING CODE OBSOLESCENCE

FEDERAL housing experts have found that in some localities building codes do not provide adequate safeguards against shoddy construction of dwellings, that discrimination against new building materials is of frequent occurrence and that the obsolete provisions of some codes add to construction costs. A survey of the U. S. Bureau of Standards covering about 3,500 cities of 2,500 or more population and scheduled to be released within the near future is understood to reveal widespread obsolescence of codes. Over a number of years the Bureau has prepared standard forms for a number of classes of building materials. When Federal housing agencies come in contact with a building code that appears needlessly to impair their projects, the code is referred to the Standards Bureau, whose experts draw suggested amendments. It is reported that laboratory tests are in progress to ascertain minimum requirements for new building materials, including prefabricated types.

Undoubtedly many local building codes are woefully behind up-to-date construction models, and should be amended whenever such action is necessary to make them conform with present building standards, with emphasis on the necessity of applying well known requirements for material to guarantee one hundred per cent durability and safety, which means, of course, an absolute prohibition against jerry-built houses.

It goes without saying that all of these elements of safety and efficiency in construction will be more perfectly realized if the workmen employed on the construction projects carry membership cards in the American Federation of Labor building trades unions.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CONVENTION CALL

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The thirty-second annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will be held Wednesday, September 28, 1938, in Houston, Texas. Convention headquarters will be in the Rice Hotel. The convention will continue in session starting at 10 a.m., Wednesday, September 28, until all business has been completed.

CONVENTION CALL

Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

The thirty-first annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will convene in the Rice Hotel, of Houston, Texas, at 1:30 p.m., September 29, 1938. The convention will remain in session until its business is completed.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2697 Onalaska, Wash.
2790 Susanville, Calif.
2861 Aberdeen, Wash.
1713 Huron, So. Dak.
1063 Galax, Va.
1730 Estes Park, Colo.

1758 Fort Frances, Ont.
2863 Heber, Ariz.
1759 Pittsburgh, Pa.
1813 Winnfield, La.
1819 Elko, Nev.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Building and Construction Trades Department American Federation of Labor

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1938.

To Local Building and Construction Trades Councils

Affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In conformity with the action of the Denver Convention, the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department appointed a Committee to make a study of "Plan for Settling Jurisdictional Disputes Nationally and Locally."

This plan was discussed at the meeting of the Executive Council of the Department held in Washington, May 2, 1938, and the Council found there is no uniformity in the rendering of decisions by local boards and that the plan caused dissatisfaction and discord with the local building and construction trades councils. The Executive Council voted unanimously to abolish the local boards for settling jurisdictional disputes, and directed the Secretary of the Department to officially notify and direct local Building and Construction Trades Councils that they were to conform strictly to the laws, rules and procedure dealing with the question of jurisdictional disputes.

Therefore, you are hereby advised that if a dispute arises over jurisdiction, the same must be referred to the President of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Fraternally yours

*(Signed) Herbert Rivers,
Secretary-Treasurer*

Kansas State Council Convention

The Twentieth Annual Convention of the Kansas State Council of Carpenters closed July 26, in Topeka.

It was the general opinion that much good came from it. The next convention will be held in Coffeyville, Kansas.

Brother L. S. Braton, of Kansas City., Mo., a representative of the General Office, extended fraternal greetings and gave some good advice for the delegates present to take home to their Local Unions.

Two Resolutions adopted by the Convention follow:

* * * * *

RESOLUTION

Whereas; A practice has become prevalent in many communities in the State of Kansas, wherein homes and other structures are being built and offered for sale or rent to the general public, and

Whereas; In many instances these structures are built without any supervision by regularly constituted authority, and without any requirements that the builders of such structures shall conform to any well established method of construction, and

Whereas; There are many cases where builders are erecting structures that are a menace to public safety, an eyesore to the community, and in many cases a downright swindle of the purchasing public, now, therefor be it

Resolved; That the 20th annual convention of the Kansas State Council of Carpenters, pledge the Council to work for the adoption of a Kansas State Building Code. That the Council be pledged to use all available resources to secure the adoption of a code that will raise the standard of workmanship, create an honorable code of building ethics among builders generally and provide ample protection to the home purchasing public, and finally make each community a safe place in which to own property. The convention pledges it's support to the Kansas State Federation of Labor, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor in any movement undertaken by the federation that has for its purpose the enactment of a sound constructive State Building Code.

Respectfully submitted,

S. B. Weaver, Delegate, L. U. 1445.

P. R. Hickman, Delegate, L. U. 942.

* * * * *

RESOLUTION

Whereas; During the past ten years or so economic conditions has made it difficult for the General Office of the United Brotherhood to keep a general representative working in the state of Kansas and adjacent territory, with the result that proper organizing activities have not been maintained, and our membership in the state has dwindled to a very low ebb, and

Whereas; It now seems that through improved conditions that it may be possible for the United Brotherhood to maintain an adequate staff of General Representatives, and the General Office has seen fit to provide a general representative for the State of Kansas and adjacent territory. Now, therefore be it

Resolved; That this convention convey to General President, William L. Hutcheson, our appreciation of the appointment of a general representative to work in this territory. That the work of General Representative Braton has the wholehearted endorsement and approval of this convention, and that the General President is petitioned herewith, to permit Brother Braton to devote as much time as possible to aiding the carpenters in the State of Kansas in their efforts to further organize the craft, and to promote the welfare of the United Brotherhood in the State of Kansas.

Respectfully submitted,

S. B. Weaver, Delegate, L. U. 1445.

P. R. Hickman, Delegate, L. U. 942.

STAY-AWAY NOTICES

Editor, The Carpenter:

Pursuant to instruction I am writing you asking that you publish a notice requesting all carpenters to refrain from coming to Miami in search of employment.

We have more than enough local help to do the work that is being done at this time.

Fraternally yours,

Clarence E. Miller, Secretary,
Local 993, Miami, Fla.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have been instructed by Local 433 of Belleville, Ill., to ask you to insert an article in THE CARPENTER in regards to the work that is supposed to be done at Scott Field, Ill. over which Local 433 has jurisdiction. Please explain to all members of the Brotherhood, traveling members especially, that this work will not begin for at least two or three months, and then we will be able to take care of it, as we have plenty of our own Local members idle, and also plenty idle in the Tri-County District Council to which we belong.

Fraternally yours,

Edw. J. Kalkbrenner, Recording Sec',
Local 433, Belleville, Ill.

* * * * *

Work is very slack in La Grande, Ore., and plenty of carpenters are idle.

* * * * *

No carpenters are needed in the Tucson, Arizona area. Reports that work is plentiful are erroneous. Fifty per cent of our members are idle.

E. H. Sisterson, Recording Secretary,
Local 857, Tucson, Ariz.

Council Entertains Apprentices

July 14 the Carpenters District Council of Palm Beach County, Fla., through its Apprenticeship Committee, invited all the apprentice carpenters to a dinner. This dinner was given at the close of the Apprenticeship classes for the term of 1937-1938.

We were very fortunate in having Executive Board Member Roland Adams present. He made a very interesting talk. He expressed the advantages that the young men have today by being able to obtain this kind of training.

John I. Leonard, Superintendent of Public Instructions, and also a member of the State Board on Apprenticeship Training, was present and he gave a splendid talk. Mr. Leonard issued certificates to all the Apprentice Carpenters who averaged eighty per cent in attendance and in their subjects.

Chairman Charles Johnson of the Apprenticeship Committee extended a hearty welcome to all those present and his remarks were well received. The Chairman then instructed the secretary to act as toastmaster for the evening.

The President of the Carpenters District Council, all the Delegates present, the members of the retiring Apprenticeship Committee and the newly appointed Apprenticeship Committee were each called on.

Fraternally yours,

F. H. Link, Secretary of the Committee.

The contrast of affluence and wretchedness is like dead and living bodies chained together.—Thomas Paine.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

ATTENTION BROTHERHOOD

PLYWOOD & VENEER WORKERS UNION

Local No. 2524 A. F. L.

201 Labor Temple, Longview, Washington

July 12, 1938.

To All Local Unions, State and District Councils:

Greetings:

This is to inform you that union made plywood is now on the market. We believe that this is the first time that douglas fir plywood has been manufactured under fully union conditions and bearing the union label.

Plywood & Veneer Workers Union No. 2524, approximately 270 men affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, consists of all the employes of the M & M Plywood Corporation of Longview which is a division of the M & M Woodworking Co. having its head offices in Portland, Oregon.

We have entered into an agreement with the M & M Plywood Corp. which provides that every employe must maintain membership in the union or be subject to dismissal, that is, a closed shop agreement. This agreement also provides for a 62½¢ per hour minimum wage, seniority rights, and time and one-half for any time worked over eight hours in any one day or forty hours in any one week.

Having attained these conditions we have been granted the use of the union label by the Brotherhood. This label, U B C & J of A 2524, will be stamped on the edge of the panel. Any letters or numbers preceding the above label are of the manufacturers association.

We hope that you will pass this information along to your affiliated locals, and that union men will ask for the union label when purchasing or using plywood.

Fraternally yours,

PLYWOOD & VENEER WORKERS UNION No. 2524.

H. A. McCorkle, President.

H. W. Graham, Secretary.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

James N. Wade, Local 331, Norfolk, Va.

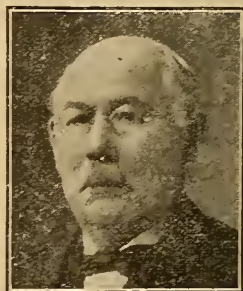
Brother James Norman Wade, a distinguished Confederate veteran and prominent member of Local 331, Norfolk, Va., died last July. Brother Wade was 97 years old. He was one of the few remaining members of the Pickett-Buchanan camp, Confederate Veterans and a past commander. He was a resident of Norfolk for more than thirty years. Brother Wade was widely known in Virginia.

Brother Wade had an enviable record in the War between the States after enlisting in the Twenty-eighth Virginia Regiment, Company. He was attached to Picketts Brigade and Hunters Brigade.

He fought in the following battles during his service in the Confederate army: Williamsburg, Seven Pines, seven days around Richmond, Fraziers Farm, second Manassas, Cold Harbor, Boonsboro Mountain, Md.; Antedam, Five Forks and Sailors Creeks, where he was captured.

He often said his only reason for not being in the battle of Gettysburg was the fact he couldn't get a gun.

During the encampment of the Confederate veterans held at the Monticello Hotel last year Brother Wade was one of the most active members present and seemed to be in excellent health despite his advanced age.



J. W. Calkins, Local 1040, Eureka, Cal.

J. W. Calkins, for many years a resident of Eureka, California, the last of the charter members of Local Union No. 1040, answered the call of death July 17, at the age of 76. Brother Calkins was born in Maine and after finishing his school education hired out as an apprentice carpenter. In his early youth extreme care was used in the erection of the buildings and Brother Calkins carried that training throughout his life. At the time of his death he held the office of city building inspector and had executed the duties of that important office for the last thirteen years. "Wash," as he was affectionately known to all, held every important office in Local 1040 and during all the years of his membership never was behind in his dues. He was a constant attendant at all meetings of his Local and his advice was sought on all questions affecting the trade in this northern section of the state. Brother Calkins is survived by his wife and two sons and a brother living in the east.



Brother James Birchard, Local 161, Kenosha, Wis.

The death of Brother James Birchard has taken from organized labor a loyal trade unionist. He was an active member and worker in Local 161, of Kenosha, Wis. His personality endeared him to hosts of friends in and out of the labor movement. His high ideals and fairness won the respect of all. Local 161 passed a resolution expressing sorrow over Brother Birchard's death and praising his life work as a member of the Local.

Robert F. Dalton, Local 40, Boston

The members of L. U. 40, Boston, regret the passing of our late Brother, Robert F. Dalton, in July.

For thirty-five years, Brother Dalton, served his organization faithfully and efficiently. He was always a firm believer in Union Labor and what it stood for.

His passing leaves a vacancy in our midst, that will be sadly noted in the places of representation he so ably filled. He acted as trustee for nine years in L. U. 40. He also represented his Union as a delegate to the C. D. C. and State Council Conventions. He was always faithful to his trust.

Now, that his soul has winged its way across the far reaches of eternity, to that Valhalla of the departed, to join the congregation of the just, in the great Brotherhood of affiliated and kindred spirits in the presence of the Master Carpenter of Galilee, we take comfort in the feeling the vacant chair in our midst, means an occupied place at the feet of the Master.

Rest, Brother 'Bob', for an Aeon, or two!
In peace, may your soul now abide;
In its haven of rest, in the Elysium Isle,
On the Valhalla Shores, of Eternity's Tide.

Peter A. Reilly, President.
Wm. H. Crowell, Recording Secretary.

Brother John Blake, Local 541, Washington, Pa.

Brother John Blake, Local 541, Washington, Pa., died July 9. He was a charter member of Local 541, joining May 2, 1900. He held continuous membership until his death at the age of 80.

BROTHER B. E. SWEATMAN, LOCAL 159, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Brother B. E. Sweatman, Local 159, of Charleston, S. C., died July 17.

Presbyterians Support Collective Bargaining Principle

A strongly worded statement favoring collective bargaining for the adjustment of relations arising between workers and employers in our complex system of industry and commerce was adopted by the 150th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, held recently in Philadelphia, and recommended for the serious consideration of its two million communicants and the nation at large.

"The right of collective bargaining, which our Church has recognized since 1910, has now become the law of the land," the statement said. "It is therefore incumbent upon employers and labor leaders alike to cooperate in establishing an industrial regime that will be increasingly democratic, peaceful and just.

"We therefore urge a surrender of methods of espionage, violence, deception, intimidation and racketeering and a wholehearted acceptance of the principle of mediation and arbitration."

Collective bargaining is the fundamental principle of the American Federation of Labor in securing a system of economic relations that is just both to workers who create our wealth and employers who own our industries. If employers would sincerely translate into concrete action the sound philosophy underlying the American Federation of Labor and supported by the Presbyterian Assembly there would indeed be a stable foundation for peace in industry and a united front against subversive forces threatening American institutions.

The world is full of yessers, and many a man has acquired a reputation for wisdom by always saying "That's so."

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

"Grand Old Man" of Local 1373, Flint, Mich.

Brother Mark E. Farquahr is known to members of Local 1373, Flint, Mich., as the "Grand Old Man."

Brother Farquahr was initiated into 716 of Zanesville, Ohio, in 1904. He was born July 7, 1855. He later transferred to other Locals, the last being to 1373 in 1933. He now is a resident of the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla.

Local 1373 remembered Brother Farquahr on his 83rd Birthday and requested that the following poem be published in his honor:

* * * * *

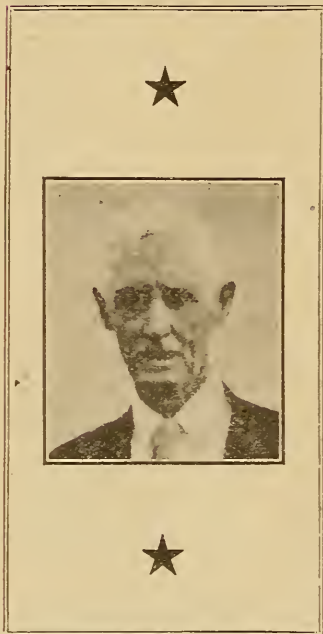
OUR GRAND OLD MAN

Eighty-three milestones he has passed
Since starting life's long span;
With loving hearts we honored the day,
For our Local's "Grand Old Man."
Back to "The Home;" in Florida,
In a few days he will start—
"God grant that he return next year"
Is the silent prayer in each heart.

Rugged, erect, he stands, unbent
By the years that whitened his head;
With carpenter tools in busy hands,
Unnoted, those years have sped.
Content to ply the craft he loved,
With the union he took his stand—
Always to brother craftsmen,
Extending a helping hand.

He has had to fight, to conquer
The cares those years have lent;
He knows the thrill of victory—
The joy of a life well spent.
He calmly, bravely, wends along,
Down through life's twilight ways,
With his wealth of memories, garnered
From vanished yesterdays.

Written by Mrs. R. M. Brown.



Editor, The Carpenter:

This is a request from Local 274 that you give notice to union members that The Smith Hardware & Supply Co., located at 921 East Main St., Vincennes, Ind., has recently constructed a store with non-union labor after repeated efforts of Local 274 failed to place union men on this work.

A picket was placed in front of their entrance on their opening day, July 16.

Fraternally yours,

Grover Underwood, Recording Secretary.
Local 274, Vincennes, Ind.

Local Proud of its Soft Ball Team

Editor, The Carpenter:

First of all let me congratulate you on the great improvement you have made in our monthly "Carpenter." It is new, snappy, and looks good, shows we are keeping up with the times. So also is L. U. 1275 trying to keep up, we are out for the right kind of publicity, showing our public that it is not all wages and hours with us, neither is it strikes and riots etc., which is the part of Trades Unionism that is most publicized.

We feel that we have social obligations and we do meet them to the best of our ability.

You may be interested to know that we are sponsoring a junior soft ball team in the V. F. W. Junior Softball League. They are the state champions of Florida and bid fair to repeat this year, which will take them to Columbus, Ohio, on August 25 to play for the U. S. championship. The management of our team is in the very capable hands of Brother G. C. Moore, for many years F. S., who is an authority on soft ball gained through eleven years of umpiring and coaching experience. Brother Moore is acknowledged the best softball umpire in the state and umpires games every night through the season for the several leagues playing in Clearwater and vicinity. So with the best of coaching and a bang up scrappy team we feel we won't lose.

The team is composed of boys 16 years age limit (several of them carpenters' sons). Uniforms are carpenters' blue gold stripes same as our banner, long trousers, jersey sweaters, caps and shoes. On the front of the shirt is V.F.W., and on the back is carpenters L. U. 1275 in gold letters.

We are at present negotiating for a written agreement with our contractors and the outlook is favorable. We feel if we can get more work started and get the breaks we will be successful in getting signed up. It would be the first time in our history (1904) that L. U. 1275 would have that kind of an agreement.

Fraternally yours,
Edward Elwood, Recording Secretary.
Local 1275, Clearwater, Fla.

New Device Protect Level Vials

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am taking the liberty of writing you the following article for the benefit of all carpenters.

One of the most important and expensive tools of the carpenter is the level. The glasses and spirit vials in the present day level are so easily broken that it is useless most of the time. Most carpenters will keep on buying new levels rather than go to the trouble of changing glasses or vials, which makes it a very expensive item.

With this in mind, it would interest not only the carpenters, but also bricklayers and plasterers, etc., to know that a level has been patented which has metal sliding protector plates, which protect the glasses and spirit vials when not in use. It is so practical and inexpensive that all who have seen it have marvelled at the idea and were surprised at the simplicity of the sliding protectors. Two other very important features about the protectors are that they prevent condensation inside of the glasses, thereby rendering a clear vision at all times, and the level does not require a special protected place in the tool box. There are numerous other advantages.

My patent for the sliding protectors can also be applied on wood as well as aluminum levels.

I expect to have this new level on the market in the very near future.

For reference I refer you to Local 298 in Astoria, L. I., of which I have been a member for the past 15 years.

Very truly yours,

George R. Erickson,
Local 298, Astoria, L. I.

Local 696, Tampa, Marks 48th Year

The 48th anniversary of Local 696 of Tampa, Fla., was celebrated July 29. There was a good attendance of members, their wives and friends.

E. Bergskjold is the only charter member left in the Local.

Sixteen members are drawing pensions, and several of them were present.

The Local is one of the oldest in Florida and has always been progressive and aggressive.

Music was furnished by the Misses Bain with their guitars.

A welcome home party was given to Mrs. Herman Sanders by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Carpenters' Union.

California Pension Plan

Editor, The Carpenter:

Due to the fact that it is almost impossible for a carpenter, or any other person, 50 years of age or over to get a job in California, the California Pension Plan proposes an Amendment to the Constitution of the State of California to be known as the Retirement Life Payment Act.

The plan provides that every California resident who qualifies shall have purchasing power in the sum of \$30.00 in non-interest bearing, self-liquidating Warrants, guaranteed by the State, per week, as long as he or she lives. This applies to husband and wife, either or both, and to every native born or naturalized citizen.

To qualify, one must be 50 years of age or over, a voter, and not employed for compensation.

This is of vital interest to every building mechanic, especially to woodworkers. This plan is simple and easy to understand and the only way to make it successful is to vote YES on the California State Life Retirement Act on Election Day.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas J. Sawyer,

Local 721, Los Angeles, Calif.

Editor, The Carpenter:

As Recording Secretary of Local 1067, Port Huron, Mich., I wish to inform other Locals what has been accomplished here in Port Huron this year. The Blue Water bridge which has been under construction all summer is now complete. There were four different contractors on the job and all were fair to Labor except the Nolan Company of Detroit. They refused to recognize the Union but they were forced through our efforts to pay union wages.

This year Local 1067 has started a movement to have a building inspector appointed by the city commission. This officer is badly needed, both by the builder and the contractor as it will eliminate much of the cut and cover methods now being practiced here. An inspector will assure fair play to all parties. We have also been assured that some member of the Local will be appointed to the position. We have some very skilled men in the Local and this fact has already been recognized by the city commission.

Lloyd N. Innis, Recording Secretary.

Artistic Wood and Designs

Isaac Thatt is a member of Local 135, New York City, N. Y. He is over 64 years of age. Being unemployed, he devotes his time to artistic wood work and the making of walking canes in particular. These canes are made of assorted wood from all parts of the world of many pieces and are of very fine design and finish. He has been complimented several times on his splendid workmanship. Anyone wanting a cane highly finished of beautiful design may by writing to him at 310 E. 6th St., New York City, N. Y., get further information, as to size make and design as well as prices.

Local 1590, Washington, D. C., Gives Birthday Picnic

Local Union 1590 of Washington, D. C., celebrated its fifth anniversary by giving a picnic at Fort Foot, Md., Saturday, July 16. The picnic was attended by members of the Local, including their families, as well as visitors from the several Locals in the jurisdiction.

The day was spent in games after which a picnic dinner was served. This Local has given a picnic each year since its origin. This year the picnic was in charge of the following committee: Brothers Divine, Gudmunsen, Taylor, Harding, Williams and Coffman.

Local 1590 was organized in 1933, its first regular meeting taking place on July 18 with ten charter members. Present President J. R. Cox has held the chair for several terms and is a charter member, and was also one of the organizers of the Local. Today the Local has grown to approximately 250 members, and is continuing to grow. This Local owes its success to the brotherly feeling of its membership, and each one's willingness to cooperate and make the Local an instrument for good in the life of each and everyone of its members, and in the community. It is a noteworthy fact, that although during the past few years of stress a great many Locals have found it necessary to discontinue sick benefits, this Local has maintained such a fund.

Fraternally yours,

Joseph G. Vieau, Recording Secretary.

A. F. of L. Office Worker Drive Underway

As a vital part of the work undertaken by the American Federation of Labor to bring the many thousands of unorganized white collar workers into affiliation with the organized labor movement, Frank Weikel, president of the American Federation of Office Employees International Council, has requested the eight hundred central labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to inaugurate office employees union membership campaigns in every community.

"The American Federation of Labor is engaged in an intensive organizing drive among white collar workers employed in private industry," Mr. Weikel said in a letter addressed to the secretaries of the central labor unions.

"There are now affiliated with the A. F. of L. seventy-five Local Unions of this class of wage earners," he continued.

"If such a Local Union is in existence in your city, the purpose of this communication is to request the cooperation and assistance of your central body in endeavoring to bring within the A. F. of L. those among this vast army of white collar workers who are outside the fold. Many central bodies, through their organization committees, have materially assisted these local unions in increasing their membership by cooperation in organizing drives and collective bargaining negotiations. This valuable assistance on the part of central bodies affiliated with the A. F. of L. is deeply appreciated.

"On the other hand, if no such local union of office employees affiliated with the A. F. of L. is in existence in your city, your Central Body can lend valuable assistance in initiating an organization drive at the present time.

"Many requests are coming in daily to A. F. of L. headquarters for information and literature that may be used in conducting a drive for organization of white collar workers. We have on hand at headquarters an ample supply of such literature which will be gladly sent upon request.

"This assistance of your central body in bringing within the fold of the A. F. of L. the unorganized white collar workers in your community will be of tremendous mutual benefit."

King Solomon's men labored for days to accomplish mining work that a pound of dynamite achieves in a flash.

Demand the Union Label



Auxiliary 160, Oakland, Cal.

Hello from Auxiliary No. 160:

It is with a great deal of pleasure the members of Ladies Auxiliary 160 extend greetings to all Auxiliaries.

May I introduce our newly installed officers: 2nd term President Marie Lyon; Vice-President, 2nd term, Anna Elvin; Financial Secretary and Treasurer Erna Jenkins; Recording Secretary Ruth Thompson; Warden, Mae Bristow; Chaplain, Mary McCrea; Conductor Margaret Carter; Trustees, Ada Parkinson, Theresa Michelsen and Tessie O'Leary; Press Correspondent, Tessie O'Leary.

Our installing officer was Past President Ida Drury. Our officers were installed July 5. Members present celebrated the installation with a dinner. Past President Ida Drury's daughter Phyllis, was the invited guest at the dinner. She was presented with a waffle iron by the Auxiliary as she is to be married soon. After dinner we attended a theater party.

We meet twice a month, one business, and one social meeting. Our business meeting is held in Carpenters' Hall. The social gathering is held at someone's home or we have a picnic.

We have had desert whist parties, and bingo games to raise funds and promote a greater sociability among the members.

We have two delegates who attend the Union Label meetings and bring back reports. We are going to do our share of Union Label buying. Perhaps it is easier to purchase any brand of products, but it takes just a second longer to ask for a union clerk and a union product. If the housewives, everywhere, will just remember these two rules, the right demands will be created which will eventually assist each and everyone in this battle for all that unions represent.

We have enrolled several new members and are constantly on the outlook for others.

Our Auxiliary was saddened by the passing of one of our sisters, Minnie Hess, who was always an inspiration to us.

Members of Auxiliary No. 160 who attended the grand annual picnic of Local Union No. 36 are still talking about it. There were three thousand present. Everything was free. This is one time the children had all the ice cream they wanted and no questions asked. Beverages galore were on hand for the brothers and their visiting friends.

With all good wishes to our Sisters and Brothers everywhere.

Press Correspondent, Tessie O'Leary.

Auxiliary 240, Sacramento, Cal.

On April 11, 1930, this Auxiliary held its first meeting. Each year we have our annual Birthday dinner. Last April 23 the members and their husbands once more gathered together.

A duet by Sisters Ruby Bolender and Katherine Hammond, words of which were written by Sister Bolender to the tune of "There's a Gold Mine in the Sky," opened the program. Katherine sang a yodel song, which she dedicated to her father, Brother Mozingo.

As Master of Ceremonies Brother E. G. Johnson kept the party in tune throughout the evening.

We were honored to have as guest speaker City Councilman M. B. Kunz and his charming wife. His talk was inspiring to all.

Brother B. G. Rugg favored us with a song which he dedicated to Mr. Kunz in memory of bygone days.

Our place cards were unique and in keeping with our carpenter's kit, small wooden saw and hammer, made for us by Brother Joe Russell.

A perfect birthday cake brought to and end the very best birthday our Auxiliary has had, according to the unanimous vote of the sixty-six present.

We extend best wishes to Sister Auxiliaries and a welcome to our meetings.

Fraternally yours,

Etta M. Yoho, Recording Secretary 240,
Sacramento, California.

Auxiliary 307, Sioux City, Iowa

Our Auxiliary, No. 307 of Sioux City, Iowa, was organized in February of this year with fourteen members. The first thing we did was hold a membership drive so that now we have forty-three members. The losing team of this drive entertained the winners at a hard-times party. Everyone who wasn't dressed "hard-time" was brought into "court" and had to pay a fine. One hard working member donated a cake at this party which was raffled off.

We hold our meetings on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month. The first meeting is a business meeting and the second is a social meeting at which the husbands are invited and we take turns serving lunch.

This spring Carpenters Local 948 paid for a dinner for their families. The Auxiliary cooperated by taking charge and doing the work. The dinner was a big success with about 350 people attending. The evening was spent in cards and dancing.

During the summer we have been holding public card parties every Saturday evening. We have already made enough to buy most of the dishes and kitchen equipment that we needed.

Recently we gave a donation to a Brother Carpenter who has been ill for a very long time. We feel it our duty to help the Carpenters whenever there is an opportunity to do so.

We have a committee to call on the sick, send them cards or take them gifts. A penny drill at every meeting takes care of this expense.

We enjoy the "Yarnin' Basket" very much and are glad to do our bit to make it a success. We like to hear what other Auxiliaries are doing and would enjoy having them with us if in Sioux City.

Mrs. Irma Moss, Recording Secretary,
825 So. Glass St., Sioux City, Iowa.

Seattle Building Trades Win Pact for 6-Hour Day

Following months of negotiation with the Seattle, Wash., Master Builders, the Seattle Building Trades Union finalized an agreement guaranteeing the 6-hour day and continuing present wage scales.

Originally the 6-hour day was attacked by the business men engaged in building operations on the ground that the alleged higher costs of building under the short work day were responsible for the previous sales resistance of the public. Incontestable figures compiled by the unions demonstrating beyond a doubt that building costs are not higher in Seattle than in other places compelled the builders to yield on this fallacy and sign the agreement. Reflecting the new spirit, J. B. Fowler, manager of the Seattle Master Builders declared that "this contract means at least a million dollars of extra building business for the city of Seattle within the next 90 days."

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 119

There are so many dangers the carpenter is exposed to daily that it is well for him to make practical use of that widely known motto, "Safety First." Carelessness should find no favor with the carpenter either from the standpoint of workmanship or from the point of safety. If a piece of work is carelessly done it can readily be torn out and done over. But if a man has an accident and breaks a bone or bones, it will mean many weeks of suffering before they can be repaired. Besides that,

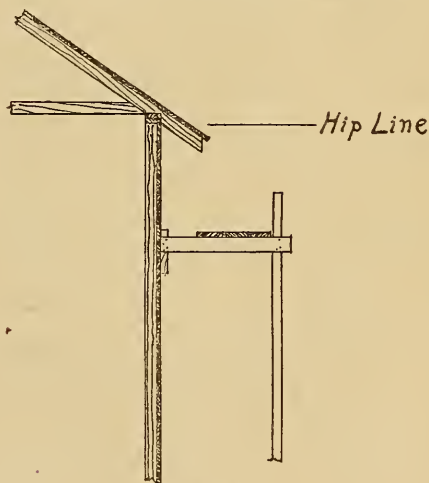


Fig. 1

broken bones are not the only results that come from accidents—permanent injuries and death are frequent results.

Following up the subject of our last lesson, putting on wood shingles, we are taking up in this lesson, scaffolding for shingling, or rather, toe-holts.

Figure 1 shows the height of the scaffolding for shingling the eaves of a roof. We are not giving the distance between the staging and the edge of the roof in figures, because that must be determined by the man or men who

must work on the scaffold. We have indicated this by the line called "Hip Line" on the drawing. That is to say, the ledger boards should be so placed

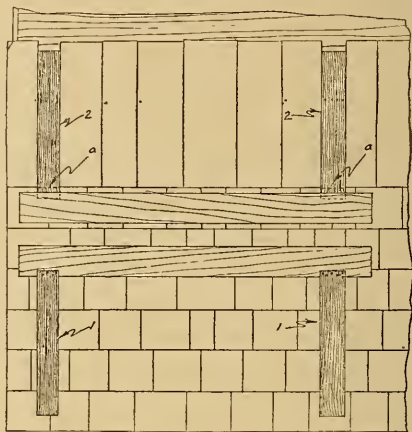


Fig. 2

that when the runboards are on, the hop line of the men working on the scaffold will be approximately where we are showing it. (If a short man and a long man have to work together, of

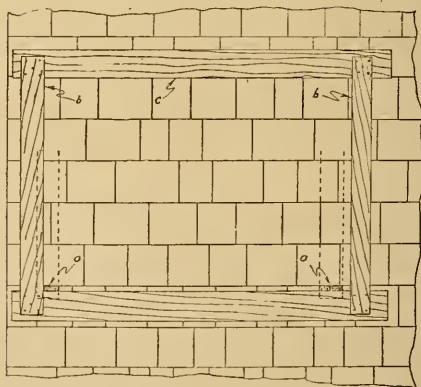


Fig. 3

course, a compromise must be agreed upon.

The practice of trying to finish the cornice and do the cornice shingling

from the same height of scaffolding, is a bad one. Nothing is gained either in time or in workmanship by it—in fact, good workmanship is impossible where this is done. The right way is to build

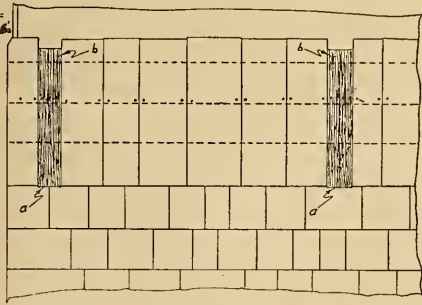


Fig. 4

the scaffold the proper height for shingling, and when the cornice has to be finished, it should be lowered to the right place for that. Bending over to finish the cornice or stretching to start the shingling are handicaps to the workman.

Figure 2 shows a good method of fastening toe-holts. How the tie-shingles are nailed to the 2x4 is shown by the

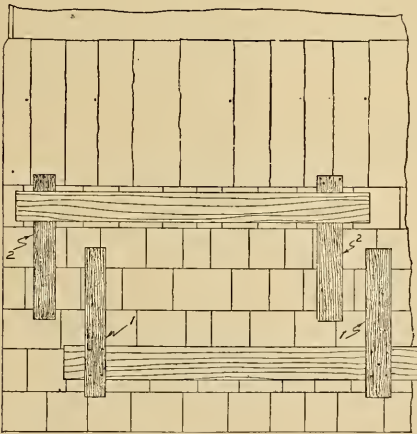


Fig. 5

position marked 1 and 1. After the tie-shingles are on, the 2x4 is given a half turn which puts it in the position shown at 2 and 2. At points a and a we are showing by dotted lines how the tie-shingles are sawed off after the shingling is done and the toe-holts are taken down. We are indicating the tie shingles by shading.

Fig. 3 shows the same lay-out, excepting that the tie-shingles indicated by dotted lines and at a and a have been shingled over. At b and b we are pointing out extension cleats. These are nailed to the regular toe-holt and also to the extended toe-holt marked c. This method of extending toe-holts is often used for the last lap of shingling at the comb of the roof, when only a few courses of shingles that can not be

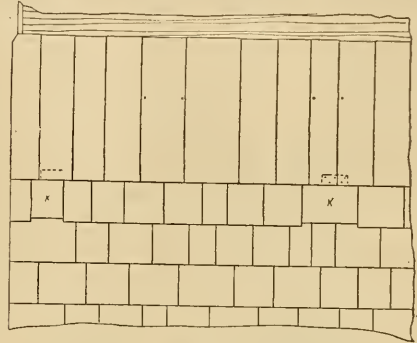


Fig. 6

reached from the regular toe-holt are left to put on.

Figure 4 shows at a and a the butts of the tie-shingles after they have been sawed off. At b and b we are pointing out how much of the points of the tie-shingles is covered by the third course of shingles. This lap is sufficient to prevent any damage, because the shingle has been cut shorter than the original length. The dotted lines indicate the spacing of the shingle courses.

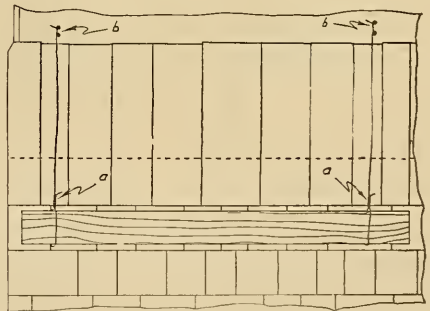


Fig. 7

A commonly used method of fastening toe-holts is illustrated by Fig. 5. Here the position 1 and 1 represents the position of the toe-holt after the tie-shingles have been nailed to the 2x4.

Numbers 2 and 2 represent the position of the toe-holt after it has been fastened to the roof. Fig. 6 shows by dotted lines and dots the effects on the roof, after the toe-holt has been removed. The two shingles marked X and X have been driven up about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in order to close up the nail holes where the toe-holt had been fastened to the roof. This makes a fairly water-tight job.

Figure 7 shows a toe-holt fastened to the roof by means of wire ties. This is perhaps the most satisfactory way of fastening toe-holts, since it does not injure the roof in any way. When the toe-holts are to be removed, the wires are clipped off in line with the course of shingles that cover them. The twisting of the wire at a and a is very important; also the fastening of the wire to the sheathing shown at b and b, where two nails are shown driven into

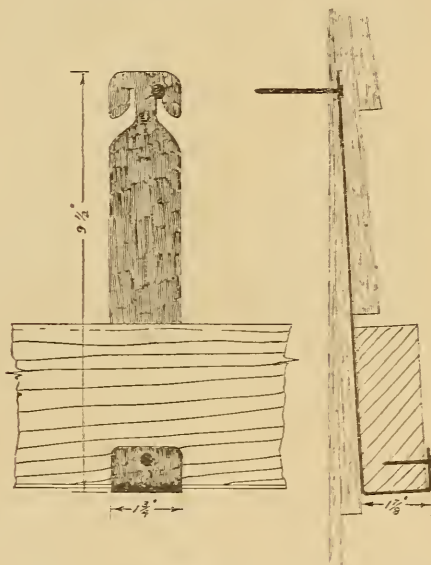


Fig. 8

two half-hitch loops for the purpose of fastening the wires securely.

Figure 8 shows two details of a toe-holt hook sometimes used by shinglers. This hook is long enough so the nails can be driven above the second course of shingles as we are showing by the drawing to the right. The drawing to the left shows the fastening of the hook to the sheathing and the toe-holt to the hook. We are showing the hook fastened with only one nail, which is sufficient if the roof is not too steep

and the nail is large enough to carry the load. The sheathing into which such nails are driven should be perfectly sound. When two nails are used for

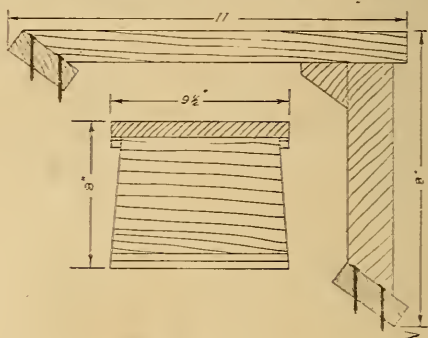


Fig. 9

fastening the hook to the sheathing, on removing it the bottom of the hook must be worked back and forth like a pendulum. This movement will spread the nails so the hook can be removed.

Figure 9 shows by the large detail a section of a shingling stool with toe-nails that will not let the stool slip. The small detail shows the end view of the stool. These details together with the figures given are sufficient to aid the carpenter in making such a stool.

In the next lesson we will deal with asphalt shingles and putting them on.

Blue Print Reading And Estimating

By L. Perth

CHAPTER 29 TILE WORK

Tile work is one of the very important parts of the building and the most expensive. The carpenter's part in all tiling installations cannot and should not be underestimated. He prepares the walls and floors and such frame work which is to receive tile.

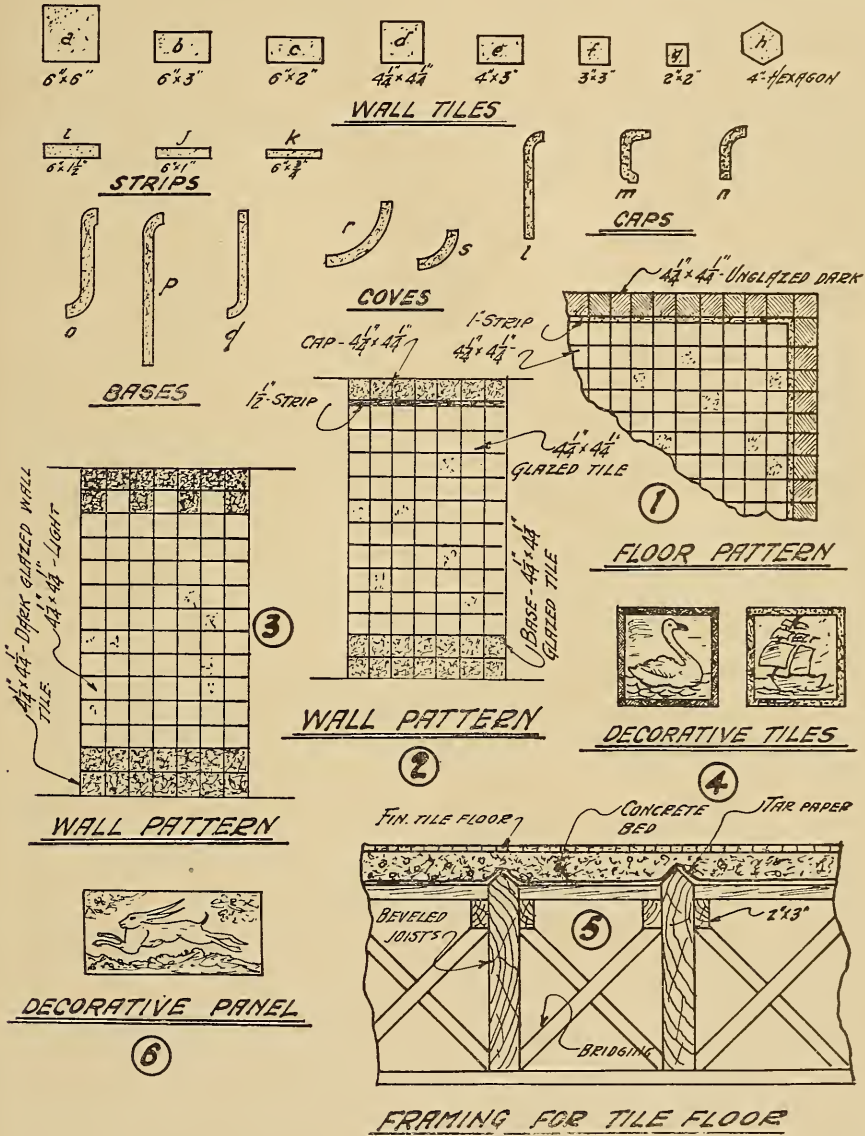
Due to the fact that tile work is a rather specialized type of construction, and one which is quite frequently replaced by some other treatment of surfaces such as rubber, linoleum, marble, terra-cotta, terrazzo or glass, the average carpenter is not always familiar with it.

It is essential that carpenters have a definite working knowledge of this branch of building construction. It is

always good to know something besides our own trade, and then, too, many an ambitious man may branch out some day and become a building contractor. It goes without saying that a gen-

by fire, glazed or unglazed, and used decoratively in buildings.

Ceramic tile may be subdivided in many different classes but the principal subdivisions are: Wall tile and floor tile. In ordinary residential work tile



eral contractor should know something about every trade which enters in the construction of buildings.

The term "tile" should be applied to what is known as "Ceramic tile" which is a thin flat slab made of clay, hardened

installations are limited to bathrooms, kitchens and sometimes laundries.

Wall tile is made of clay, is hard burned, glazed. It is porous and therefore has to be soaked in water before being applied to the wall.

Floor tile is quite different from wall tile in the method of manufacture, shape, treatment and application. Floor tile is usually a "vitreous product, very hard, non-porous, resembling glass. These are usually machine-pressed, and are made of fine clays, thoroughly vitrified and very hard. They are made in small squares, rectangles, and hexagons, in various colors and are usually mounted face down on sheets of paper in order to facilitate the application. By adding some gritty substances such as carborundum, floor tile is rendered dull which makes it non-slippery when wet.

Because of its sanitary features and a great range of colors this material has greatly increased in popularity as interior finish especially in bathrooms, kitchens, swimming pools.

The accompanying drawing shows the most general sizes and shapes of tiles used for installation. It will be noted that besides the bases, caps, cover, quarter rounds to meet the various conditions of construction.

For floors besides the vitreous tile mounted on sheets clay tile of a larger pattern is also being used. This tile is made in a variety of colors, affords a large selection of color schemes and designs and is made unglazed to prevent slipping when wet. Usually a floor of this type is laid up with a border of a darker color, a narrow decorative strip and the field is made up of tiles of a lighter color to harmonize with the general decorative scheme, as shown in Fig. 1.

Wall tile is usually square $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ ". The wainscot is from 4'0" to 5'0" high from the floor line and is made up of tiles of different colors with a base at the bottom border or cap and narrow decorating strip on the top. See Fig. 2 and 3. Tile is frequently used for borders, panels and inserts in exterior stucco, concrete construction, main stairways. These are shown in Fig. 4 and 6.

In laying floor tile a perfectly solid and level foundation free from spring or vibration is absolutely essential. Tile is laid on a concrete bed of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness or a concrete bed of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches with a leveling coat of such a thickness as to complete $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches on top.

The surface of the concrete bed should be uniformly rough and brought to within 1 inch of the finished floor

line, leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch for cement mortar setting bed, or according to the thickness of the tile used.

Screed strips are used for guides to level the mortar over as large a section of floor as possible. The surface of the concrete or leveling coat is first saturated with water and sprinkled with dry cement to a depth of about $1/16$ of an inch.

The cement mortar is then spread with a trowel as evenly as possible and is ready to receive tile.

All tile vitreous must be thoroughly soaked in water before application, then placed upon and firmly pressed into the cement mortar and tramped with a wooden block about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch until exactly true and even with the required finished surface.

When floors are made of ceramic tile, the border is usually laid before the field. Care must be taken that the inner edge of the border be kept straight and all cutting for irregularities must be done along the outer edge. When laying vitreous floor tile on the mortar the joints between the sheets should be kept the same general width between the mounted tile. The carpenter's work in tiling installations will be treated in the next issues.

A Bed Rail Saw Filing Vise

YOU CAN FILE YOUR SAWS WITHOUT CHANGING

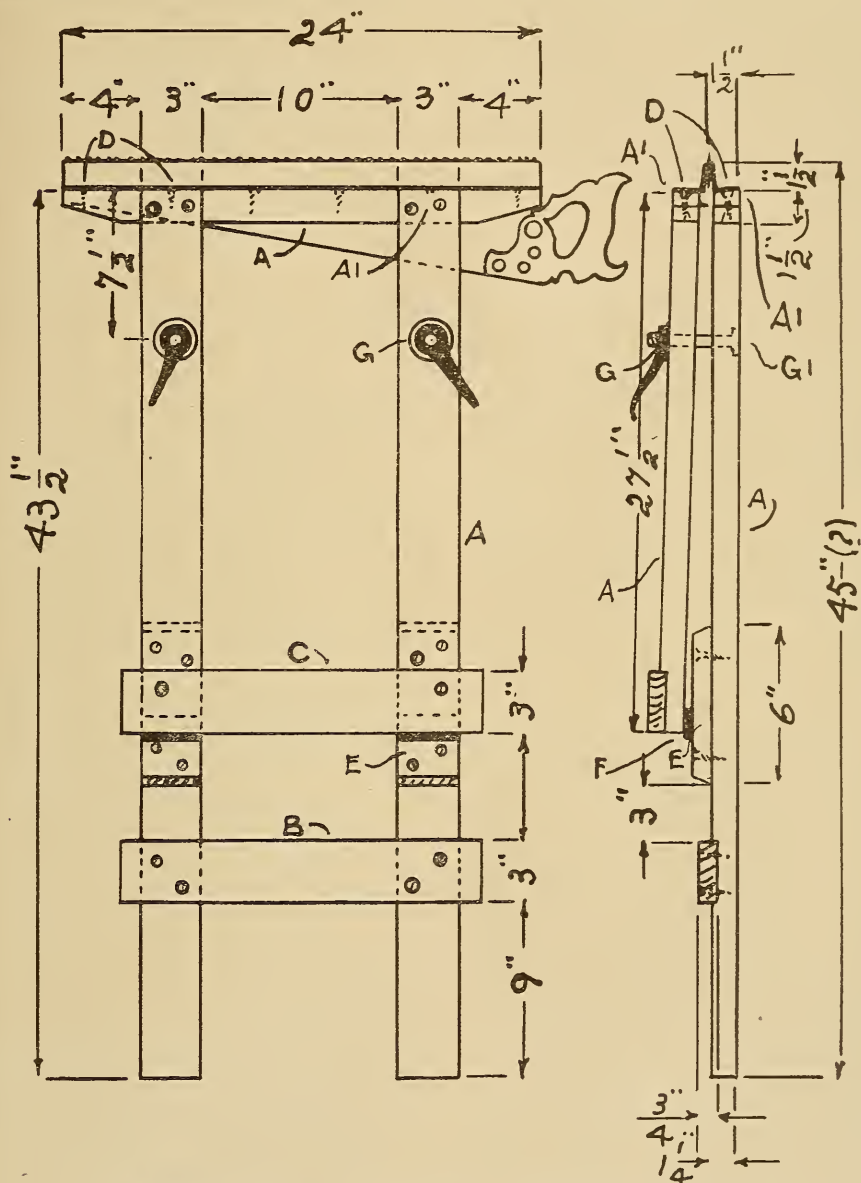
This vise, with jaws made from iron bed rails, will allow any hand saw the home worker uses to be filed the entire length from both sides instead of changing as in using an ordinary 12" vise. If desired the jaws may be made longer to accommodate a longer saw but few homeworers will need to do this for a 24" saw will be long enough. The vise frame may be made of any seasoned hard wood.

Cut two legs A $1\frac{1}{4} \times 3 \times 43\frac{1}{2}$ " and two hinged jaw frames A $1\frac{1}{4} \times 3 \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ "; fit these into two frame jaws $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ " at A1 with a halved tenon cut at an angle for strength, and shape the ends as indicated to make room for the saw handle. Also one foot rail B $\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ " and one frame rail C the same size; fit these with a notched joint $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep over the frame uprights, which will hold the frames rigid. The jaws being of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " angles and the

frame jaws 1 1/4" thick, a back saw will fit in easily.

Assemble with glue and screws as suggested. Drill $\frac{1}{4}$ " holes in the leg

allow their top edges to bite the saw firmly. Get out two pieces E $\frac{3}{4}$ "x3"x8" and fasten to the legs as shown with glue and screws. Fasten 3" steel hinges



BED • RAIL • SAW • FILING • VISE

of each jaw angle iron as at D, counter-sink and fasten each jaw to its frame with 1" No. 12 screws. Note that the iron jaws are set at a slight angle to

to the inside of the jaw frame as at F. Place the frame with the edges of the iron jaws flush and fasten the hinges F to pieces E.

Bore a $\frac{1}{2}$ " hole through the legs and a $\frac{5}{8}$ " hole through the frame at G and fit a $\frac{1}{2}$ "x $3\frac{1}{2}$ " bolt, washer and lever nut which any blacksmith can supply, and sink the bolt head flush at G1. Any slight inaccuracy of the jaws may be corrected with a file. In filing a saw, lean the vise vertically against the bench or any firm support and hold it with one foot resting on the foot rail. File the entire length of one side, turn the vise around without removing the saw and file the other side.—Charles A. King.

Shingling—Stool Toes

We have seen many shingling stools, as no doubt have our readers. Some of them we liked, others we thought rather clumsily made, and still others were made with too much permanency. That is to say, a shingling stool should be made light, substantial and cheap, so

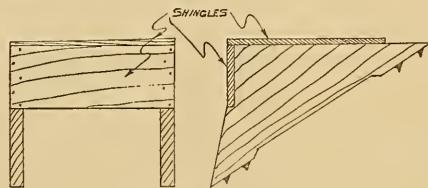


Fig. 1

that when a job of shingling is done the stool can be discarded without loss to the job. That kind of stool we are showing by the illustrations.

Fig. 1 shows two views of this stool. To the right we are showing the shape of the pitch-boards, onto which a wide shingle is nailed for a seat. The tip of this shingle must be cut off enough to give the stool the proper width, which should be governed by the workman's judgment. At the end of the stool, as we are pointing out by indicators on both drawings, is nailed a narrow shingle to brace the pitch-boards. Using shingles for the seat and for bracing insures lightness for the stool. The toes of the stool are shown shaded on the right drawing, which consist of flat-head screws inserted into the treads of the pitch-boards in such a manner that they will prevent the stool from slipping. Between the toes, as will be noticed by referring to the drawing, the pitch-boards are hollowed out to keep them from rocking.

A detail of the two bottom toes is shown by Fig. 2. The screw-head toes

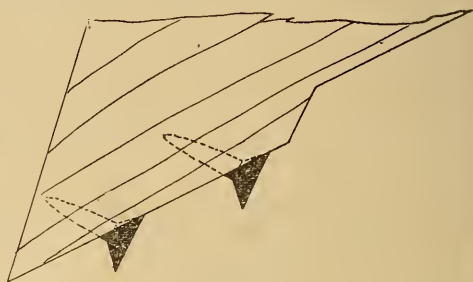


Fig. 2

are shaded, and the threaded parts of the screws are indicated by dotted lines.—H. H. Siegle.

Depleted Forest and Hardwoods of Future

By Charles A. King

Even those who have most persistently refused to revise their opinions to accord with facts are beginning to admit that some time the nation will face a day of reckoning for the unwise cutting of the virgin growth of timber that once covered our hillsides and mountains. That this danger has long been foreseen by industrialists, economists and statesmen has made possible real, though inadequate progress toward the future lumber needs of our nation. While many lumber manufacturers still refuse to see further than their personal interests, others recognize the situation fully but not sensing immediate danger to their own interests, feel that "If I don't cut it some one else will."

The present cost of making and marketing lumber has encouraged the devising and use of various wood substitutes, many of which are excellent aside from their economic significance. The passing of the best grades of lumber that could be sold at moderate prices has emphasized the probability that future generations cannot escape a serious shortage of desirable grades of our most useful native woods. The ratio of timber cut to timber grown has become more and more unfavorable to the continuance of the supply, but has not yet reached the stage where it forces itself upon the masses who will perhaps call for more aggressive forest policies. The additional cost of certain grades of lum-

ber has in some measure been offset by the use of substitutes and by methods of mass production and of distribution, even though these have not resulted in lowering the cost of most articles to the consumer, but we are approaching the limit of such economies.

A public sentiment that will bring any question to a nationwide issue is of slow growth and must consciously touch the lives of the masses. While this is under way, it has been of such slow growth that only the more thoughtful realize the slowly moving but relentless tide. Many older craftsmen today can remember when bill stuff was bought for from \$12.00 to \$15.00 per M, delivered, and now costs from \$30.00 to \$45.00. Dressed lumber, then plentiful at from \$20.00 to \$45.00, today costs from \$35.00 to \$65.00 or more. Kiln dried hardwood flooring and finish, then costing from \$30.00 to \$80.00, today range in price between \$60.00 and \$120.00 per M with a corresponding let down in building activities. The causes for these increased prices are not far to seek when we consider the greatly increased distance between the forest and the builder and added expense of transportation and distribution. We may see in this the finger of fate pointing to future shortage.

The attempts to meet this shortage of the best woods have already pushed the dreaded day further in the future by using kinds and grades of lumber that the preceding generation of architects and craftsmen considered good for little except firewood. In some cases such prejudices were justified but excellent woods have come into common use of late years that our fathers thought worthless. Many of the older generation of woodworkers remember the hostility that greeted the use of hemlock for framing. Also the same prejudice against the use of whitewood, southern pine, basswood or cypress for either inside or outside finishing appeared when these were offered in place of the disappearing northern white pine. These superior woods for certain purposes are now passing through the same processes, but substitutes for them are as yet undiscovered. The writer remembers when craftsmen of his father's age believed the white pine forests of Maine could never fail to meet the demand for that wood in the entire New England states. There exists today a

feeling that when the famine comes will be time enough to meet it. Many still say that "when one door closes another one opens, so what's the use of worrying." But nothing has yet appeared nor is in sight at any price that will satisfactorily replace wood for floors, doors, moldings, furniture and other products. Still, with all the substitutes the per capita consumption of wood has steadily increased.

Most wood substitutes take the places of soft woods which have a broader range of usefulness than hard woods. Throughout the northern states virgin soft woods forests have practically disappeared and though some areas have been reforested, such timber will never again be commercially grown. Fifty years ago a home with neither knot nor other blemish in its white pine inside or outside finish was not unusual, but today the cost of such lumber is prohibitive even if it can be found in important quantities, and the last great stands of sugar or of soft pine in the west are even now being cut.

While northern hardwood forests of maple, oak, birch, cherry, etc. have not been depleted to the same extent as have the soft wood growths, the great trees that gave high grade, wide quartered oak boards and boards of walnut and cherry have all but disappeared. Only reforestation and the growth of a century or two can furnish coming generations with timber comparable to that wastefully used during the past century.

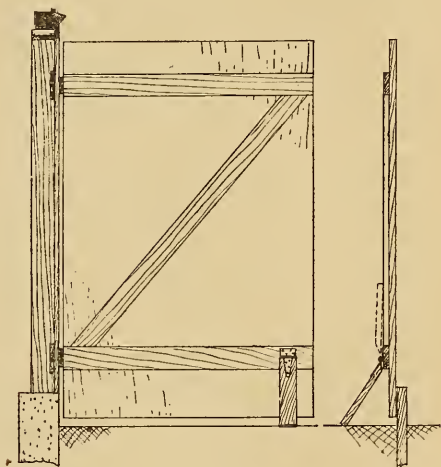
The nation wide striving toward economy in production has had important results in the light thrown upon the query, "How will the absence of fine grained, wide hardwood boards be met by our posterity?" In the use of veneers cut from the circumference of revolving logs we find reasonable assurance that the query will be in a great measure adequately answered. In gluing veneers in crossed layers and facing each panel with either cut or sawed veneers of selected grain, large panels, table tops and other pieces that have always been glued with narrow boards may be made, in fact are well made today. Then too, such veneered panels glued with moisture resisting or with water proof glue will hold their shape and resist high temperatures and humidity better than solid boards glued by any method. Such panels may be made in large sizes, hence require less

panel framing and fewer joints to produce a panel section to cover a given space.

The Forest Service can now administer federal and state timber preserves more effectively than in the past. Great timber concerns show eagerness to co-operate with the Forest Service; though this augurs well for the future, as far as wastefulness is concerned, it is simply another case of locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen.

A Door Holder

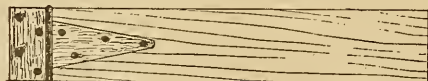
There are many cheap garages in use which have batten doors. Such doors are hard to fasten in an open position. The door holders that are on



A

the market do not work well with them, and because they don't some other means of holding them open must be employed.

The illustrations here show the most simple way of holding such doors. Fig.



B

A shows the door in an open position with the holder brace fastened to the bottom batten. A cross section of the door is shown to the right. A stake in

the ground answers for a door stop, while the holder brace keeps the door from closing. The position of the brace while the door is being closed, is shown by dotted lines.

Figure B shows a face-view and an edge-view of the brace and the T-hinge with which it is fastened to the edoor.

—H. H. S.



In accordance with the constructive and educational tendencies of the "Craft Problem" department of our journal we introduce the establishment of a section which will have for its major purpose the "exchange of ideas" among the numerous readers of this magazine.

An idea, no matter how great it may be, is worthless unless given expression. And there is no doubt in our mind that thousands of members of the Brotherhood have wonderful ideas come to their mind, but they remain dormant due to the lack of the proper channels which would convey them to others and thus become beneficial to both the originator and recipient.

The function of the "Exchange Desk" will be the receiving of suggestions from the readers, determining the degree of their merit and practicability, and the presentation of same in the columns of *The Carpenter* in a manner which would enable the reader to utilize them in a practical way on the job.

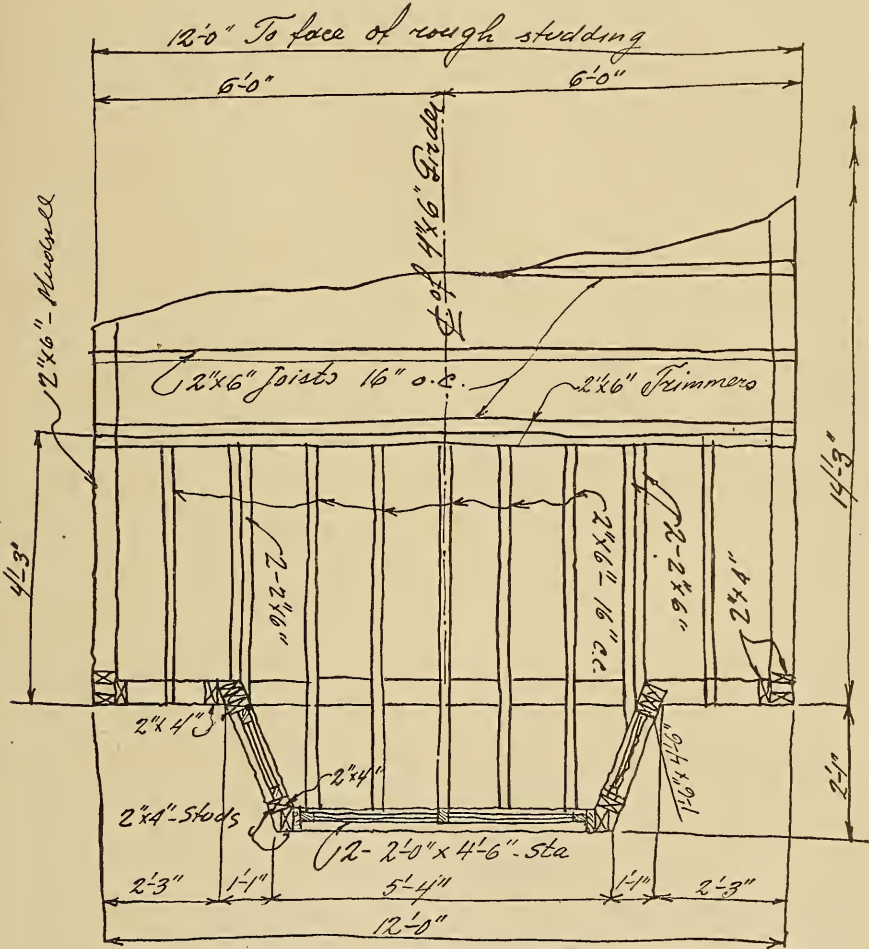
Every carpenter, in his daily work, is confronted now and then with some sort of an unusual problem or extreme situation, and he usually is left to face the problem himself and find a way out of it, and as a rule he does. Such instances are as a rule forerunners of new methods of performance of certain operations, application of old materials in a new way, or the development of new materials and methods.

Many a time a man who originates something really new never thinks much of it. He accepts it as a matter of course and there it ends. There is also

a class of men who are apt to underestimate the value of their discovery and who are inclined to think no one will be interested in it.

The "Exchange Desk" invites all those who have something to offer in

The magnitude of your suggestion does not matter. If you have discovered an easy and more efficient way to drive nails when laying hardwood floors, let us have it. If you have stumbled on an easy method of cutting



Plan
Framing Bay Window

the way of performing the work, the use of materials, methods of procedure, time saving schemes, substitution of materials, new uses, etc. to submit their suggestions and if of any consequence at all they will be published in the columns of our Journal.

rafters your idea will certainly be welcome, and if you have found an economical way of using materials as substituting different type of materials heretofore in common use with some sort of a new and less expensive item, your idea certainly deserves publicity.

Do not hesitate to submit your scheme no matter how simple it may seem to you. Simplicity is one of the outstanding characteristics of all great discoveries.

MAKE YOUR PENCIL TALK

In submitting your material two things are necessary: 1. A rough free hand sketch; and 2. A description of your suggestion.

To make a sketch you need not be an artist nor a draftsman. You need no drawing instruments, supplies or appliances. You do not need to have a technical education or any other professional training. All you need is a pencil and a sheet of paper. And every one is certainly able to draw a line. And a sketch is nothing else but a combination of lines.

Bear in mind that a "rough free hand sketch" is all that is necessary. And by "rough" and "free-hand" is meant exactly what the terms imply. The sketch does not have to be made to look like a finished drawing and it cannot be expected to appear like a finished drawing because it is made "free-hand—i.e. without the use of mechanical instruments.

Of course care should be taken that the sketch should have the resemblance of the object in question. The accompanying drawing on Page 63 is a splendid illustration of a "rough sketch." Study it and you will comprehend what is required. On this sketch there is no line made with a ruler and yet it conveys a definite idea of what the sketch aims to accomplish.

Of course those who have a knowledge of drawing or wish to use instruments are encouraged to do so. The reason we suggest a rough free hand sketch is because we wish to set down the minimum requirements and a rough sketch is a minimum requirement in the way of a drawing.

And besides, the cultivating of a habit of making free hand sketches is a great asset for everyone connected with the building industry. A free hand sketch is invariably the inception of all architects drawings. No architect, engineer or draughtsman could ever attempt to prepare a finished drawing without preliminary sketches and preliminary sketches are always free hand

sketches made with pencil on a piece of paper.

Your communications should be addressed to Mr. L. Perth, P. O. Box No. 287, Tujunga, California.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Many members of Local 40 are interested in, and gain a great deal of useful knowledge from the Craft Problems in The Carpenter. However, there are some who are interested in carving, inlaid and staining of wood of ancient styles, also the making of novelties.

I am instructed to send a communication to you seeking, if possible, to have some of the above articles included in your craft problems.

William H. Crowell, R. S.,
Local 40, Boston, Mass.

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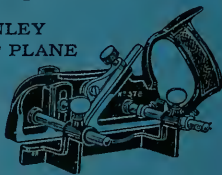
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here—*

*Of course we miss the flow-
ers, and blossums on the
trees,*

*And the mumble of the
hummin'-birds and buz-
zin' of the bees;*

*But the air's so appetizin';
and the landscape through
the haze*

*Of a crisp and sunny morn-
ing of the airly autumn
days*

*Is a pictur' that no painter
has the colorin' to mock—*

*When the frost is on the
the punkin and the fod-
der's in the shock.*

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(When The Frost is on the Punkin)



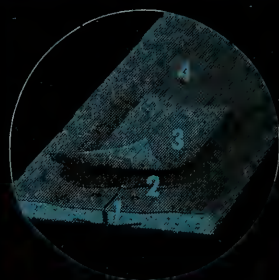
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This is the annual reference number of our official monthly journal "The Carpenter." It contains valuable information of vast importance to our members. The General Secretary is required by law to publish this information each year. It is therefore advisable for each member to file this month's copy carefully away and thereby have it as a ready reference during the coming year.

The Triple Menace of the CIO

BY ARTHUR O. WHARTON

President International Association of Machinists

IT IS now manifest that the outcome of the rumbling and tumultuous labor of the CIO is the birth of triplet plagues that menace the labor movement of the American continent—Dualism, Communism and Vigilantism.

The chief responsibility for bringing these illegitimate monsters into the family of Labor must be borne by the wet-nurses of the CIO—John L. Lewis and his First Lieutenant, Sidney Hillman.

At a time when a united labor movement had the greatest chance in American history to promote the status of workers as citizens of industry and advance living standards, the CIO brought civil war into our ranks and badly crippled the opportunity of the labor movement and its friends in Congress. In addition, the CIO, with both the open and the hidden support of blind or unbalanced partisans in the Federal Government is succeeding only too well in implicating and associating the administration with its obnoxious policies.

Even before the CIO arose, John L. Lewis was spending his underpaid miners' money to help finance a dual union in the shipbuilding industry. There are some pretty nasty rumors afloat that John Lewis and Sidney Hillman got support and commitments from high places before their dual organization was begun and the scourge of civil war brought to the labor movement.

The plans of the self-appointed twin darlings of destiny, Lewis and Hillman and their political supporters and camp followers, both Federal and State, to replace the American Federation of Labor haven't worked out so well. The ones who fomented internal dissension are now faced with internal dissension. The splitters are being split themselves. Miners want to know why they cannot elect their own district officers and have something to say about how their money is spent. Steel Workers want to know why they must have Lewis' cast-off organizers as officers instead of Steel Workers elected by Steel Workers. Gorman, who was one of the Textile Workers who listened to Hillman's dulcet promises for turning the Textile Workers' organization over to the CIO's Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, has now resigned and is leading a Textile Workers' revolt against Hillman and the TWOC. The United Automobile Workers are split between two warring factions, each side accusing the other of fostering different brands of Communism. The Maritime Workers can't hold meetings without each group being ready with brickbats and clubs for a small war between communistic factions. The president of the United Radio and Electrical Workers' Union is a virtual prisoner of Communist officials whom John L. Lewis gave assistance. The West Coast CIO unions are revolting against the hegemony of Bridges, and all down the line among the CIO unions come news of splits and internal turmoil.

The course of events within the CIO is not at all strange. It is inevitable. Documents entered into the record of the Special Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives investigating un-American activities gave the names and records of three hundred and forty persons on the pay roll of the CIO who were either members of the Communist Party or were

"fellow travelers" of the Communists. An additional two hundred and thirty persons were named who were Communist members holding high official positions in CIO unions.

In 1924 Lewis complained to a Congressional Committee that Communists were seeking to get control of the United Mine Workers and the American Federation of Labor. In the documents he submitted he outlined very clearly and very skillfully both the dual union policy and the "boring from within" technique which the Communists were using; so Lewis can't be excused of the Communist situation on the grounds of ignorance. He invited Communistic support in a fight to split the American Federation of Labor. Now the big question is "Who's got who?" Has Lewis got the Communists or have the Communists got Lewis? It would be a great joke were it not fraught with tragic consequences. Like the mission bum who will sing any hymn and get saved by any denomination for coffee and rolls, the Communist will sing any tune, avow any creed and swear to any oath for a pie card in a Labor organization, only to carry out his Communistic doctrines and Communist Party orders once he is in. His particular brand of ethics makes it commendable for him to deceive, cheat, swindle, and betray the workers in the union as long as by doing so he is loyal to the Communist cause and the discipline of the Communist Party leaders from whom he must take orders.

The skill with which the Communists are building up "front" organization under their control, and trained to assume party aliases and seek influence by joining patriotic, fraternal and religious organizations make them harder to identify and more dangerous than ever. Though previously they were openly opposed to what they contemptuously called Capitalist Democracy and were openly anti-religious, now with their new policy they profess to out catholic the Catholic and out new deal the Roosevelt Democrats.

Every CIO union and every unit of the CIO's political ally—Labor's Non-Partisan League—is honeycombed with Communists in influential union positions.

Many CIO unions cannot adopt a policy without having it first submitted to the high command of the Communist Party for approval. Only after such approval is obtained will the party members and "fellow travelers" in the union allow it to go through.

As the result of the internal fight within the CIO unions, most of this Communist chicanery is being revealed to the rank and file of CIO members for the first time, and the conviction is rapidly growing among them that they have been the victims of a great deception and unwittingly been made the pawns of a Communist plot to dominate the labor movement to make the Communist doctrine a factor in our industrial, political and social life.

Part of Communist tactics to dominate labor unions and fasten their control over key industrial plants is the use of intimidation, physical violence and terrorism. Whenever trickery and deception fail or lose their effect, intimidation and terrorism are employed. The Fur Workers and the Maritime CIO unions are outstanding examples of the use of such weapons by Communists to obtain or keep control of unions. Intimidation, physical violence and terrorism were brought into CIO strikes by the Communists. The "sit downs" and "invasions" were largely led and engineered by Communists. The same tactics have been employed and

are being employed in attempts to drive A. F. of L. union men out of plants in which the Federation unions have contracts and the CIO cannot make progress.

But Communist trickery begets Vigilante trickery and Communist violence begets Vigilante violence, and in the CIO labor wars of this country and in the Vigilante reaction we are witnessing on a small scale what took place in European countries on a wholesale basis—the rise of an ugly mammoth Vigilantism known by the name of Fascism. Taking advantage of a real or apparent threat of Communist control, Fascist elements abroad were given power under the guise of suppressing Communism to suppress democratic institutions and voluntary associations, particularly the free trade unions.

Similar elements in America are waiting like buzzards till the Communists prepare the slaughter so that they might feast. Just as the Communists are getting their practice as revolutionaries in fomenting strike violence, invasions, sit downs and plant seizures, the Fascistic elements are having their dress rehearsals through arousing attacks on unions and through strike breaking. Pitchfork brigades; phoney farmers alliances led by shyster lawyers and ex-labor spies; so-called women's investors associations, whose sole interest is the suppression of labor unions and the dissemination of anti-union propaganda among the wives of workers; so-called Independent unions, organized by lawyers and secretly financed by Big Business, who are opposed to the National Labor Relations Act, Social Security legislation, and the A. F. of L. These and many similar anti-labor organizations have sprung up like noxious weeds in a soil prepared for it by Communist strife, exercised through CIO unions.

The three plagues—Dualism, Communism and Vigilantism—have been carried by the CIO into the political field as well as into the industrial field. Whenever Lewis and Hillman found they could not deceive or browbeat Federal, State and Municipal administrations into doing their bidding, they spent miners' and clothing workers' money to buy themselves in or capture the political organization of the Government leaders. When this failed they spent more miners' and garment workers' money to split these organizations and to build up dual political organizations. The gubernatorial campaigns in Pennsylvania and West Virginia are the best examples of these techniques and in both places Lewis and his puppet candidates went down to disastrous defeat. Lewis' political defeats have been so rapid and so consistent that his ominous threats and stentorian rumblings have become the standard cartoon for empty bombast and his political endorsement is being characterized nationally as a kiss of death for candidates for office.

In Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in Michigan, in Minnesota, in West Virginia, and elsewhere, politicians, Municipal and State, aided and abetted Lewis' campaign to destroy the A. F. of L. Many soon discovered they had a bear by the tail, for part of the bargain it appeared was the sanction of Communist led terrorism in the seizure of plants, the invasions of communities and the armed assault upon A. F. of L. union workers. In a number of States popular resentment grew so strong that troops called out to assist the CIO in keeping plants shut down or in possession of sit downers, were suddenly ordered to open the plants and eject the sit downers. The erstwhile political darlings of the CIO found themselves attacked as CIO enemies and faced with the competition for office of other CIO puppets financed by miners' and garment workers' money.

Earle learned his lesson in Pennsylvania and Davey learned his lesson in Ohio, and others will get the same kind of double cross.

Labor's Non-Partisan League is the vehicle to carry Lewis to political dominion as the CIO is his industrial vehicle. In the case of the deliberately misnamed Non-Partisan League, too, the question is now who's got who? Has the League got the Communists or have the Communists got the League. The non-Communist paid national officers of the League are virtual prisoners of the Communists and the local and State organizations of the League are honeycombed with Communists.

One of the most sinister results of the Vigilante reaction to Communist terrorism is the adoption or revival in many States and Municipalities of laws to suppress civil liberties and limit union activity on the grounds of curbing Communism. Anti-picketing ordinances and ordinances forbidding distribution of literature are being passed or revived by city councils. The fact that they are unconstitutional does not disturb the slick lawyers furnished the Vigilante groups by labor antagonists for they know that by the time one law is carried to the Supreme Court another one can be passed and the results can be as effectively accomplished by an unconstitutional law as by a constitutional one.

In the Pacific Coast States, where Harry Bridges' Communist terrorism prepared the soil, Vigilante controlled organizations—the Associated Farmers and the Women of the Pacific—are trying to put through laws which would restrict all national labor organizations from having members in those States. Regulations in counties of California have been adopted to require Labor organizers to obtain a county license and pay a fee of \$25 for the right to solicit members in the county; the license to be revocable at the will of the county fathers.

The American labor movement is faced with the task of checking the spread and eradicating the triple plague of Dualism, Communism and Vigilantism which has been carried throughout the length and breadth of our continent by the CIO.

With these plagues there can be no compromise. The job of disinfecting must be both resolute and complete.

Santa Fe Trails Workers Favor Machinists Union

International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 1308, A. F. of L. affiliate, was certified by the National Labor Relations Board as exclusive representative of more than 200 employes in the mechanical department of the Santa Fe Trails Transportation Company, Wichita, Kansas. The order was issued following proof of the majority status of the machinists local through the comparison of application cards with company pay rolls.

Employees included within the unit for which the machinists local is authorized to bargain are: Mechanics, body men, electricians, upholsterers, painters, glazers, sheet metal workers, welders, stockroom men, helpers, greasers, washers, laborers, and lubricator men. In opposition to the demand of the I. A. M., all foremen were excluded from the appropriate bargaining unit.

Cement Manufacturers Boost Prices in East

Despite the fact that cement is a very necessary commodity in all branches of the construction industry, including housing, and the material increases in its price may set back recovery, the Eastern groups controlling the manufacture of Portland cement increased prices from 17 to 50 cents a barrel in the large consuming areas of New York and Boston. In New York and Long Island the markup amounts to 27 cents a barrel. In Boston the boost totals 50 cents a barrel.

Coal Pact Violates Wagner Act—Green

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, accuses the National Labor Relations Board, John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the coal operators of Harlan County, Ky., with having conspired to violate the National Labor Relations Act by means of a closed shop agreement delivering the miners like purchased commodities into the United Mine Workers of America, of which Mr. Lewis is president.

The contract signed in Cincinnati, and approved by the NLRB, Mr. Green said, provides that the Harlan County coal operators shall have employment terms pleasing to them and to the United Mine Workers officials, that the United Mine Workers are given the "exclusive right to supply employes from U. M. W. members who will be required to consent to the terms of employment;" that the "present employes will have the alternative of either becoming members of the U. M. W. and thereby consenting to the terms of employment imposed upon such members or losing their job," and that "civil action against the employers is to be dropped and presumably criminal charges as well, as the Federal Government agencies are reported to be parties to this agreement."

"This deal stated in these simple terms," Mr. Green declared, "merely means that the employer has selected and chosen the union to which his workers must belong to keep their employment hereafter and the union for which the employer is soliciting members has agreed in advance to the terms of employment under which these employe members are to work."

"A clearer case of conspiracy to violate the National Labor Relations Act cannot be found. A more brazen and unlawful alliance to control workers without their knowledge and consent has yet to be disclosed. A more decisive instance of John L. Lewis using Government machinery in violation of law to recruit members and to break down resistance to his will has never been presented to the public."

The submission of the agreement for ratification, according to press reports, "to the members of District No. 19 of the United Mine Workers," Mr. Green said, "and not to the employes of the mines covered by the arrangement who now are not members of the U. M. W." was "a subterfuge whereby the bargaining unit is established for the future by those who have no right to do so and for the sole purpose of perpetuating control thereover by John L. Lewis, even though the employes of the Harlan County mines should rebel against his dictation. This incident is additional proof that John L. Lewis is using Federal Government agencies as recruiting agents for the United Mine Workers."

"This collusive action cannot stand unchallenged. The American working man must make up his mind that such a program if allowed to continue unchecked would substitute for the evils which have been outlawed by Congress, a single union in which John L. Lewis would be the dictator and beneficiary. He will then bargain with employers who are given the alternative of bargaining with him alone or of being persecuted, he will then bargain for the working man upon terms and conditions advantageous to him as the dictator and to which terms and conditions the working man must submit or starve."

"The American Federation of Labor will not permit this situation to go unchallenged and will not desert the American working man. The

American Federation of Labor will use every legal means and all of its resources to give to the employes an opportunity to exercise their rights granted to them by Congress in accordance with the democratic principles upon which this country has built its present economic structure.

"To provide the miners an opportunity to escape the fate of vassals under a labor despotism such as the Harlan County deal contemplates, the A. F. of L. has chartered the Progressive Mine Workers of America which operates on democratic principles as the true representative and choice of the miners who are members thereof. The Progressives will undertake a campaign to permit the employes of these Harlan County mines to indicate their choice of collective bargaining agents. From the data already available in our possession we believe that the miners will welcome the opportunity of having the Progressives as their collective bargaining agency.

New Home Communication System Designed to Prevent Crimes

Horrible crimes have been committed in homes during the past few years because housewives, servants or children have opened the front or back doors to strangers. A communication system designed to prevent these crimes has been developed and is now being used in many new homes throughout the country. It makes it unnecessary to open the door to a visitor until his identity is known. The Dictograph Doormaster, as it is called, consists in its simplest form of a combination microphone loudspeaker in front or back door jambs and a hand-set or wall type telephone conveniently located inside the house.

When a visitor rings the doorbell the housewife picks up the phone inside and asks, "Who's there?" Her voice is carried to the loudspeaker in the doorjamb and the visitor, who uses no phone to listen and need not even place his mouth to the transmitter when replying, answers her inquiry in a normal tone of voice. Only when the housewife is assured that the visitor is a friend or a person on legitimate business does she open the door.

One of the outstanding features of the Doormaster, however, has nothing to do with protection, but adds a modern note of convenience to the home. It may be installed to provide room to room communication and thus save many tiresome steps. For example, it may provide intercommunication between the bedroom, the kitchen and the nursery so that the lady of the house may give orders and obtain information quickly and easily. This saves her a great deal of time and effort for she may give orders to the servants in the kitchen or converse with her family without leaving her room.

AFL Union Signs Up Rockefeller Center

The executives of the Building and Construction Trades Council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the management of Rockefeller Center have signed a three year agreement covering wages and working conditions for 1,098 maintenance and operations men. Arbitration of disputes is provided for, thus barring both strikes and lockouts.

The agreement was signed in behalf of fifteen craft unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Council, including unions of elevator operators, electricians, operating engineers, and all other workers who service the eleven buildings in Rockefeller Center. Thomas A. Murray, head of the Council, said the contract marked the first time the American Federation of Labor had signed one agreement to cover so many craft unions.

There's music in all things, if men had ears.—Lord Byron.

Building Survey By States

SOME interesting figures have been submitted by Mr. C. J. Ryan, vice president in charge of the mortgage loan division of Investors Syndicate, regarding building volume in various states.

Below are excerpts taken from Mr. Ryan's reports after housing surveys in the various states mentioned.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina home building is lagging behind the population growth of that state.

A decline of 25.82 per cent in per person new home building cost last year, the first decline in five years, was accompanied by a drop in new residential construction in three South Carolina cities—Charleston, Columbia and Greenville—of 42.07 per cent from the 1936 level.

Home shortages in these leading South Carolina cities continue despite the fact that 2,032 persons were supplied with new homes last year, while estimated population increased 1,242.

New residences put up in these South Carolina cities provided shelter for 2,032 people during 1937, but population in the same period rose only 1,242. Despite this fact, however, and the increasing building activity in these cities in the last several years, a substantial housing deficit exists. During the seven years ended with 1937, new homes erected in these cities sheltered only 9,292 people, or 65.55 per cent of the estimated population gain during those years. Population meanwhile rose 13,555.

KANSAS

Kansas home building is at the highest level since 1930.

A decline of 2.4 per cent in per-person home building costs last year, the first in four years, helped lift new residential construction in the four Kansas cities—Hutchinson, Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita—to the highest volume since 1930, the base year of this study. These cities contain 17.6 per cent of the state's population.

New residences put up in these Kansas cities provided shelter for 3,700 persons during 1937, a gain of 340, or 10 per cent, over those provided for in 1936. During the seven years ended with 1937, new homes erected in these cities sheltered 12,588 persons."

The survey shows that persons provided with new homes in these four Kansas cities last year were 29 per cent of the total provided for in the years 1931 to 1937, inclusive. Persons newly housed in 1930 numbered 4,480, or 35.5 per cent of the total number of persons provided for in the next seven years combined. Volume of home-building in these cities reached its low point in 1934, when only 428 persons were newly housed.

COLORADO

Home-building in three Colorado cities—Colorado Springs, Denver and Pueblo—in point of volume and value is at the highest level in more than eight years.

Despite an increase of \$80.68, or 7.54 per cent, in per-person cost, homes were built in these three cities last year for 792 more persons than in 1936.

Residences put up in these three Colorado cities provided shelter in 1937 for 4,680 persons, an increase of 20.37 per cent over those newly housed in 1936. During the seven years ended with 1937, new homes erected in these three cities sheltered 17,516 persons.

The Investors Syndicate survey shows that homes built in 1937 represent 27 per cent of those constructed in the years 1931 to 1937, inclusive. Persons provided with new housing in 1930 numbered 2,920, or 17 per cent as many as in the next seven years combined. Volume of home-building in these Colorado cities reached its low point in 1933, when only 712 persons were newly housed.

OHIO

New homes built in twenty-two Ohio cities in 1937 provided housing for almost twice as many people as the estimated population increase in such cities. These cities contain 49 per cent of the State's population.

An increase of \$13.02, or about one per cent, in per-person new home building costs last year, the second successive annual increase, partially accounted for the drop in residential construction in these cities.

The Ohio cities used in this survey were: Akron, Ashtabula, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, East Cleveland, Hamilton, Lakewood, Lima, Lorain, Mansfield, Marion, Newark, Portsmouth, Springfield, Steubenville, Toledo, Warren, Youngstown and Zanesville.

New residences put up in those Ohio cities provided shelter in 1937 for 19,136 persons, a drop of 7,628, or 14 per cent, from those provided with new homes in 1936. During the seven years ended with 1937 new homes erected in these Ohio cities sheltered 80,680 people.

The Investors Syndicate survey shows that people provided with new homes in these 22 Ohio cities last year were 23.7 per cent of the total newly-housed in the years 1931 to 1937, inclusive. Persons provided with new housing in 1930 numbered 22,526, or 36.58 per cent of the total provided for in the next seven years combined. Volume of home-building in these cities reached its low point in 1934 when but 2,384 persons were newly-housed.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska home-building in 1937, in point of valuation and volume, registered its first decline since 1934.

Despite a decrease in per-person average costs, homes were built in the two Nebraska cities used in this survey, Lincoln and Omaha, for fewer persons than in 1936.

New residences put up in these two Nebraska cities provided shelter in 1937 for 2,268 persons, which was 25.4 per cent less than in 1936. During the seven years ended with 1937, homes erected in these two cities sheltered 10,660 persons.

The Investors Syndicate survey indicates that homes built in these two cities in 1937 represent 21.28 per cent of those constructed from 1931 to 1937, inclusive. Volume of home-building in these two Nebraska cities reached its low point in 1934, when only 596 persons were newly housed.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee new home building is lagging behind the population growth of that state.

A decline of 23.83 per cent in per-person new home building costs last year failed to spur volume of new home construction to the level of the preceding year.

Home shortages in four leading Tennessee cities—Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville—persist as the volume of housing last year dropped 34.5 per cent from that of 1936, while population in the same period showed an estimated gain of 1.01 per cent.

New residences put up in these Tennessee cities provided shelter for 6,240 people during 1937, although the estimated simultaneous increase in population was 7,096. In other words, new housing provided was only 87.93 per cent of the estimated population increase. Despite the increasing building activity in these Tennessee cities in the last several years, a substantial housing deficit exists. This accumulated deficit last year was widened because the number of people provided with new homes was 3,292 fewer than in 1936. During the seven years ended with 1937, new homes in these four Tennessee cities sheltered only 24,000 people, or 31.01 per cent of the estimated population gain during those years. Population meanwhile rose 77,379.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma new home building continues behind the population growth.

A decline of 4.31 per cent in per-person home building costs last year maintained new residential construction at a volume within ninety-seven one-

hundredths of one per cent of the preceding year in the three leading Oklahoma cities—Muskogee, Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

In a new nation-wide survey Oklahoma's three cities, whose population comprised 15.32 per cent of that state, ranked twelfth in point of number of persons provided with new housing last year in the list of 41 states and the District of Columbia, which was the scope of the study.

New residences put up in these Oklahoma cities provided shelter for 6,940 people during 1937, although the estimated simultaneous increase in population was only 2,104. Despite this fact and the increasing building activity in these Oklahoma cities the last several years, a substantial housing deficit exists. During the seven years ended with 1937, new homes erected in these Oklahoma cities sheltered only 22,996 people, or 58.48 per cent of the estimated population gain during those years. Population meanwhile rose 39,318.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C., home building in 1937 was down 16 per cent from its 1936 level. This is the first decrease registered in District of Columbia home-building since 1933.

An increase of \$31.64 in per-person building cost last year, the first increase since 1933, partially accounted for the drop in residential construction in the nation's capital city.

New residences put up in Washington, D. C., provided shelter in 1937 for 21,408 persons, a drop of 4,108, or 16 per cent, from 1936. During the seven years ended with 1937, homes erected in this city sheltered 87,200 persons, or about 62 per cent of the 141,284 estimated population increase in seven years.

UTAH

Home building in two Utah cities—Ogden and Salt Lake City—in point of volume and value is at the highest level in more than eight years.

An increase of \$76.66, or ten per cent, in per-person home building cost last year, failed to halt the rise in volume of new home construction in these cities, which exceeded that of 1930.

New residences put up in these two cities provided shelter for 3,068 persons during 1937, a gain of 1,080, or 54.32 per cent, over 1936. During the seven years ended with 1937, homes erected in these cities sheltered 8,592 persons.

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina new home building lags behind the population growth of that state.

An increase of 18.62 per cent in per person home building costs last year, the second successive annual advance, was accompanied by an increase of 21.15 per cent in the volume of new residential construction in the six North Carolina cities of Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, Wilmington and Winston-Salem.

Home shortages in the leading cities of North Carolina continue despite a volume gain last year of 21 per cent, while estimated population during 1937 rose only 1.01 per cent.

New residences in these North Carolina cities provided shelter for 6,804 people during 1937, although the estimated simultaneous increase in population was 3,923. Despite this fact and the increasing building activity in these North Carolina cities in the last several years, a substantial housing deficit exists. During the seven years ended with 1937, new homes erected in these cities sheltered only 19,616 people, or 42.88 per cent of the estimated population gain during these years. Population meanwhile rose 45,738.

ARIZONA

Home building in two Arizona cities—Phoenix and Tucson—is at the highest level in seven years.

The decline of \$57.96 in per capita housing cost last year—the third annual successive drop—helped lift residential construction in these two cities to the highest point in seven years.

New residences put up in these two Arizona cities, provided shelter in 1937 for 1,708 persons, an increase of 1.84 per cent over 1936. During the seven years ended with 1937, homes were erected in these two cities for a total of 6,160 persons.

The Investors Syndicate survey shows that persons provided with new homes in these two Arizona cities last year represented 28 per cent of those newly-housed in the combined seven-year period, 1931 to 1937, inclusive. In 1930 homes were built for 2,404 persons, or 39 per cent of the total for the next seven years. Volume of home-building in these two cities reached its low point in 1934, when only 112 persons were newly-housed.

WASHINGTON

Washington new home building lags behind the population growth.

A decline of 3.62 per cent in per-person home building costs last year, the first drop in three years, lifted the volume of new residential construction in five Washington cities by 12.12 per cent.

Home shortages in the five leading cities of Washington—Bellingham, Everett, Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma—continued despite a volume gain in new homes over 1936 and an estimated population gain of only nine-tenths of one per cent in the same period.

New residences put up in these Washington cities, provided shelter for 5,696 people during 1937, although the estimated simultaneous increase in population was 6,188. This means that new homes provided for about 92 per cent of the estimated population rise in these cities last year. Despite the increasing building activity in these Washington cities in the last several years, a substantial housing deficit exists. During the seven years ended with 1937, new homes erected in these cities sheltered only 24,096 people, or 63 per cent of the estimated population gain during those years. Meanwhile population rose 38,335.

GEORGIA

Georgia home building is behind its population growth.

A decline of 6.18 per cent in per person home-building costs last year, the first drop since 1935, helped lift residential construction in the five leading Georgia cities—Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Savannah. However, home shortages in these Georgian cities continue, despite a volume gain last year of 29 per cent over that of 1936 and an estimated population gain during 1937 of only eight-tenths of one per cent over the preceding year.

New residences put up in these Georgian cities provided shelter for 4,216 people during 1937, although the estimated simultaneous increase in population was 4,400. Despite the increasing building activity in these Georgian cities in the last several years, a substantial housing deficit exists. During the seven years ended with 1937, new homes erected in these cities sheltered only 20,664 people, or 60.3 per cent of the estimated population gain during those years. Population meanwhile rose 34,264. During 1937 new housing was provided in these cities for only 55.81 per cent of the estimated population increase.

MARYLAND

Maryland new home building is at its highest level in six years.

The second smallest increase in per person new home costs in a list of 41 states and the District of Columbia helped spur residential construction in three Maryland cities—Baltimore, Cumberland and Hagerstown—to the highest volume since 1931.

Home shortages in these Maryland cities persist, although last year new homes were provided for 6,480 while the estimated gain in population approximated 2,668.

New residences put up in these Maryland cities provided shelter for 6,480 people during 1937, but the estimated increase in population was only 2,668. During the seven years ended with 1937, however, new homes erected in these cities sheltered only 24,744 people, or 65.83 per cent of the estimated population gain during those years.

McInerney Cites Achievements

A FACTUAL account of the achievements of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor characterized the Labor Day statement issued by Joseph A. McInerney, president of the Department.

Pointing out that this year the Department celebrated its thirtieth anniversary, Mr. McInerney said the progress of the Department was strongly illustrated by the fact that fifty-six new local building trades councils have been formed since January 1, 1938.

Confronted with a tremendous amount of unemployment among building trades workers due to the continued slump in building construction, he said the Department mobilized all its influence in support of larger appropriations for both public works under the Public Works Administration and work relief under the Work Relief Administration.

In addition, an increase to \$800,000,000 in the appropriation to promote low-cost housing and slum clearance was secured.

There were also certain abuses prejudicial to the interests of building trades workers that had developed in connection with WPA projects—substitution of skilled for unskilled workers, training on the job, and the payment of less than prevailing occupational wages rates. Through the intervention of the Building and Construction Trades Department these practices were corrected.

Impressed with the fact that some Federal housing projects were delayed by labor disputes, Mr. McInerney said the Department made an arrangement with the U. S. Housing Authority whereby wage rates on U. S. H. A. projects were stabilized and the elimination of jurisdiction disputes promoted.

In conclusion, he pointed out that as a further stimulation to housing construction the Building and Construction Trades Department supported lower interest rates and more liberal Federal insurance of housing mortgages.

The text of Mr. McInerney's Labor Day statement follows:

February 10, 1938, marked an important milestone in the progress of building trades unions. It was on February 10, 1908, that the Building Trades Department was formed. So this year National and International Unions in the construction industry, their local unions, and the building trades councils throughout the country, proudly noted the culmination of thirty years of progress and achievement for the building mechanics and laborers organized into unions.

The past year was a difficult one for the building trades. The volume of construction declined sharply in August, 1937, and continued to fall, reaching a low in February and March of 1938. Although residential building began a substantial revival early in the year, the effect on the total construction volume was small, and as the result unemployment persisted among the large mass of building workers. This situation presented an exacting test to the building trades unions—a test of their vitality, strength and effectiveness.

Not only did the unions withstand this test unflinchingly but, despite the pressure of unemployment, they made a record showing of growth in

membership and of improvement in labor standards and working conditions.

From the outset the officers of the Building Trades Department were determined to mobilize the entire resources of the building trades unions in a fight against unemployment and against lowering the existing wage standards. The effectiveness of the Department's leadership was shown not only by the overwhelmingly unanimous response of the member unions but also by the unprecedented number of new unions which joined the ranks of organized building labor. New locals were formed by National and International unions in every trade and new building trades councils were established in many communities. In the past nine months alone 56 new local building trades councils have been formed.

The foremost objective of building labor was to bring about a revival in building construction in order to reduce and ultimately stamp out unemployment among building workers. To this end Labor pressed for the revival and expansion of a Federal Public Works program.

As early as January 7 the views of the Building and Construction Trades Department were presented to the special Senate Committee investigating unemployment and relief, stating that "it is imperative that a variegated program of public works be continued, not on a diminished scale but on an extended scale."

At this hearing organized Labor demanded that "immediate steps be taken to revitalize our public works program and to approach the construction of public works in terms of a carefully developed long term program. Such a program should budget and estimate in advance our needs for public works projects so that complete plans would be available and projects developed at least three years in advance of normal construction schedules.

"In this way, it would become possible to build projects of the type for which the need is greatest; to build projects which would definitely add to our national wealth and which would fit into a general plan of development of our national resources to the utmost advantage; and last but equally important, to build projects at the time when heavy construction on a broad scale would help stabilize the construction industry, prevent stagnation of building materials industries and avert stoppages in building trades employment.

"Everyone is familiar with the notable record of PWA in the past four years. That record speaks for itself. But during the past year, this program has been gradually curtailed. No new projects have been authorized. The curtailment of the public works program at this time would help deepen the already acute crisis in the construction industry.

"The continuation of the public works program cannot fail to have a stabilizing influence on the construction industry generally and on the building employment particularly. But it is equally important that at this time we give full recognition to the pressing need for long range planning of public works on a permanent basis for a permanent agency which with calm judgment and cold facts would be equipped to deal with the emergency situations when they arise in the future."

In response to Labor's plea for the revival of the Public Works program, the Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938 authorized the expenditure of \$1,365,000,000 in order "to increase employ-

ment by providing for useful public works projects" socially useful and permanent in character. All of the new PWA projects will be initiated by January, 1939.

The Building Trades Department and its affiliated unions were also on the alert to assure the union building workers full share of participation in the WPA program and the maintenance of prevailing wages on all WPA projects. In supporting the additional appropriation of \$250,000,000 for the balance of the fiscal year 1937-38 the Building and Construction Trades Department focused the attention of Congress on certain abuses which had become widespread on WPA projects.

Labor pointed out that during the preceding year WPA had for the first time extended its activity to include in its projects the construction of buildings which calls for the work of a large number of building mechanics, helpers and laborers. These projects included the building of school houses, fire stations, libraries and other public buildings which until then had been constructed by building labor through regular employment under contract.

It was emphasized that this practice tended to displace skilled mechanics regularly employed by contractors, by unskilled and semi-skilled workers. It was also pointed out that on these projects WPA maintained no rules, standards or requirements which would insure sufficient skill and training on the part of the worker to qualify him for the proper performance of the job.

Labor also assailed the centralized program of so-called training on the job carried out by the terms of Federal Bulletin No. 19. In a statement presented at the hearing our Department said:

"We want to go on record as supporting a government program of education and training of the unskilled, and of rehabilitation of persons who have long been unemployed. But we do not believe it wise or desirable to undertake such a training program, when it will increase the number of persons attached to an industry in which such serious unemployment already exists, as exists in the construction industry.

"A further objection to this method of training is, that persons so trained cannot be considered qualified building construction mechanics. Yet they are partially trained, and thus put in a position where they become a danger both to the standards of work and to the wages and working conditions of fully qualified building trades mechanics."

At the hearings in support of the Work Relief Appropriation Act of 1938 Labor gave its unqualified backing to the appropriation of \$1,425,000,000 for the emergency WPA program, but stressed that this appropriation must be conditioned on the elimination of the existing abuses. Representatives of the American Federation of Labor reported to Congress at the hearing that they had reached an agreement with the WPA Administrator, Harry L. Hopkins, in which he assured Labor that the existing practices will be corrected.

As a result of this agreement, General Letter No. 183 was issued by the WPA. This letter called upon all State Administrators to review and correct all occupational classifications and rates of pay of mason tenders, plaster tenders, concrete workers, caisson workers, tending carpenters, building and construction laborers and laborers on bridges, viaducts, streets and tunnels.

In the General Letter No. 184 Administrator Hopkins called the attention of State Administrators to the fact that sponsors on some projects have maintained rates of pay lower than the occupational rates prevailing in the locality.

In conformity with Labor's demand, the letter reiterated that it was the policy of WPA "that the rates of pay for all persons engaged upon projects, whether paid from Federal funds or paid directly by the sponsor, should be not less than the occupational rates of pay prevailing in the locality." To carry out this policy Administrator Hopkins instructed all State Administrators to make arrangements with sponsors to the end that prevailing wages be maintained on all projects.

One of the outstanding achievements of the Building Trades has been their successful effort to secure the enactment of low-rent housing and slum clearance legislation. When the United States Housing Act, originally sponsored by the Building Trades Department, went into operation on November 1, 1937, it made available \$500,000,000 for loans to local housing authorities for low-rent housing projects. Through the efforts of organized Labor the passage of an amendment was secured in Congress increasing the loan authorization of the United States Housing Authority to \$800,000,000.

Under the general direction of the Housing Committee of the American Federation of Labor local labor housing committees were set up in all parts of the country, affording local unions an opportunity to work effectively for the development of the housing program locally. Because of the creation of these local labor housing committees our unions have secured direct Labor representation on 50 local housing authorities in cities where the program has been brought under way.

Through an understanding reached between the United States Housing Authority and representatives of building labor in various cities, the wage rates in effect at the time work is commenced on the U.S.H.A. projects are to remain in effect until their completion. Resolutions to accomplish this purpose and to eliminate stoppages of work caused by jurisdictional disputes on U.S.H.A. projects, have to date been passed by 70 building trades councils and 184 local unions.

In addition to the program of public works and low-rent housing, Organized Labor strongly backed the amendments to the National Housing Act of 1934 designed to stimulate the revival of home building by making Federal insurance of mortgages available on more liberal terms and at lower interest rates. At the same time Labor successfully opposed the application of a nationwide annual wage plan designed to reduce the hourly rates of building mechanics and laborers.

The combined effect of the low-rent housing and slum clearance program under the U.S.H.A. and increased activity by the F.H.A. under the 1938 amendments has already resulted in a marked upturn of housing construction in the summer of 1938. Thus the growing unemployment and hopelessness facing building trades workers at the beginning of the year has given way to increased employment and full assurance that labor standards, painfully built up through generations of collective bargaining, will be protected.

The Labor Day of 1938 offers to the union building tradesmen the assurance of more work, steadier employment and better conditions. Let us mark this Labor Day as the decisive step in building Labor's march toward a better and more prosperous future.

Old-Age Act Favors Women

THE fact that women workers in some occupations are paid lower wages than men is an injustice that all progressive citizens would like to see remedied. But when it comes to old-age insurance benefits under the Social Security Act the women workers with small remuneration have certain definite advantages over men workers, according to Miss Mary W. Dewson a member of the Social Security Board. In a statement entitled "Working Women and Old-Age Insurance Under the Social Security Act," she gives the details relative to this legislative anomaly.

"Women are covered by the Social Security Act on the same terms as men," Miss Dewson says. "That goes without saying. But in one way—a curious, paradoxical way—working women come off comparatively better than working men under the Act's old-age insurance program.

"This happens for the very reason that women, as a rule, earn less than men and work a shorter time. That may not seem to make sense, but it does and for this reason:

"The old-age insurance plan is weighted in favor of the workers who earn the least. They get the most for their money when it comes to old-age benefits.

"Benefits do not take the place of better wages, of course. Nobody would say that. The point here is that even with a very low wage, a woman can build up an old-age benefit under the Social Security Act which will keep her from being dependent when she is old.

"Or take, for example, the girl who goes to work in a store or an office or a factory when she leaves high school and works until she marries—say five years later. Suppose she averages \$15 a week during those five years. If she never earns another cent as long as she lives, she will have built up a claim to a Government check for \$15.75 a month, beginning when she is 65. Add that to her husband's earnings or his insurance, and it will help out considerably in their later years.

"Even part-time wages, or wages for occasional work, if the job is covered, count toward old-age benefits. Home workers—women who work at home for manufacturers or contractors—making baby's garments, bedspreads, quilts, lace, jewelry, toys, artificial flowers, and many other things we buy in the city stores—these women, too, are covered by this law. Many of them have work enough to make only \$200 a year all told.

"At that, however, after 10 years' work, these women will be able to draw, when they are 65 years old, \$120 a year, in payments of \$10 a month as long as they live. If they have worked 20 years averaging \$200 a year, their old-age benefits will amount to \$15.83 a month.

"As for the women who keep on working at some regular job year after year, from girlhood up to 65, they of course build up a better income for their old age. Just as men do. After 30 years' work at pay averaging \$15 a week or \$780 a year, their benefits, if they stop working at age 65 will be \$32 a month for the rest of their lives. At pay averaging \$25 a week for 30 years, the retirement benefit is \$45 a month. At pay averaging \$50 a week, the benefit is \$63.75 a month.

"It is true this insurance costs something. A few cents a week—one cent on each dollar of wages now and gradually a little more every three

years until 1949, but never more than 3 cents on the dollar. This is the worker's social security tax. It is taken out of her pay by her employer, and turned over to the United States Government with the same amount from the employer's own pocket. Because the employer pays half the 'premium,' so to speak, the old-age insurance plan set up in the Social Security Act gives the worker an extraordinarily good return on his money.

"Compare the benefits with the worker's taxes: The girl on \$15 a week for five years, beginning January 1, 1937, pays a total tax of 46.80 in that time. If she begins to draw benefits at 65, and lives to be 75 years old, her monthly benefit checks for \$15.75 all that time will amount to \$1,800 in all. That is more than 40 times the amount of taxes she has paid. If she should not live to receive any of her benefits, her family or 'estate' will receive a lump sum amounting to \$136.50, or almost three times the amount of her taxes.

"The woman who works for wages all her life will of course receive much more than the girl on \$15 a week for five years. If she averages \$25 a week for 30 years, her monthly retirement benefit at age 65 will be \$45 a month, and by the time she is 65 years old she will have received a total of \$5,400. Her social security taxes from 1937 on will have amounted to \$975 over the 30 years she was at work, so her benefits will be more than five times the cost to her.

"Women who have only a few years to work before they are 65, and whose wages are very low, or very irregular, may not be able to build up a monthly retirement benefit under the Social Security Act. They will receive, however, a single cash payment at age 65 which amounts to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their total wages since 1936.

"Suppose, for example, a woman now past 63 is making about \$7 a week most of the time. Suppose that from January 1, 1937, until she is 65 she earns, in all, \$1,000. That would entitle her to a single cash payment of \$35. She would have paid \$10 in social security taxes, but her benefit is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times her taxes.

"In other words, whether the worker builds up monthly retirement benefits, or only a single cash payment at age 65, she may be sure of getting her money back with interest. Usually she gets back several times her tax money."

N. Y. Carpenters Hit American Labor Party

The annual convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters adopted a resolution attacking the American Labor Party and urging their delegates to the annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor to support a movement for a State-wide American Federation of Labor Nonpartisan Political Committee to "support our friends and defeat our enemies."

Stork Derby Winners to Repay Relief

Here is one of the most interesting stories that has developed in Canada recently.

The Nagle and Timleck families, each of which collected \$100,000 from the famous Millar "stork derby," have offered to repay every cent given them in the past by the city in the form of relief.

They have done this on their own motion and without any suggestion from the city authorities. The Nagles have received about \$5,500 from the city, and the Timlecks approximately \$2,300.

CIO Under Red Domination—Frey

JOHAN P. FREY, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in three days testimony before the Special House Committee investigating un-American activities in the United States, presented abundant proof of the influence wielded by the Communists in the Committee for Industrial Organization, the chairman of which is John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, a CIO affiliate.

Starting off with the statement that the Communists held many important positions in the Committee for Industrial Organization, Mr. Frey, in the first installment of his testimony listed 284 alleged Communist party members who were or are on the CIO payroll and about 60 others as CIO leaders who, he claimed, were either members of the Communist party or were supporting Communist propaganda in the CIO. Later he submitted 230 more names, bringing his list of Communist party members who were active CIO workers to about 500.

Charging that the program of the Committee for Industrial Organization had the "heartly endorsement of the Communist party," and that violence in connection with strikes in the automobile and steel industries, was encouraged by Communist leaders, Mr. Frey declared that the sit-down strike and mass picketing had been used by the Communists as front line trenches in which to train members "for the day when the signal for revolution is given."

He stressed the point that attempts of the Communists to plant themselves in the organized labor movement in the United States were wholly unsuccessful until John L. Lewis organized the Committee for Industrial Organization in 1935. Since then, he said, Communism has become a definite factor in the ranks of the American labor movement.

Mr. Frey began his testimony with a declaration outlining the policy of the American Federation of Labor in contrast with the policy of the Communists.

"The American Federation of Labor," Mr. Frey said, "has believed in evolutionary instead of revolutionary methods. It has believed that labor, through voluntary association in trade unions, must build up the structure of protection step by step and stone by stone.

"The leaders of the American Federation of Labor have been convinced, from the study of history, that the evolutionary and educational method is the only constructive one. It has been applying these methods for over 50 years, and the record of accomplishment is impressive.

"The Communists heap ridicule upon the progress made by the American Federation of Labor. They jeer at its constructive evolutionary methods. They preach revolution. Within the last two or three years they have seized every sit-down strike, every mass picketing venture, as a means of stimulating their revolutionary tactics.

"The sit-down strike and mass picketing have been used by the Communists in our country as a training camp in which Communists can become familiar with the tactics they are to apply when their revolutionary program is put into action. The sit-down strike and mass picketing have been used as front line trenches in which the mass revolutionists of the future are to receive experience and training to equip them for the day when the signal for revolution is given.

"The American Federation of Labor in its structure, its policy and its methods has been made to conform as closely as possible to the principles underlying our American form of government and our American institutions of human liberty.

"Because of its understanding of American institutions and methods it vigorously set itself in opposition to the theories and apparent purposes of socialism. As a result the Socialists' attempts to determine the policies of the American Federation of Labor met with complete failure. The American Federation of Labor learned its lessons in the practical and sometimes costly school of experience.

"It failed to secure a foothold in an American trade union movement until the CIO was organized. Since then the Communist party has become a definite factor in the American labor movement.

"In connection with the evidence indicating Communist activities within the CIO, it must be said, in all fairness to the majority of the membership, that they are not Communists and that they are opposed to Communism. In many local instances these members of the CIO have arisen in revolt against the Communist leadership which had secured control.

"The CIO is not yet a Communist organization, so far as the great majority of the rank and file is concerned. The fact seems to be that the CIO membership unwittingly became a carrier for the virus of Communism because of the attitude of its leadership."

Among the 60 officials of the Committee for Industrial Organization who Mr. Frey described as either Communists or supporters of Communist propaganda were John Brophy, CIO director; Francis Gorman, president of the United Textile Workers; Morris Muster, president of the United Furniture Workers of America; George Woolf, president of the Fish and Cannery Workers International Union; Harold Pritchett, a Canadian, who is president of the International Woodworkers of America.

Also Professor Donald Henderson, formerly of Columbia University, and now president of the United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America; Julius H. Klyman, vice president of the American Newspaper Guild, and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Workers Union.

He said that William Gebhart, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist party, had been active in the CIO campaign to organize workers in the steel industry.

Closed Shop Benefits American Distilling Co.

Pekin, Ill.—The American Distilling Company, said to have been the first concern of its kind to sign a 100 per cent union agreement, finds that it pays to deal with organized labor squarely.

Employees of the firm were organized sometime ago, with the assistance of the Pekin Trades and Labor Assembly, getting an A. F. of L. charter as Distillery Workers' Union No. 19538. The company then entered into a closed shop contract with the union. Recently the union has undertaken a national campaign of publicity in the interest of their employers, pointing out that the firm's products are union made. The products include: Old American Brand, Supreme, Meadwood, American Gold Label, American Silver Label, Old Colony Gin, Piping Rock Gins and Liqueurs and Polo Club Gin.

Service without reward is punishment.—George Herbert.

Wage-Hour Act Changes Sought

THE American Federation of Labor will seek to have the next session of Congress enact major amendments to the Federal Wages and Hours Law, including broad curtailment of the authority conferred upon the Administrator of the Act.

One of the Federation's demands will be the abolition of the power now granted the Administrator to make classifications of workers according to skill for the purpose of determining the highest minimum wage rate (between 25 and 40 cents an hour) which workers in each class shall be paid. It is feared that this provision would make it possible for Government agents to classify skilled craftsmen as "hatchet and saw men," thus depressing wage standards. Establishment of an absolute minimum wage will be urged.

Another A. F. of L. demand is the termination of the complete control which the Administrator of the Wages and Hours Act can exercise over the industry committees which he is authorized to appoint for each industry coming under the scope of the law.

Following a thorough investigation, the industry committee files with the Administrator a report recommending a minimum wage order for the workers in the industry. If the Administrator agrees with the recommendations of the committee, he is authorized to embody them in the wage order. If, however, he does not agree with the committee recommendations he may refer the matter back to the same committee or to another committee appointed by him for the purpose of further consideration and recommendation.

It was pointed out that under this power the Administrator can continue appointing new industry committees until he finds one that issues reports conforming to his views.

A third provision of the Act which the American Federation of Labor will undertake to have changed is that which grants to the Administrator the authority to establish conditions of apprenticeship, including the determination of the percentage of apprentices that may be employed, how long a worker may be considered an apprentice, the wages lower than the minimum wage which apprentices may be paid, and fixing other working conditions of apprentices.

The A. F. of L. feels that a board representing both labor and employers, such as the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training, should administer this phase of the Act.

The A. F. of L. may also insist that changes be made in the method by which industry committees are appointed. Although the law prescribes that the Administrator shall appoint an equal number respectively of persons representing the public, the employers and the employees to each committee, he is not under any obligation to consult representatives of any of these groups in making the appointments.

In discussing the Wages and Hours Act William Green, A. F. of L. president, declared that it would be possible for the Administrator to become a "dictator" through his power of choosing the various industry committees. He made it clear that his criticism of the Wages and Hours Law was not intended to reflect in any way on Elmer F. Andrews, the present Administrator. Mr. Andrews has the full confidence of the American Federation of Labor, it was stated.

Wood, Glass Industries Have Responsibility

TWO great industries—wood and glass—have a definite responsibility to help create a finer conception of the American home, and today they stand on the threshold of a new era which offers great possibilities for progress and profit, John D. Biggers, administrator of the National Unemployment Census and president of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, told the National Association of Woodwork Jobbers recently.

Mr. Biggers declared in his address, "Opportunity Is Knocking at the Window," that both glass and wood will continue to be basic products for home construction, especially if the two industries are alert to improvements in their products, and equally vigorous in making improvements in selling, merchandising and promotion. Give full consideration to a national advertising program as the best means of keeping the public well aware of new developments in the woodworking industry and co-ordinate these efforts with the national advertising of those in allied industries who are striving to create a desire for better homes, he advised the Woodwork Jobbers.

"You and I are not in the business of merely selling sash and woodwork and trim and glass," Mr. Biggers asserted. "Our business is to sell comfort, happiness, pleasure—to merchandise a greater appreciation of more gracious living to millions of American homeowners. There is not a dwelling in this country that we cannot serve, and I firmly believe that you in the woodworking industry and we in the glass industry have a definite responsibility to the public to make windows more attractive architecturally—for example—and thus contribute to more enjoyment and happiness in the home."

The L-O-F president outlined a nine-point program of suggestions by which the woodworking industry might open up new avenues of profit. These suggestions were:

1. "Play ball" with the architects and keep abreast of new architectural developments at all costs.
2. Give the architects and builders what they desire most, for they are willing and helpful guides of what you should produce.
3. Strive to improve and maintain high quality.
4. Do sufficient advertising to fully acquaint both the layman and the architect with your products.
5. Give the greatest possible emphasis to the advantages of more windows in the home.
6. Encourage greater window areas.
7. Study the possibility of new designs.
8. Analyze your "window conditioning" details; improve the methods of double glazing which you offer... make them easier to use, more flexible, and help to acquaint the public more fully with the present available methods.
9. Acquaint yourselves with all phases of "window conditioning"; how it can save twenty to thirty per cent of your customers' heating expense, and how it reduces drafts.

"You and I, as representatives of these brother industries, may well be proud of the part they have played in improving the living conditions of

our fellow men and in the contributions they have made to the development of a pleasurable, modern way of life," Mr. Biggers stated. "But let's not rest on the laurels of years gone by. Let's turn our heads and thoughts to the future."

A criticism of those laboring under a defeatist attitude and feeling that their industry has reached the pinnacle of development was a highlight of Mr. Biggers' address to the large assembly of association members. He cited the progress made by the glass industry in the last ten years, including depression times, in giving the world such new products as safety glass, new types of structural glass which is changing architectural design, heat-absorbing plate glass, glass block, fibrous glass, glass blackboards and others.

He pointed to a number of home improvements for which the wood-working industry would be called upon to furnish products, including sash or channels for the glass house of the future, the walls of which will disappear into the floor at the turn of a crank, and sash for windows which will automatically be raised or lowered by the press of a button.

"The window is more than an opening in a wall," Mr. Biggers said. "It is the very keynote of the home—and the home is the backbone of any nation."

Setting of Type by Wire Tested

THE first wire test of the semagraph, an automatic typesetting device which its sponsors believe will revolutionize newspaper composing room practice, was conducted successfully recently between the office of The New York Times and the New York office of The Associated Press.

The first long-distance test of the apparatus, which was invented by Buford L. Green of Charlotte, N. C., a printer who belongs to the Charlotte Typographical Union, was to be made later between The Associated Press office here and The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer. Curtis B. Johnson, publisher of The Observer, is the financial backer of the invention.

The apparatus consists of four units, a semagraph typewriter, a transmitter, a telegraph printer and a setter unit. The setter unit, which replaces the keyboard and manual operation of the linotype, was not used in the first test, as it had been demonstrated successfully on prior occasions.

The typewriter prepared copy with a coded signal, consisting of several dots, under each letter or character. Each line of copy corresponded with a line of type. The typewriter used in the demonstration is a standard machine with spacing apparatus added. It is constructed so that if the line is typed too long or too short it locks and refuses to release the line until its length has been corrected. In the hands of an experienced typist, the electrically driven typewriter can be operated much more rapidly than a standard typewriter, according to Mr. Johnson.

When the prepared copy was placed in the transmitter, light from an electric bulb was reflected from it into a photoelectric cell in a housing above it. The intensity of the light was varied by the dot signals under each character and correspondingly varying pulsations were set up within the cell.

These were transmitted by wire to a regular telegraph printer, which had been modified by the substitution of special type bars carrying the semagraph signals under each character, the addition to the platen of a paper perforator and the electrical changes required for operation of a six-unit code instead of the usual five-unit code.

As the copy was received in The Times office there was a line of copy for the use of the editors and under it the reproduced code signals for actuating the setter unit. The copy could be edited by merely blotting out with a pencil the first signal or two of the lines to be deleted. The copy corresponded line for line with the type to be set.

The setter unit also is operated by the photoelectric cell or "electric eye." The pulsations set up within the cell cause the vibration of a magnet armature, which actuates the selector mechanism that drops the mats, as would normally be done by the manual operation of the linotype keyboard.

Both the transmitter and the setter unit are equipped with automatic copy feeders, which hold six takes of copy in addition to that in use. Tests have proved that the speed of the semagraph is limited only by that of the linotype, it is said.

Mr. Johnson, when asked about the effect semagraph adoption by the newspapers of the country would have on employment said:

"The evolution of the newspaper over the last forty years is due to the constantly improved machinery. No technological displacement of labor in the aggregate has resulted. Better machinery, generally speaking, always makes for more jobs.

"Forty years ago the linotype machines came into being. Newspapers prior to that time were all set by hand composition. The linotype produces about the same amount of type that six men could produce, set by hand.

"The advent of the linotype machine quickly brought about an expansion in the size of newspapers—more printers were required for their production, and instead of reducing employment actually many new jobs were created.

"The same situation exists in the press rooms and stereotyping departments of the newspapers. Fast presses and improved stereotyping equipment are all labor-saving devices, but the increased size of newspapers made possible by this better machinery has given employment to hundreds and hundreds of additional men.

"The semagraph is just another advance in progress, such as has made American industry the greatest in the world."

Army Schools American Industry for Next War

The War Department has announced it is driving ahead in the program of educating industry to produce war materials, for which the last Congress appropriated \$10,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 will be spent in the next twelve months. Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson said the "educating" will be implemented by awarding small contracts for supplies required in war to firms which do not now produce them but could by making slight changes in their plants. Then when Congress declares war the plants, as a result of the education in peace times, will be ready to go ahead full speed in the production of supplies for the use of the Army and Navy.

Editorial



FRANK DUFFY, Editor

LABOR BOARD PRESSES ON

QUITE indifferent to public opinion, and quite with self-righteous complacency, the National Labor Relations Board forges ahead with its mistaken policies. It has reached that point where it asserts that it alone knows what the law is, and the law is what it says it is.

Last spring the board was stating, in answer to criticism, that the cases decided by the board which involve rivalry between the A. F. of L. and CIO unions were about equally divided. This was for public consumption. Now the board in the summer of 1938 gleefully announces that the Committee for Industrial Organization affiliates won 160 of the 208 elections in which they were opposed by the A. F. of L. labor unions.

Here are some of the things which the board has not disclosed to the public:

1. The board failed to point out that where A. F. of L. unions are strong and clearly have a majority in a plant, the union has difficulty in getting the board to order an election.

2. The board fails to point out that the A. F. of L. unions have difficulty in getting decisions by the board after elections have been held, and after hearings have been held. Sometimes decisions are held up for months.

3. The board fails to state that lawyers for the board have intimate relationships with local union officials of the CIO and often give them guidance.

4. The board fails to point out that preliminary announcements of the board in favor of the CIO have frequently been used as electioneering documents by CIO workers against the A. F. of L.

5. The board fails to point out that it has used the word "favoritism" by the employer as a faker uses the pea under the shell. Now it is here and now it is there. Any A. F. of L. union can be designated as favored by the employer at the willy-nilly whim of the board. This is purely an interpretative concept of the board.

6. The board fails to state that pitiful minorities of the CIO have been allowed to agitate in plants where A. F. of L. unions are strong, and secure investigations and elections on flimsy charges.

7. The board fails to state that CIO officials often know of the board's decisions in advance before they are publicly announced.

The Washington Post, which has been sympathetic to the CIO, recently stated editorially:

"If its (the board's) members had been competent administrators, intent on serving the public interest while advancing the cause of collective bargaining, they could have helped all of organized labor without antagonizing either the A. F. of L. or management. They could have earned a reputation for fairness and impartiality despite the difficulties created by the split in the ranks of organized labor."

Some one should tell the board that its tactics smell to high heaven; that they are doing labor a disservice by their extra-legal performance; that no one really defends the board any longer; that it is creating disrespect for government.

Looking back over a period of 30 years, it is no exaggeration to say that not under the worst Tory administration has any board administered its office in as partial a way as the National Labor Relations Board—Electrical Workers' Journal.

SOME ACTIVITIES OF JOHN A. BROPHY

(Director of the CIO)

HE was the Communists' wing candidate for president of the United Mine Workers in 1927 against John L. Lewis.

He was director of the Pittsburgh Educational Forum and Labor College and received a salary of \$1,700 from the notoriously radical and leftist Garland Fund. This fund has been the life stream of the red revolutionary movement in the United States. (Samuel Gompers was refused aid to help labor because he would not play along with the reds. In refusing, Roger Baldwin, No. 1 leftist leader of subversive organizations, replied to him: We do not see our way clear to finance any enterprise except those definitely committed to a radical program.)

He was a delegate of the Pennsylvania Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, a radical political organization made up of outstanding leftists in the United States. They adopted a platform calling for the scrapping of the Constitution, the establishment of heavier taxation on wealth, and a foreign trade monopoly similar to the present Russian plan. The masses were urged to "rise and take over control of all means of wealth production such as factories, etc."

He was the first American Trade Union delegate to Russia.

He was vice president of the Public Ownership League of America.

He was on the National Committee on Militarism in Education, an organization supporting Communist-organized activity to propagandize against military training in our schools.

He was on the National Committee of the All America Anti-Imperialist League which is the American section of Moscow's League Against Imperialism. In 1928 this Communist subsidiary had 12 sections established in the United States and 11 Latin-American countries spreading "vicious and false propaganda in Mexico, Central American and South American countries against the United States, depicting this country as a big bully trying to exploit Latin America. This campaign has been successful in arousing hatred among Latin Americans against the United States." (U. S. Fish Report.)

He endorsed "Professional Patriots," an American Civil Liberties Union publication. Its distribution was listed as "Work at Hand" in the 1927 A. C. L. U. The book was edited by Norman Hapgood, whose wife was then a director of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, a Communist subsidiary. It ran serially in the Communist Daily Worker. In it, Hapgood attempts to show that all outstanding patriotic societies which fight the A. C. L. U. and Communism are motivated in doing so by greedy commercialism and cowardice.

He endorsed the "Lane Pamphlet" written by leftist Winthrop D. Lane, entitled "Military Training in Schools and Colleges in the United States," financed by the Garland Fund. It opposed military training for the adequate defense of the United States government as does all red pacifist literature.

Lumberjacks Swinging to A. F. of L. Union

Reports received in Duluth, Minn., indicate that a large percentage of the lumberjacks in the Rainy river district along the border are turning to the American Federation of Labor after disastrous experiences with the CIO. At a meeting at Lommen attended by representatives from as far west as Birchdale and Baudette a group of timber and sawmill workers organized in an A. F. of L. union and voted to merge with the reorganized Timber and Sawmill Workers' Union No. 2776, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Organizers reported that among fifty lumberjacks contacted in International Falls only one favored the CIO. This area is the one most recently invaded by the CIO.

Official Information



General Officers of
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1938, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded to the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1820 Covington, Va.
1823 Philadelphia, Pa.
1827 Stuart, Fla.
1828 Savannah, Ga.
2804 Somers, Mont.
1852 Rantoul, Ill.
2818 Aberdeen, Wash.
1881 Fremont, Nebr.
1886 Brigham, Utah

1897 Lafayette, La.
1106 Seattle, Wash.
2695 Loyalton, Calif.
901 Savanna, Ill.
2689 Hilgard, Ore.
1901 Saint John, N. B.
2686 Winnfield, La.
1171 Los Angeles, Calif.
2590 Crossett, Ark.

STAY-AWAY NOTICES

All out of town members who are contemplating coming to Hudson County, New Jersey to seek employment, please be warned that there is a great scarcity of work here. Fifty per cent of our membership is out of work, and our prospects for the future are very poor.

Hudson County District Council of Carpenters
A. P. Alexander, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

Please set up a stay-away notice in the journal for Local Union No. 90, Evansville, Ind. Half of No. 90 members are idle. No help is needed here and all members should stay away.

Geo. Bridges,
Recording Secretary No. 90.

* * * * *

Redding, Cal., and vicinity is flooded with men who expect to go to work on the Shasta Dam. The dam job will not get going to its full capacity for at least two years. At the present time there are many times the number of men here who can go to work, especially carpenters. In the meanwhile those that come here with the expectations of going to work will be sadly disappointed. Many hundreds of people here are now living under the worst of conditions possible with no immediate relief in sight. There are no housing facilities available and the county is overburdened with these on direct relief.

In view of the above stated facts we cannot stress enough to those seeking employment, the desirability of not coming to Shasta county. For the good of those members already here and especially yourselves please stay away from Redding and vicinity. Kindly have this article read at your meetings and spread the word wherever possible.

Charles Hanna, Recording Secretary,
Local 1599, Redding, Cal.

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We wish to advise all traveling members that a large percentage of our members are now idle.

Do not come to La Cross if you are looking for work.

John C. Riley, Recording Secretary.
Local 1143, La Cross, Wis.

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Due to the fact that New York City is enlarging its water system in the section of Lackawack, N. Y., which is in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 251, we are having an influx of carpenters from other localities. We have many of our own members out of work and so have more men than necessary to take care of available jobs. We are asking Brother Carpenters to stay away from Kingston and vicinity until further notice.

Harold H. Darling, Recording Secretary,
Local Union 251, Kingston, N. Y.

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Traveling carpenters who are looking for brighter and greener fields in which to work will please avoid the Indianapolis district as work is scarce here, only about 50 per cent of our members working, so please stay away.

J. W. Lewis, Recording Secretary,
Local Union No. 60.

* * * * *

Local 302 Huntington, W. Va., wishes to advise all Brothers that there is very little work in that district. About fifty per cent of its members are idle. There has been some publicity in regards to flood wall and other Government work. However only residents in this district are being used.

Traveling Brothers are warned not to come to El Centro, Cal., expecting to find plenty of work, because of the All American Canal Projects. There is more than enough idle men here to take care of all needs.

R. H. Stukas, Recording Secretary,
Local 1070, El Centro, Cal.

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Please do not come to Orange County, California, in search of work as there are not enough jobs here to keep our own members busy more than half time.

O. W. Brenner, Recording Secretary,
Local 1815.

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All traveling Brothers are requested to stay away from St. Joseph, Missouri. There are more than enough men to take care of the work here, and any further influx of mechanics will only create further hardship.

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We do not have enough work to employ our own members in Chattanooga.
We advise traveling members to keep away from this locality.

Paul Payne, Financial Secretary, Local 74.

Jobless Insurance Payments

UNEMPLOYMENT benefits amounting to \$38,105,943 were paid to insured jobless workers during May, 1938, in the 25 states where benefits now are payable, bringing the total amount paid since the first of the year to approximately \$140,000,000, the Social Security Board has announced.

While more benefits were paid in May than in April, fewer initial claims for benefits were received during May than in the preceding month. General conclusions are difficult, however, because of the wide variation from this general trend occurring in the individual states.

The total amount of benefits paid in all 25 states during May was more than 3 per cent above the amount paid in April, but 17 states reported decreases, the largest occurring in Pennsylvania, Vermont, Oregon, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Factors responsible for the decrease in some states were fewer layoffs in the preceding weeks, some seasonal reemployment and exhaustion of wage credits of workers who had been receiving benefits.

The increase in total payments during May was due in part to the larger number of benefit checks issued by Indiana and Mississippi, which began making payments only in the latter part of April. In addition, New York, Maine, Alabama, North Carolina, Louisiana and Maryland showed substantial increases in payments during the month.

The number of initial claims for unemployment benefits filed during May was 732,696, a decrease of 12,367 from the total reported for the preceding month. In some states however, the number of initial claims filed increased considerably. These included New Hampshire, Indiana, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania and Oregon. In the three latter states the increases were accounted for primarily by claims of workers whose benefit rights were determined with the accrual of another quarter of wage credits upon which the benefits could be based.

Benefits were paid on 33,246 initial claims in Indiana, the total May payment amounting to \$481,718. In April, 27,968 Indiana initial claims were received with \$1,951 being paid. Total payments this year for Indiana are \$483, 669.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.



Brother George Brewster, Local 11, Cleveland

Brother George Brewster, former recording secretary, of Local 11, Cleveland, died August 11th. Brother Brewster was a highly respected member of this Local. A resolution paid him tribute "As a loyal friend, a staunch unionist and an efficient recording secretary and past business agent whose 21 years of service as a union officer will ever stand as a tribute to his memory."

Charter of the Local was ordered draped for thirty days as a mark of respect.

* * * * *

Brother Frederick Herrmann, Local 299, Union City, N. J.

Frederick Herrmann, Recording Secretary of Local 299, Union City, N. J. died August 29, 1938. He had been a charter member ever since he returned from the Spanish American War in 1899. He was Business Agent of Hudson County, N. J., for the last 25 years and Recording Secretary of the Local for the last 30 years which office he held at the time of his death.

He was a loyal and staunch supporter of the labor movement.

In the passing of Brother Herrmann the membership of Local 299 loses a faithful officer and member as was evidenced by the large number of friends and Brothers, who gathered at the home of the late brother to pay their last respects.

* * * * *

Brother C. M. Monasmith, Local 201, Wichita, Kan.

Local 201 of Wichita, Kansas, mourns the death of an active member and officer, Brother C. M. Monasmith.

"Monty," as he was called by his many friends, was born in Formosa, Kansas, September 23, 1880. He moved to Sedgwick County near Wichita with his parents in 1889 and has made his home in Wichita ever since, with the exception of a few years spent in the army and a short residence in Texas.

He served in the Philippine Insurrection with Company "E," 32nd Infantry, U. S. Volunteers and later with the Military Police in the Philippines.

He joined Local 973 in Texas City, Texas, in 1913 and cleared into Local 201 on May 1, 1917, and maintained a continuous membership in this Local until his death on August 31, 1938.

Brother Monasmith served as an officer in this Local for the past several years. He resigned as Recording Secretary on account of ill health a few days prior to his death.

In mourning for our departed Brother, Local No. 201 has caused its charter to be draped for a period of thirty days.

* * * * *

Brother Henry Broussard, Local 40, Boston

Death called Brother Henry Broussard of Local 40, Boston, August 9th. Brother Broussard had held continuous membership in the Brotherhood for 39 years. Eighteen of those years were spent in an official capacity where he acquitted himself with honors in the ranks of our organization.

Brother Vester Tucker, Local 576, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Brother Vester Tucker, age 52. Carpenter of Local 576, Pine Bluff, Ar., died following an illness which confined him to his home for the past year.

Brother Tucker was born November 20, 1885 at Cannon County, Woodbury, Tenn. He spent his younger days in Tennessee, moving to Pine Bluff with his family about 26 years ago.

In addition to the widow, he is survived by a son, Aubrey Tucker, of Pine Bluff, two sisters, Mrs. R. A. Worthen of Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. J. R. Hairmon of Smithville, Tenn., and a brother, J. H. Tucker of Humboldt, Tenn.

* * * * *

Local 854, Cincinnati, Mourns Two Brothers

Two Brothers who were held in high esteem by other members of Local 854 of Cincinnati have passed away. They were Brother John Doll, born August 26, 1876, who was initiated into the Brotherhood in 1905 and Brother Edward Groemiger, born January 29, 1880, initiated 1900. Brother Doll died June 27th and Brother Groemiger died July 7th.

They had worked together a number of years for the same contractor in Cincinnati, Mr. W. H. Griffith, who built some of the finest homes in that city. They were known as members who attended meetings regularly and were the types of brothers who have helped make the Brotherhood what it is today.

* * * * *

Brother John Olsen, Local 486, Bayonne, N. J.

Brother John Olsen, pension member of Local 486, died August 1st. Brother Olsen had been a member of Local 486 for forty-five years. He was the second oldest member, in years, in the Local.

* * * * *

Brother James J. Linehan, Local No. 1, Chicago, Ill.

Brother James J. Linehan, veteran member of Local No. 1, of Chicago, died August the 24th. Brother Linehan, who in his youth was a member of the Knights of Labor, was a charter member of the Chicago Local. He also held a distinction of being No. One's first president, held the office of treasurer for many years and was many times delegate to conventions and assemblies. A resolution was passed by the Local mourning Brother Linehan's passing.

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Brother Edgar K. Pierce, Local 819, W. Palm Beach, Fla.

When death called Brother Edgar K. Pierce, of Local 819 of West Palm Beach, Fla., it took from the labor movement a man who spent his life serving his brother workers. His loss leaves a vacancy in the ranks of the Brotherhood of Palm Beach County, which will be hard to fill.

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BROTHER IRVIN B. SHANTZ, of Local 1491, Royersford, Pa. age 62, a member of the Brotherhood for 31 years, passed away August 15, 1938.

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BROTHER HUGH JONES, Local 608, New York, age 79. Joined Brotherhood October, 1890.

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WALFRED LARSON, Local 58, Chicago, Ill. age 85.

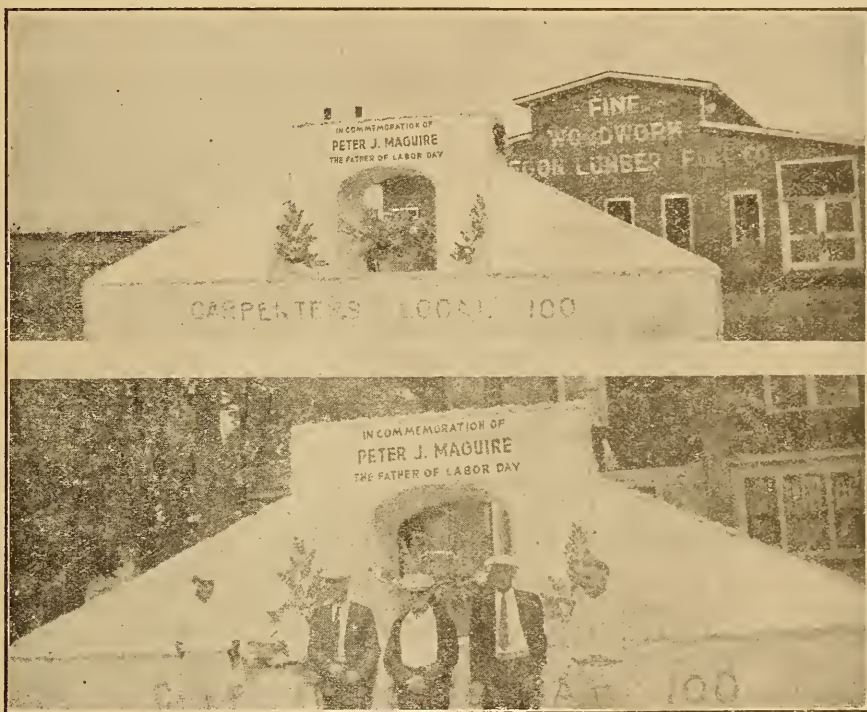
Wars are now entirely economic in their origin. Such wars are never won. They are only, as always, lost both by the victor and the vanquished.—Bernard M. Baruch.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Muskegon Local Pays Tribute to "Pete" McGuire



Local Union 100 of Muskegon, Mich., paid tribute to Peter J. McGuire, father of Labor Day and founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America with a float in the Labor Day parade there. Reproductions of the float and some members of Local 100 are shown above.

A Record To Be Proud Of

Brother William M. Hill, a charter member of Local Union 952, Bristol, Connecticut, was initiated into that union June 12, 1901. Date of birth, March 22, 1856; classed as a beneficial member. He has held continuous membership in that local ever since. He has always been paid up and in good standing. He has missed only two meetings since the union was chartered. He has always been an active member and has held the offices of Conductor, Warden, Trustee and Treasurer. He may well feel proud of his record in the Brotherhood. We are proud of it and are glad to make it known. Good luck to you, Brother Hill, and may you be spared many more years with us.

Local Protests Non-Union Labor

Local 159 of Irvington, New York, writes that the Daniel Reeves chain store in that city recently underwent alterations with non-union labor after the contractor had agreed to hire local men and union labor.

Local 608 to hold Annual Event

The Fifth Annual Dinner Dance of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 608, will be held this year, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Riverside Plaza, 73rd Street West of Broadway, on Saturday Night, November 5th, 1938.

A night of fun and frolic, with eating, dancing, singing and many other forms of entertainment, everybody happy, with the cares of the world left for some other time is promised.

We have invited some of our outstanding representatives in the labor movement of today including William S. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Frank Duffy, General Secretary and First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and George Meany, President of the State Federation of Labor.

Arrangements for this year's affair are complete, and we feel you can look forward to one of the most enjoyable nights of your life.

We respectfully request that you make reservations as soon as possible, as we are desirous of having everybody present listed on our seating list.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

John O'Donnell, Chairman.

David Scanlan, Secretary.

Local 718 of Havre, Mont., celebrated its 25th anniversary with a picnic on July 24th.

Rail Propaganda Yarn Exploded

One of the favorite bedtime stories of railroad propagandists—that most of the life insurance companies will pass out in acute financial agony if the carriers don't cut wages—was unwittingly shot full of holes by the New York "Times" recently.

Tucked away in the "Times'" financial section, a part of the paper which few people except bankers and investors read, was an analysis of the statements of the nation's largest life insurance companies showing that, instead of having the "bulk" of their assets tied up in railroad bonds, only a tiny fraction of their funds is invested in such securities.

The analysis, by the Alfred M. Best Company, Inc., insurance statistical experts, covered 33 of the largest companies, owning approximately 97 per cent of the nation's life insurance company assets.

It showed that only 11 per cent of life insurance companies' assets is represented by railroad bonds, having a market value of \$2,563,000,000, while other assets amount to \$21,788,000,000.

Furthermore, it was revealed, many of the non-railroad bonds are worth much more than the amounts at which they are carried on the books.

This difference is so great, it was pointed out in the "Times" article, that if the life insurance companies decided to cash in on all of the bonds they own today they wouldn't lose a cent because of their railroad investments, but would actually gain \$109,000,000.



Auxiliary 216, Santa Ana, Cal.

Auxiliary 216 of Santa Ana, Cal., was re-organized in 1935, and meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. We have a penny march for a flower fund.

Once a month we entertain our husbands at a card party. August 10 we had a steak dinner for all members and families.

We meet once a month for Pot-luck at the different homes and always enjoy an afternoon of sewing or cards. Each member having a birthday that month is honored with a birthday cake.

It is a pleasure to read *The Carpenter*, especially the *Yarnin' Basket*.

Best wishes to Sister Auxiliaries and we welcome you to our meetings when you come to Santa Ana, Cal.

Mrs. Mary Lambert, Secretary.

Auxiliary 122, Kansas City, Missouri

Auxiliary 122 was organized about 15 years ago with 100 members. At present we have about 90 members.

We shall write of some of our activities which may be found useful to other Auxiliaries.

We have two Committees that earn money, the Ways and Means and Sewing Committee. Some of the ways to raise money found successful are, card parties, ice cream socials, demonstrations, serving of lunches, grab bags, quilting and other sewing. The Sewing Circle meets each Wednesday for a covered dish luncheon. The last Wednesday they have a birthday luncheon for the members which have birthdays in that month. Each one gives a 10-cent gift.

Our Sick Committee comforts the sick and soothes the bereaved by personal calls, cards and telephone calls.

The organization committee calls on prospects, and invites them to social meetings so they may become acquainted.

We have the secret sunshine pals who remember in many kind and thoughtful ways—Valentines Night we learn who our secret pal has been all year.

We have a drill team of 20 members of which we are very proud. The Auxiliary just bought them new dresses, ties and caps. They assist us during our regular meeting as well as giving special drills on social nights.

We wish success and prosperity to Sister Auxiliaries and extend a cordial welcome to them to visit us.

Mrs. J. W. McMillan, Scribe.

Auxiliary 284, Tacoma, Wash.

Ladies Auxiliary local 284 of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union of Tacoma, Wash., the lumber capital of America, is now broadcasting through the *Yarnin' Basket*.

We were one year old April 15. Our membership is now 100, and with a new campaign for members now going on, we hope to double this number. We have fraternal delegates in both the Tacoma District Council and the Puget Sound

Council. At the convention in Oregon of the Oregon-Washington Council in December a resolution will be sent there asking that our delegates be seated.

During strikes, lockouts, and shut downs the women have given dances and many other entertainments to raise funds for the unemployed. The first six months of this year we had two mills shut down and one on strike. During this time the Auxiliary cooperated with the Locals and the Tacoma District Council. The Locals and the Council set up a commissary through which food was distributed to those not working. The Auxiliary also bought shoes and clothing for children.

We also take an active part in civic activities. Last fall our Auxiliary got credit for raising \$380 to help send the Lincoln High School choir to St. Louis. We raised \$106 at a dance. The rest by donations of various Locals who were contacted. Much credit was given for the donations to our president Sister Ruth Jones.

We hold meetings the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. The first a business meeting, and the second meeting, a social night, is enjoyed by the members. A cordial invitation is extended to any member of Sister Auxiliaries who may be a visitor in our city to attend our meetings.

At the present time plans are being made for our second fall carnival. The first was a great success and we hope to make this year's bigger and better.

Fraternally yours,

Anne Tribbey, Recording Secretary,
Local 284.

Auxiliary 160, Oakland, Cal.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 160 was organized in 1926.

We meet once a month for a business session and entertain on the Tuesday nearest the middle of the month. We also entertain members of Local Union 36 on the fifth Friday evening of the month.

We would be glad to hear from other Auxiliaries and would appreciate any suggestions on how to further plans for building membership.

We extend best wishes to Sister Auxiliaries and a welcome to join our meetings when visiting here.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Ruth Thompson, Rec. Sec.,
Oakland, Calif.

Mrs. A. R. Moore of Pacheco, Cal., writes that Auxiliary 317 now has 30 members and that the organization as a whole is showing fine progress.

CIO Woolen Unions Hit Dictatorship in TWOC

Two hundred and fifty delegates to a special convention of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, held in Providence, R. I., protested against the dictatorial methods of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and approved recommendations proposed by Francis Gorman, president of the United Textile Workers of America, another affiliate of the CIO, to "salvage" the textile organization from "self-constituted" leaders.

It was claimed that the TWOC governing board does not include a single textile-worker member, and that TWOC leaders have removed officers of the Woolen and Worsted Federation from the payroll of the TWOC. Mr. Gorman, who was made a member of the governing board of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee by John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, in March, 1937, recently resigned because of disagreement over policy.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, Gen'l Sec'y

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our District Councils and Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

See District Councils for hours and wages for Locals in District Councils, such Locals are not listed separately.

D. C.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
	Jefferson Co., Ala.....	Beggs Hall, 55th & 1st Av., Birmingham	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
	Madison, Morgan, Limestone & Marshall Co., Ala.....						
	Ft Smith, Ark., (Furn Wkrs.)						
	Bay Counties, Calif.....						
	California D.C. (Furn. Wkrs.)						
	Central Valley, Calif. (Lumber Handlers)	2574 3rd St., San Francisco	2-4 Fri.	8	Diff. scales	Yes	Yes
	Fresno County, Calif.....	1139 Broadway, Fresno...	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
	Los Angeles, Calif.....						
	Napa, Sonoma, Lake & Mendocino, Cal.	with Locals		8	\$1-1.12½	Yes	No
	Orange Co., Cal.	402½ W. 4th St., Santa Ana	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
	Sacramento, Calif.....	Labor Temple, 8th & 1 St.	Wednesday	8	1.18½	Yes	Yes
	San Diego, Calif.....	621 6th Ave.....	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
	San Joaquin, Calif.....	122 N. San Joaquin St., Stockton	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
	Santa Clara Valley, Calif....	72 N. 2nd St., San Jose...	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
	Ventura Co., Cal.....						
	Bridgeport and Vic., Conn....	170 Elm St.....	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
	Washington, D. C.....	1006 10th St., N. W.....	Monday	8	1.50	Yes	Yes
	Jacksonville and Vic., Fla....						
	Miami, Fla.....	47 N. W. 3rd St.....	1-3 Sat.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
	Volusia & Seminole Co.'s, Fla.	With Locals		8	.75-.90	No	Part
	West Palm Beach, Fla.....	Labor Temple	2-L. Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
	Chicago, Ill.....	12 E. Erie St.....	Thursday	8	mill 1.05 out 1.62½	Yes	Yes
	Fox River Valley, Ill.....	Martin Anderson Hall, St. Charles	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
	Tri City, Ill.....	2100½ 3rd Ave.....	1-3 Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
	Tri Counties, Ill.....	241 Arcade Bldg., East St. Louis, Ill.	4th Tue.	8	\$1 to 1.75	Yes	Part
	Will County, Ill.....	103 W. Jefferson St., Joliet	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	Yes	Vbl.
	Lake County, Ind.....	6th & Mass. Av., Gary, Ind.	Tuesday	8	1.50	Yes	No
	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	1st Ave. and 1st St.....	1st Tuc.	8	.87½-1.10	Yes	Part
	Fall Cities, Ky.....	509 W Jefferson, Louisville	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
	Tri State, Ky.....						
	Berkshire County, Mass.....	150 North St., Pittsfield...	4th Sun.	8	.87½ to \$1.12½	Yes	Part
	Boston, Mass.....	470 Stuart St.....	1-3 Thur.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
	Central, Mass.....	Foresters' Hall	3rd Thur.	8	.85-1.10	Yes	No
	Holyoke, Mass.....	189 High St.....	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
	Lawrence, Mass.....	98 Concord St.....	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
	Lowell, Mass.....						
	Middlesex, Mass.....	War Vets Hall, Stonham.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.10	Yes	Part
	Newton, Mass.....	251 Washington St.....	2-4 Thur.	8	1.17½	Yes	No
	Norfolk County, Mass.....	Norwood	1-3 Mon.	8			
		Walpole	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
		St. Georges Hall, Fitchburg	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
		53 Washington St.....	2nd Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	No
	Northern, Mass.....						
	North Shore, Mass.....						
	South Shore, Mass.....						
	Springfield, Mass.....	19 Sanford St.....	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
	Worcester, Mass.....						
	Detroit, Wayne Co., & Vic. Mich.	4147 Cass Ave.....	1st Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	
	Kent-Ottawa & Muskegon Co., Mich.	Labor Tple., Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Royal Neighbors Hall, Holland.....	1-3 Thur.	8	.75 in 1.00 out	Yes	Part
	Tri County, Mich.....	121½ S. Franklin St., Saginaw	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
	Twin City, Minn.....	1949 University Av St Paul	2-4 Mon.	7	1.25	Yes	Yes
					.70 mill \$1 Pix.		
	Kansas City, Mo.....	3114 Paseo	Tuesday	8	1.37½ carp	Yes	Yes
	St. Louis, Mo.....	3606 Cozens Ave.....	Tuesday	8	1.50	Yes	No
	Omaha, Neb.....						
	Bergen County, N. J.....	36 Bergen St., Hackensack	2-4 Thur.	8	1.40	Yes	Yes
	Burlington County N. J.....						

D. C.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
Essex County and Vic., N. J.	60 William St., Newark...	1-3 Thur.	7	1.75	Yes	No	
Hudson County, N. J.	583 Summit, Jersey City	Friday	7	1.75	Yes	Yes	
Morris, Somerset & Vic., N. J.	57 Mine Brook Rd., Bernardsville	2nd Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.	
Morris, Union & Vic., N. J.	54 Van Houten St., Paterson	1-3 Tues.					
Passaic County, N. J.	167 Jefferson St., Passaic	2-4 Tues.	7	1.50	Yes	Yes	
Pohatcong Valley, N. J.	With Locals		8	\$1-1.25	No	No	
				.85 in			
Albany, N. Y.	87 Beaver St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.37½ out	Yes	Yes	
Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.30	Yes	Yes	
				.85 in			
Elmira, N. Y.	118-120 Lake St.	2nd Mon.	8	1.10 out	Yes	Part	
Mohawk Valley, N. Y.							
Nassau County, N. Y.	180 Lincoln and Mineola..	2-4 Fri.	7	1.42-6/7	Yes	Yes	
New York City & Vic., N. Y.	130 Madison Ave.	2-4 Wed.	7	1.75	Yes	Yes	
				.85 mill			
Rochester and Vic., N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-4 Wed.	8	1.22½ out	Yes	Yes	
South Shore, N. Y.		2nd Sat.	8	1.00	Yes	No	
Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes	
Westchester County, N. Y.	230 Westchester Ave., Port Chester				Yes	Yes	
		1-3 Fri.	7	1.50			
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	248 Walnut Av., Cleveland	2-4 Thur.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes	
Miami Valley, Ohio	202 S. Ludlow St., Dayton	1-3 Mon.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes	
Ohio Valley, Ohio	1228 Walnut, Cincinnati O.	Friday	8	1.45	Yes	Yes	
Clatsop Co., Ore.	Labor Temple, Astoria...	3rd Wed.	8	\$1 to 1.57½	Yes	Part	
Coast-Columbia Oregon (Lumber and Sawmill Workers)							
Columbia River, Ore.							
Coos Bay Area, Ore.	With Locals	2nd Sun.	8	.62½ min.	Yes	Yes	
Inland Empire, (L. S. W.)							
Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	.75 to 1.12½	Yes	Yes	
Portland, (L. S. W.)							
Willamette Valley, (Lumber and Sawmill Wks.) Ore.							
Delaware County, Penn.	Labor Temple, Eugene...	1st Thur.	8	.50 min.	Part	Part	
Lehigh Valley, Penn.	Carpenters Hall, Chester..	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No	
Lower Anthracite Region, Pa.							
Main Line, Penn.	Strafford Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes	
Middle Anthracite, Penn.	51 No. Wyo. St., Hazleton	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes	
Monongahela Valley, Penn.	517 McKean Ave., Charleroi	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes	
Montgomery County, Penn.	115 W. Main St., Norristown	1-3 Mon.	8	\$1 to 1.12½	Yes	Part	
Philadelphia, Penn.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes	
Pittsburgh, Penn.	241-3 Fourth Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.50	Yes	Yes	
Shenango & Beaver Valley, Pa.							
Wyoming Valley, Penn.	41 E. Market St., Wilkes-Barre	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes	
Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, R. I.	69 Richmond St., Providence	2-4 Fri.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes	
Charleston, S. C.							
Houston & Vicinity, Texas	707½ Rusk Ave., Room 203	Monday	8	diff. scales	Yes	No	
Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2nd Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No	
Bellingham, Wash., (L. S. W.)	Labor Temple	1-3 Sat.	6-8	.62½ min	Yes	Yes	
Everett, Wash.	2818 Lombard St.	Tuesday	8	.62½	Yes	No	
Grays Harbor County, Wash.	312 E. 1st St., Aberdeen	1st Fri.	6	1.37½	Yes	Yes	
Grays Harbor Co., Wash., L. S. W.)							
Longview, (Lumber and Sawmill Workers)							
Puget Sound, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	.62½	Yes	Yes	
Seattle, Kings County & Vic., Wash.							
Skagit Valley, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Thursday	6	1.25	Yes	Yes	
				6 carp. 1.87½ mill			
Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	1-3 Tue	8	mill 1.33½ carp.	Yes	Yes	
Tacoma (Lumber & Sawmill) Wash.							
Wash.-Ore., (Furn. Wks.)							
Washington & Oregon (Shingle Weavers) Wash.	on call	1st Sun. aft 1st Mon	6	.67½ min	No	Yes	
Fox River Valley, Wis.							
				\$1 Res.			
Milwaukee, Wis.	229 W. Center St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.20 comm.	Yes	Yes	
Wisconsin River Valley, Wis.							
Vancouver, B. C., Can.	531 Beatty St.	4th Thur.	8	.90-\$1	Yes	Part	
Frontier, Ont.	Carpenters Hall, Therold.	1-3 Thur.	8	.70-75	No	No	
Rainy River Valley, Ont., Can., (Lumber and Sawmill)							
Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.95	Yes	Yes	
Montreal, Que.	1182 St. Lawrence Blvd.	Wednesday	8	.70	No	Yes	

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	9-11 Church St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
12	Syracuse, N. Y.	144 James St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
14	San Antonio, Tex.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
16	Springfield, Ill.	419½ E. Monroe St.	Tuesday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
17	Bellaire, O.						
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
24	Batavia, N. Y.	1. O. O. F. Hall, Park Pl.	1st Tues.	8	.75	No	Yes
28	Missoula, Mont.	208 E. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25-1.50	Yes	No
30	New London, Conn.	203 Bank St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
43	Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
44	Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	1 Main St., Champaign	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.						
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	311 Morgan St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	7	1.43	Yes	Yes
59	Lancaster, Penn.	22 S. Queen St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
63	Bloomington, Ill.	Trades Assembly Hall	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	No
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	223 Smith St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40	Yes	Yes
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	317 Cherry St.	Friday	8	1.20	Yes	No
68	Menomonie, Wis.	1. O. O. F. Hall	Last Sat.	8	.60	No	No
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	107½ N. 10th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	114½ W. 7th St.	Friday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
79	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Friday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
81	Erie, Pa.	1701 State St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
82	Haverhill, Mass.	B. T. Hall, 81 Winter St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.65		
88	Anacosta, Mont.	Carpenter Hall	Friday	8	.75 to 1.12½	Yes	Part
89	Mobile, Ala.	259 State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
90	Evansville, Ind.	1035 W. Franklin St.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
91	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	1-3 Thur.	7	1.30	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.	560 St. Francis St.	1st Tues.	8	.75	No	
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St.	Thursday	8	.85	No	Yes
97	New Britain, Conn.	146 Arch St.	Thursday	8	1.06½	Yes	No
98	Spokane, Wash.	15 Madison St. North	Friday	7	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
102	Franklin, Mass.	3 Whitney Park, Mattapan	2nd Sun.	8	.72	Yes	No
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 8th St.	Tuesday	8	1.22½	Yes	Yes
109	Sheffield, Ala.	401½ Montgomery Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	5th and Edmond St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
112	Butte, Mont.	156 W. Granite St.	Thursday	6	1.50	Yes	No
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	N. Laurel St.	1st Tues.	8	.80	No	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	62-64 Main St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
127	Derby, Conn.						
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	322 Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
130	Teague, Tex.	712 Pine St.	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	5th and Walnut St.	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
136	Newark, O.	27½ W. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
137	Norwich, Conn.						
143	Canton, O.	220 E. Tuscarawas St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
144	Macon, Ga.	408 E. Poplar St.	Friday	8	.80	No	Yes
145	Sayre, Pa.	521 Stevenson St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.85	No	No
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	145 Barrett St.	Monday	8	1.20-1.50	Yes	No
151	Long Branch, N. J.	Broadway and 2nd Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
153	Helena, Mont.	40 So. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
155	Plainfield, N. J.	240 W. Front St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
156	Stauton, Ill.						
159	Charleston, S. C.	1 Vanderhost St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
161	Kenosha, Wis.	6218 26th Ave.	1-3 Wed.	7	1.30	Yes	Yes
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinlein Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	1.25		
171	Youngstown, O.	303 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
175	Dillon, Mont.	304 S. Montana St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	No
176	Newport, R. I.	282 Thames St.	Monday	8	1.60	Yes	No
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson St.	Thursday	8	1.37½	Yes	No
186	Steubenville, O.	3rd and Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.	68 Castle St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
189	Quincy, Ill.	9th and State	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.						
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
195	Peru, Ill.	4th and Peoria St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
196	Greenwich, Conn.	17 E. Elm St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
197	Sherman, Tex.	200 E. Houston St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00		
200	Columbus, O.	283 E. Rich St.	1-3-5 Thur.	8	1.15	Yes	No
201	Wichita, Kan.	417 E. English St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21 Academy St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
210	Stamford, Conn.	67 Gay St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
215	La Fayette, Ind.	508 Columbia St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
216	Torrington, Conn.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1st Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2nd Thur.	8	.75	No	No
220	Wallace, Ida.	413 Pine St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.22½	No	Vbl.
225	Atlanta, Ga.	91 Trinity Ave., S. S.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
228	Pottsville, Pa.	A. O. H. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	6 Elm St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	209 W. Berry St.	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	Vbl.
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Textile Union Hall	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
235	Riverside, Cal.	3593 8th St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	341 Pike St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	
243	Tiffin, O.	Washington & Madison St.	1st Tues.	8	.75	No	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	535 Rood Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
245	Cambridge, O.	101 E. 8th St.	2-L Thur.	8	1.00	No	
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	190 Wellington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	No	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	4 Brewster St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
256	Savannah, Ga.	35 Barnard St.	Tuesday	8	.90	No	No
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Main and Church St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
260	Waterbury, Conn.	Building Trades Hall	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
261	Scranton, Pa.	334 Lackawana Ave.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
263	Berwick, Pa.	Reliance Fire Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
269	Danville, Ill.	304 N. Hazel St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd and Perry	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
278	Watertown, N. Y.	228 Chestnut St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.						
281	Binghamton, N. Y.	221 Washington St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
283	Augusta, Ga.	853 Reynolds St.	Monday	8	.85	Yes	Vbl.
286	Great Falls, Mont.	714 1st Ave. So.	Wednesday	6	1.50	Yes	
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	Roxey Hall, 13th & Derry St	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
289	Lockport, N. Y.	52 Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	150 Center St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.	112½ W. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	pend.
293	Canton, Ill.	Moose Hall	4th Mon.	8	.80	No	No
294	E. Palestine, O.	G. H. Allcorn Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	226 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3-5 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	No
303	Portsmouth, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	1st Mon.	8	.88		
305	Millville, N. J.	High and Pine St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
307	Winona, Minn.	169 E. 3rd St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	Yes
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
311	Joplin, Mo.	302½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
313	Pullman, Wash.	206 Jackson	2-4 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	No
					.75 in		
314	Madison, Wis.	309 W. Johnson St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.10 out	Yes	Yes
315	Boone, Ia.	813½ 8th St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	No	Yes
319	Roanoke, Va.	102½ W. Church Ave., S.W.	Tuesday	8	.80	No	No
320	Westfield, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
321	Connellsville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.	McGlasson Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.25		
326	Prescott, Ariz.	over City Jail	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	No	Yes
327	Attleboro, Mass.						
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	200 E. 4th St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	926 W. Calif St.	Monday	8	1.25		
331	Norfolk, Va.	113 E. City Hall Ave.	Friday	8	.90	Yes	No
336	LaSalle, Ill.	Slovenski Dom	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Abington Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
340	Hagerstown, Md.	363 Summit Ave.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	165 James St.	Alt. Fri.	8	.85	Part	Yes
345	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1516½ Broadway Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
348	Waterville, Me.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
351	Northampton, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½		
352	Anderson, Ind.	806½ N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	No
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
358	Tipton, Ind.	127½ E. Jefferson St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	No	No
360	Galesburg, Ill.	52 Prairie St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
361	Duluth, Minn.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.10		
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa	201 W. Broadway	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
365	Marion, Ind.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
367	Centralia, Ill.	146½ E. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
371	Denison, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	.87½	No	
372	Lima, Ohio	207½ E. Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	618 G St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	No	No
377	Alton, Ill.	203 E. Broadway	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
379	Texarkanna, Tex.	314 Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
384	Asheville, N. C.	7½ W. Park Sq.	Wednesday	8	.87½		
388	Richmond, Va.	11th and Marshall		8	.90	Yes	No
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.						
393	Camden, N. J.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.37½		
396	Newport News, Va.	31st St. and Huntington av.	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
398	Lewiston, Idaho	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.20	Yes	
403	Alexandria, La.	1212 Rapids Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
404	Lake Co. & Vic., Ohio	Mentor Town Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wednesday	8	.80	No	No
409	New Canaan, Conn.	Veterans Hall	1-3 Wed.	88	1.25	Yes	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
413	South Bend, Ind.	230½ So. Michigan	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
418	Greely, Colo.						
425	El Paso, Tex.	2800 E. Yandell Blvd.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
431	Brazz, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	14 S. Tennessee Ave.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
435	Chester, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½		
437	Portsmouth, O.	Gallia and Gay Sts.	Thur. ex 5th	8	1.12½	Yes	No
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
446	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
450	Ogden, Utah	2416 Wash. Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Mantell Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	Main and Cottage	Monday	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	No
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagles Hall	Monday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
474	Nyack, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.20		
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Yes
481	Barre, Vt.	Worthen Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	Vbl.
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
489	Woodbury, N. J.	29 Cooper St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
492	Reading, Pa.	119 N. 6th St.	Monday	7	1.20	Yes	No
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	25 Ouellette Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
495	Streator, Ill.	107 E. Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
496	Kankakee, Ill.	261 E. Merchant St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	51 Dalhousie St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.70	No	Yes
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	Eagles Hall	Wednesday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	No
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.	Jenkins Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Hotel Litchfield	2nd Fri.	8	.80	No	No
507	Nashville, Tenn.	207 Polk Ave., No.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
508	Marion, Ill.	Painters Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	30 South Oak	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$		
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	208 W. Liberty St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	15 E. Platte Ave.	Mon exc 3d	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	
517	Portland, Me.	253 Congress St.	Monday	8	.80	No	No
518	Charleston, Ill.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
522	Durham, N. C.	410 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Main St.	Tuesday	8	.85		
523	Keokuk, Ia.	6th and Blodden St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
525	Coshocton, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	2307 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ave. C.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	518 9th St., No.	Wednesday	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
534	Burlington, Ia.	107 Jefferson St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
537	Rahway, N. J.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
538	Concord, N. H.	89 N. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
541	Washington, Pa.	Masonic Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.80		
545	Kane, Pa.	20 Field St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
546	Olean, N. Y.	258 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Union St.	Thursday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
556	Meadville, Pa.	247 $\frac{1}{2}$ Chestnut St.	Friday	8	1.15		
557	Bozeman, Mont.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
559	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Jackson St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	5th and Locust St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
562	Everett, Wash.	2810 Lombard Ave.	Thursday	6	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Vbl.
565	Elkhart, Ind.	537 $\frac{1}{2}$ So. Main St.	1st Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
568	Lincoln, Ill.						
570	Gardner, Mass.	361 Central St.	1st Thur.	8	.90		
574	Middletown, N. Y.	12 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.95	Yes	No
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	2900 W. 2nd St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
580	Du Bois, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Thur.	8	1.00		
581	Herrin, Ill.	Underwood Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
587	Coatesville, Pa.	5th av & Lincoln Highway	2-L. Tue.	8	.75	No	No
590	Rutland, Vt.	W. R. C. Hall	4th Wed.	8	1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .87 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
592	Muncie, Ind.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Jackson	Friday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
595	Lynn, Mass.	520 Washington St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
597	Centerville, Ia.						
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Thur.	8	.75		
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	Andrews Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.						
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	701 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7th St.	Tuesday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	Knight Malta Home	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.						
620	Vincland, N. J.	624 Elmer St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
621	Bangor, Me.	26 Postoffice Square	1-3 Thur.	8		No	No
622	Waco, Tex.	610 $\frac{1}{2}$ Columbus Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
624	Brockton, Mass.	33 E. Elm St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
625	Manchester, N. H.	788 Elm St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
626	Wilmington, Del.	608 French St.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	Sallys Hall	2nd Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
635	Boise, Ida.	8th and Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
637	Hamilton, O.	Labor Temple 2d & Central	2-4 Thur.	7-8	1.30	Yes	Yes
639	Akron, O.	184 W. Center St.	Tuesday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
641	Pt. Dodge, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
642	Richmond, Cal.	257 5th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
644	Pekin, Ill.	Capitol and Court Sts.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
648	Pana, Ill.	8 So. Poplar St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinners Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	Labor Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
652	Elwood, Ind.	Kuchie Bk., Room 3	1-3 Mon.	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
653	Chickasha, Okla.	522 Kansas	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
655	Key West, Fla.						
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	811 New York Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	.95	Yes	Yes
658	Millinocket, Me.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	North Star Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$.75 in	Yes	Yes
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25 out	Yes	No
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.						
665	Amarillo, Tex.	212 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 7th Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	Gregg Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Yes
671	Clovis, New Mexico.	209 Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
673	Fort Edwards, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.						
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
678	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
679	Montpelier, Vt.	73 Main St.	1st Mon.	8	.90	No	No
682	Franklin, Pa.	Center Block	Thursday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	186 Bank St.	Thursday	8	.90	No	No
686	Blackwell, Okla.						
689	Dunkirk, N. Y.	216 Central Ave.	1st Tues.	8	1.30	No	No
690	Little Rock, Ark.	1121 W. Markham St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Part
691	Williamsport, Pa.	34 W. 4th St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Alt. Tues.	8	.75	No	Yes
695	Sterling, Ill.	705 E. 4th St.	1st Mon.	9	.90	No	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.	Monday	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
700	Corning, N. Y.	192 E. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
702	Grafton, W. Va.						
704	Quanah, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
705	Lorain, O.	112 W. 18th St.	Friday	8	1.15	Yes	No
706	Sullivan, Ind.	Woodman Hall	4th Fri.	8	.90	No	Yes
715	Elizabeth, N. J.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.50	No	No
716	Zanesville, O.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ So. 7th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
718	Hayre, Mont.	Legion Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
719	Freeport, Ill.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
722	Manchester, N. H.	335 Somerville St.	1st Mon.	8	.78	Yes	Yes
728	Pontiac, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90	No	Part
730	Quebec, Que., Can.						
731	Corsicana, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
732	Oakland City, Ind.	Webbs Hall	Thursday	8	.80	No	No
733	Percy, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Thur.	8	.75	No	No
734	Kokomo, Ind.	205 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Buckeye St.	Thursday	8	1.15	No	Yes
735	Mansfield, O.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Park St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
737	Carlinville, Ill.	St. George Hotel	1-3 Wed.	8	.90-1.05	No	No
741	Beardstown, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
742	Decatur, Ill.	215 N. Water St.	Monday	8	1.20	Yes	Part
743	Bakersfield, Calif.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	7	1.29		
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Phoenix Hall	2-4 Wed.	8		No	No
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.	116 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Main Cross	2-4 Tues.	8	\$1-1.15	No	Yes
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	706 Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Orleans and College Sts.	Friday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
754	Fulton, N. Y.	356 W. 4th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
755	Superior, Wis.	1710 Broadway	Thursday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
757	S. Manchester, Conn.						
761	Sorel, Que., Can.						
762	Quincy, Mass.	11 Maple St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
763	Enid, Okla.	122 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Broadway	Friday	8	1.00	No	Yes
764	Shreveport, La.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Vbl.
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	Part	No
770	Yakima, Wash.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
771	Watsonville, Calif.	462a Main St.	Monday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	No
772	Clinton, Iowa	613 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 2nd St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
776	Marshall, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
779	Waycross, Ga.	Plant Ave.	Saturday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
781	Princeton, N. J.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	Vbl.
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Barkers Basement	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
789	Marissa, Ill.						
790	Dixon, Ill.	91 Galena Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
792	Rockford, Ill.	404 E. State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
795	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	1st Fri.	8	.55 to .60	Yes	Vbl.
798	Salem, Ill.	S. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.						
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	266 Social St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	Goodyear Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
805	Zeigler, Ill.						
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, N. J.						
812	Cairo, Ill.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ Commercial St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	Yes
813	Carbondale, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
822	Findlay, O.	Marvin Block	Friday	8	.90	No	Part
825	Williamantic, Conn.	American Legion Hall	3rd Mon.	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Bank Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	\$1-1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	No
830	Oil City, Pa.	1st National Bank Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	609 Hill St.	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	8	1.00		
838	Sunbury, Pa.	402 Market St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
841	Carbondale, Ill.	207 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Ill. Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-L Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.						

THE CARPENTER

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L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	1000 Wash. St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.95	Yes	Part
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	1 Maden Lane	1st Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	267 S. Stone Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
863	Conneaut, O.						
865	Brunswick, Ga.	Bay and Mansfield St.	Wednesday	8	.85	No	No
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	405 Woodard Bldg.	Wednesday	8	1.00		
881	Massillon, O.	102 Lincoln Way, W.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
887	Hampton, Va.	Red Men's Hall.	2-4 Thur.	8	.80		
891	Hot Springs, Ark.						
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	Truck Drivers Hall, Ben- ton Harbor	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	316½ 5th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	1105 13th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.90	No	Part
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25		
911	Kalispell, Mont.	Kalispell Hall	Thursday	8	1.20	Yes	No
912	Richmond, Ind.	415½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00		
913	Balboa, C. Z.	Balboa Lodge Hall	4th Tues.	8	1.39	Yes	Yes
914	Augusta, Me.	Water St., G. A. R. Hall.	2-4 Thur.	8	.87½	No	Yes
918	Manhattan, Kan.	730 Bertrand St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
920	Meriden, Conn.	29 Colony St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
923	Cleburne, Texas	Parva Bldg.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
925	Salinas, Calif.	422 N. Main St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
926	Beloit, Wis.	143½ W. Grand Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
927	Danbury, Conn.	28 Keeler St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
928	Danville, Pa.	100 Jefferson Crt.	L. Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	617½ St. Germain St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	No
932	Peru, Ind.	50½ N. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00		
939	Weston, W. Va.	A. O. Bamsburg Shop.	2-4 Thur.	8	.75		
940	Sandusky, O.	231 W. Water St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
942	Port Scott, Kan.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	No	Part
943	Tulsa, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	362½ D St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Part
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	227a Madison St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
					.75 in		
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	1.00 out	Part	Yes
948	Sioux City, Ia.	508½ 5th St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
951	Brainerd, Minn.	213 So. Broadway	2nd Thur.	9	.85	No	No
952	Bristol, Conn.	140 N. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	W. O. W. Hall.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
958	Marquette, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
960	Nebraska City, Neb.						
965	Dekalb, Ill.	De Kalb Hotel	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	No
973	Texas City, Tex.						
974	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
975	Benton, Ill.	Capitol Bldg.	2-L. Tue.	8	1.00	No	No
976	Marion, O.	C. L. U. Hall.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	705 Travis St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½		
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
986	McAlester, Okla.	Model Bldg.	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
989	Newburyport, Mass.	2 Market Square.	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
990	Greenville, Ill.	Legion Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.25		
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	110 Elm St.	1st Thur.	9	.50 to \$1	No	No
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Benninghoff Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
1001	Poteau, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1002	Chicago, Ill.						
1003	West Newton, Pa.	Joseph Sterner, Res.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1005	New Milford, Conn.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Wed.	8	.80		
1007	Huntington, Ind.	429½ N. Jefferson St.	Monday	8	1.40 to .65	Yes	No
1008	Louisiana, Mo.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	No	Yes
1009	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	2d Wed	8	1.72 to .85	Yes	Yes
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	84½ W. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1011	Mullens, W. Va.						
1012	Newark, Ohio						
1014	Warren, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Eastman School Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00		
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	13½ Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1022	Parsons, Kansas	1829½ Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1023	Alliance, Ohio	C. L. U. Hall.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		Vbl.
1024	Cumberland, Md.	63 Baltimore St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1025	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	.40 min.	Part	No
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.						
1028	Armcore, Okla.	205 S. Washington	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
1029	Johnson City, Ill.	Jones Basement	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1030	Washington Ct House, O	115½ N. Fayette St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.65	No	Vbl.
1031	Dover, N. H.						
1032	Minot, N. D.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.85	No	No
1033	Niles, Mich.	208½ Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1034	Oskaloosa, Iowa	509 N. 4th St.	1st Thur.	8	.80	No	Vbl.
1035	Taunton, Mass.	Jones Bk.	Monday	8	.85	No	Yes
1036	Longview-Kelso, Wash.	Longview Labor Temple.	1-3 Sun.	6 or 8	1.25	Yes	No
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall.	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	No	
1040	Eureka, Calif.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1041	Otisville, N. Y.						
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	28 City Hall Pl.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1043	Hansford, Calif.	Indiana Ave & Anders Rd.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1046	Palm Springs, Cal.	Turner Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.						
1051	Chattanooga, Tenn.						
1054	New Orleans, La.						
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	217 N. 11th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1057	Hood River, Ore.	306 Oak St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	41 Exchange St.	2nd Wed.	8	.90	No	No
1060	Norman, Okla.	123½ E. Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
1061	Jerome, Ariz.						
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	25 E. Ortega St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
1063	Galax, Va.						
1064	Crooksville, Ohio						
1065	Salem, Ore.	259 Court St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1066	Tularosa, N. Mex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Sun.	8	1.12½	No	No
1067	Port Huron, Mich.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8			
1069	Muscatine, Iowa	Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1070	El Centro, Calif.	Labor Hall, 8th & Main Sts	Monday	8	1.12½	No	No
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.60	No	Yes
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	226½ No. 2nd St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	306 E. Madison St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.85	No	No
1076	Washington, Ind.	Williams Bld. 2d & Main.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	No	No
1077	Owosso, Mich.	113½ N. Wash St.	Monday				
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.						
1080	South Haven, Mich.	345 S. Bailey Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80		
1081	Bakersfield, Cal.						
1082	Fort Worth, Texas	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.55		
1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.						
1085	Livingston, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1st Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1086	Little Rock, Ark.						
1088	Punxsutawny, Pa.	Costanza Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	215 E. Adams St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Part
1090	Raymond, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½		
1095	Salina, Kansas	200 E. Iron Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1096	Couquille, Ore.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1097	Longview, Tex.	209½ E. Tyler St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1098	Baton Rouge, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1099	Downington, Pa.						
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Court House	2-4 Sat.	8	1.12½		
1101	Hamilton, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	
1103	Paragould, Ark.	Lumber Yard	1-3 Mon.	8	.65	No	No
1104	Tyler, Texas	218½ W. Erwin St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.	42 S. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1109	Welch, W. Va.	Union Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.95	Yes	Part
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	Woodbury Bldg., 1st Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1116	Twin Falls, Idaho.						
1118	Malone, N. Y.						
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Building Trades Hall.	2nd Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1122	Jamestown, N. Y.	Central Labor Hall.	1-3 Tues.	8	.48-75	Yes	Part
1123	Gadsden, Ala.	3rd and Chestnut Sts.	2-4 Mon.	8	.37½		
1126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1129	Kittanning, Pa.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Hann Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.59	No	No
1131	Port Washington, Wis.	Columbia Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.53 aver	Yes	Yes
1132	Alpena, Mich.	317 S. 7th Ave.	1-L. Sat.	8	.65		
1133	Newton, Ia.	620 W. 3rd St., So.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.65 min	No	No
1138	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.30	Yes	Yes
1139	Gilmer, Tex.						
1141	Pampa, Tex.	Duncan Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1142	Lawrenceburg, Ind.	118 E. High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75-1.20	Yes	Yes
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	7 Calvert St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	No	No
1147	Roseville, Cal.	Fiddymont Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1148	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple.	Thursday	6	1.50	Yes	No
1150	Princeton, W. Va.						
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	9 Jackson St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.26	No	Vbl.
1153	Yuma, Ariz.	384 Madison Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1155	Columbus, Ind.	217½ Washington St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1156	Marinette, Wis.	Vassa Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.34 to .44	No	No
1159	St. Paul, Minn.	Labor Temple	2nd Tue.	8	.40 to .60	Yes	Yes
1161	Morris, Ill.	318½ N. Liberty St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1st Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	No
1163	Jasper, Ind.	Tivoli Basement	2-4 Wed.	8	.25-45	No	No
1165	Wilmington, N. C.	4 Chestnut St.	Thursday	8	.75	No	Yes
1166	Fremont, O.	K. of C. Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1167	Smithtown Branch, N. Y.	Old School House Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1169	Gastonia, N. C.	114 E. Main St.	Friday	8	.70	No	No
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.	Recks Place	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1172	Billings, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Part	No
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	103 Church St.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	\$.80-\$1	No	No
1177	Marceline, Mo.	Lumber Co.	2nd Sat.	8	.60	No	No
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.						
1183	Stephenville, Tex.	Tribune Bldg.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1186	Cushing, Okla.						
1187	Grand Island, Nebr.						
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	116½ W. 5th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	No	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1189	Preston, Ont., Can.	Unity Hall	2-4 Thur.	8½	.39	No	Yes
1190	Chicago, Ill.	1136 N. Western Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	.45 to .60	Yes	Yes
1191	Gladewater, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1192	Carson City, Nev.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Fri.	8	1.12½		
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	228 E. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Part
1194	Pensacola & Vic., Fla.	204½ S. Palafox St.	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
1197	La Salle Ill.	1st and Crosat St.	2nd Tues.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1198	Independence, Kan.	117½ S. Penn Ave.	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No
1200	St. Augustine, Fla.						
1201	Borger, Texas	City Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1202	Merced, Cal.						
1203	Jasper, Ala.	Court House	1-3-4 Mon.	8	.85	No	
1205	Stillwater, Minn.						
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	Washington & Tenn Ave.	Wednesday 2-4 Fri. Glasgow	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1211	Glasgow, Mont.		1-3-5 Fri. Wheeler	8	.81.20	Yes	No
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	7th and Union St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1213	Winston-Salem, N. C.						
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1216	Mesa, Ariz.	Legion Hall	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1217	Greencastle, Ind.	Donner Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1219	Christopher, Ill.	112 W. Market St.	1-2 Tues.	8	1.00		
1220	Granville, N. Y.		2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
1221	Nashville, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
1222	Macon, Ga.						
1223	Marshfield, Oregon	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1224	Emporia, Kan.						
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Justice Greves office.	1st Wed.	8	.70	No	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	Scandinavian Hall	1st Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.70-.80	No	Part
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.12½		
1230	Franklin, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	718 Allison St.	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1232	Burnet, Texas	Lions Club Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1233	Hattiesburg, Miss.	122½ Front St.	Friday	8	.75		
1234	Girard, Ill.	422 W. Monroe	1st Mon.	8	.50	No	Yes
1235	Modesto, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1237	Elkins, West Va.						
1238	Nappanee, Ind.	A. F. of L. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	.36	Yes	Yes
1240	Oroville, Cal.	1695 Lincoln St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	Office in Court House	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1242	Akron, Ohio	182 W. Center St.	1-3 Tues.	9	.70	Yes	Yes
1245	Carlsbad, New Mexico	400 Block, Main St.	1-2-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1246	Marquette, Wis.	Vasa Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.80	No	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.						
1249	Fayetteville, Ark.						
1250	Homestead, Fla.						
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.						
1255	Chillicothe, O.	90 N. Paint St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.						
1257	Waynesburg, Pa.	Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.20	Yes	
1259	Breckenridge, Texas	H. H. Hardin Lumber Co.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	210½ E. College St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.65	No	No
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	Keefe's Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1264	Green Spring, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.48 min.	No	No
1265	Monmouth, Ill.						
1266	Austin, Tex.	201 E. 10th St.	Wednesday	8	1.00		
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.						
1269	Marion, Va.	142 Church St.	1st Wed.	8	.31 av.		
1270	Berea, Ky.						
1271	Nevada, Mo.	203 E. Cherry St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
1273	Eugene, Oregon	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1275	Clearwater, Fla.						
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.				
1277	Bend, Ore.						
1278	Gainesville, Fla.						
1279	King City, Cal.	American Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.20	Yes	No
1282	Salem, O.	Maccabee Hall	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1283	Williamson, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Friday	8	.95	No	Yes
1284	Duluth, Minn.	119 W. 2nd St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.50 to .75	No	Yes
1286	Brunswick, Ga.	Hall Home	1-3 Thur.	8	.75		
1287	Delaware, Ohio	82½ N. Sandusky St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
1288	Lisbon, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.75	No	Vbl.
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	11 Green St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	143 Albany St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
1298	Nampa, Idaho	204 11th Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
1299	Iron River, Mich.						
1301	Monroe, Mich.	Paper Makers Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Part
1305	Fall River, Mass.	210 S. Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
1309	French Lick, Ind.	210 Walnut St.	L. Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1312	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Wed.	9	.55 min.	No	Yes
1313	Mason City, Ia.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	432 South Main St.	1st Wed.	8	.85	No	No
1315	High Point, N. C.						
1316	Brownsville, Tex.	7th and Fronton St.	1-L. Mon.	8	1.00	No	No

L. C. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1818	La Porte, Ind.	415 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	No
1819	Albuquerque, N. M.	Casino Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
1820	Somerset, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1821	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	Grange Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.90	No	Vbl.
1822	St. Clairsville, Ohio	701 Hawthorne St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1823	Monterey, Cal.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	Yes
1825	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Compton and 11th St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	No	No
1826	Ely, Nev.	City Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1827	Overton, Texas	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
1832	Grand Coulee, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Part	Part
1833	State College, Pa.						
1834	Tri-Cities, Texas						
1836	Racine, Wis.	2302½ Sixth St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1837	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	over Bank	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	No	No
1839	Morgantown, W. Va.	139 N. College Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1840	Fort Collins, Colo.	Dawson Hall	Thursday	8	.75		
1841	Owensboro, Ky.						
1842	Ilwaco, Wash.	Security Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1843	Redlands, Cal.						
1844	Portage, Wis.						
1847	Pt. Arthur & Vic., Tex.						
1848	Santa Monica, Cal.	American Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.65		
1850	Seymour, Ind.						
1851	Linden, Texas	Veterans Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1852	Cold Spring, N. Y.	129½ San Francisco St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1853	Santa Fe, N. M.	Chandler Block	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
1854	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	103½ N. Washington St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
1855	Crawfordsville, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1856	Pecos, Texas	912 Adams St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75		
1859	Toledo, O.	1815 Swanwick St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1861	Chester, Ill.	Harris Bldg.	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
1862	Spartanburg, So. Car.	High School Auditorium	1-3 Fri.	9	.40-45	No	Yes
1863	Oskosh, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1866	Quincy, Ill.						
1869	Las Cruces, New Mex.	28 Carr Forks St.	on call	8	.90	No	No
1870	Bingham Canyon, Utah	12th and Forest Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80		
1871	Gadsden, Ala.	Nonotuck Hall, Clark St.	4th Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1872	Easthampton, Mass.						
1874	Keyport, N. J.						
1878	Manahawkin, N. J.						
1880	Bedford, Ind.	Central Labor Hall	Friday	8	.85	No	No
1882	Rochester, Minn.	Union Hall	1st Thur.	8	.90	No	No
1883	Sarasota, Fla.						
1884	Sheridan, Wyo.	226 N. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1886	St. John, N. B., Can.	Market Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	.60	No	No
1889	Webster City, Ia.						
1890	Marquette, Mich.	Union Hall, Nester Blk.	2-4 Fri.	8	.39	No	No
1892	Sayreville, N. J.	Rhodes Hall	4th Wed.	8	1.25		
1894	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	214 E. Broward Blvd.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1896	Golden, Colo.	1124 Washington Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	No
1898	Washington, Ia.						
1899	Oklmulgee, Okla.	210 S. Central	Monday	8	1.10		
1403	Watertown, Wis.						
1404	Flora, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	No	No
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	Clayton & McGees Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1412	Muscatine, Ia.						
1416	New Bedford, Mass.	Cornell Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	485 Bedford St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1422	St. Marys, Pa.						
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	221½ Staples St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
1424	Kincardine, Ont., Can.	Workmens Club rooms	2-4 Thur.	8½	.40 aver	No	Yes
1426	Elrirda, O.	Veteran's of Foreign Wars	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1428	Midland, Texas	Main & Texas	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1429	Little Falls, Minn.						
1430	Owen, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.35-.60	No	Yes
1431	El Reno, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	Vasa Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	No	No
1434	Moberly, Mo.	McIlens Hall	Thursday	8	.87½	No	Yes
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.						
1438	Warren, O.	High and Park Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	Vbl.
1440	Jonesboro, Ark.	Legion Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.85	Yes	Yes
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Eagles Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1444	Gallup, New Mex.	Old Santa Fe Reading Rm.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	No	Yes
1445	Topeka, Kan.	631 Jackson St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
1448	Corning, Ia.						
1449	Lansing, Mich.	215½ N. Wash. St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1450	San Juan, P. R.						
1455	Nacogdoches, Texas	over Brights store	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
1457	Hobbs, New Mexico	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1458	Long Beach, Calif.						
1459	Westboro, Mass.						
1460	Greensboro, N. C.						
1461	Traverse City, Mich.						
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1464	Mankato, Minn.	201 & 203 Coughlin Bldg.	2-4 Thur.	9	.75	No	No
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1469	Charlotte, N. C.	113½ So. College St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1470	Conway, Ark.	V. F. W. Hall.	1-3 Thur.	8	.60		
1471	Jackson, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Part
1472	Rockville, Conn.	Princess Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1474	Brewster, N. Y.						
1477	Middletown, O.	N. E. cor. Main & Central	1-3 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
1480	Boulder, Colo.	923 Pearl St.	Wednesday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1484	Visalia, Cal.						
1486	Auburn, Cal.	New Orleans Hotel	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1488	Merrill, Wis.	Social Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.38	No	No
1490	Virginia, Minn.						
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.	L. E. Garren's Residence.	Saturday	8	.50	No	No
1494	International Falls, Minn.						
1495	Chico, Cal.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90		
1498	Provo, Utah	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1499	Kent, O.	55 N. University Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10	No	Yes
1501	Ketchikan, Alaska	Malta Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
1503	Amherst, Mass.	Pioneer Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	\$1-1.12½	No	No
1504	Jeanette, Pa.	Pelham Rd.	2nd Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1505	Salisbury, N. C.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Fri.	9	1.25	Yes	
1509	Norwalk, O.	No. Main St.	2-4 Sat.	8	.75	No	No
1512	Middletown, Conn.	20 W. Main St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.40 to .60	Yes	No
1514	Niles, O.	505 Main St.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1515	Pensacola, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	K. of P. Hall.	1st Mon.	8	1.02	Yes	Yes
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	Maccabees Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1521	Algoma, Wis.	Soucek Bldg.	2-4 Tues.		.37-.56		
1523	Rockford, Ill.						
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Wibaux Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1525	Princeton, Ill.						
1526	Denton, Tex.	Evers Bldg.		8	1.00	Yes	No
1528	Albany, Ore.	McDowell Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	.30 to .55	No	Yes
1530	Duluth, Minn.						
1533	Electra, Tex.	K. of P. Hall.	Wednesday	8	.75		
1534	Petersburg, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall.					
1537	Portland, Ore.						
1538	Miami, Ariz.						
1540	Columbus, Miss.	124½ N. Market St.	Thursday	8	.70	No	No
1541	San Francisco, Calif.	200 Guerrero St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.60 min.	Yes	Yes
1542	Dodge City, Kan.	1109 W. Trail St.	L. Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
1543	Bandon, Ore.						
1545	Kansas City, Mo.						
1547	Ludington, Mich.	508 N. Robert St.	3rd Thur.	8	.85	No	Yes
1548	Bloomington, Ind.						
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	14 Charles St.	1st Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	No
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.						
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	127 S. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1553	Larder Lake, Ont., Can.	Larder Lake Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1554	Livermore, Ky.	Whitaker Hall	Alt. Wed.	9	.30 to .40	Yes	Yes
1555	Pressmen's Home, Tenn	Pressmens home	1st Fri.	8	.65		
1557	Harlowton, Mont.						
1559	New Athens, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	3rd Fri.	8	1.10	No	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	7526 Comfort, Maplewood	1st Sun.	8	.70 to .90	No	No
1561	Los Angeles, Cal.	106 E. Adams St.	Friday	8	.50 to 1.25	Yes	Yes
1564	Casper, Wyo.						
1565	Abilene, Texas						
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Selby Hall	2nd Tues.	8	1.00	Part	No
1568	Shelby, Mont.	Basement Capitol Cafe.	Alt. Fri.	8	1.00	No	
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Labor Temple.	4th Sat.	8	.85	Yes	Yes
1570	Marysville, Cal.						
1572	McGill, Nev.	Members Homes	3rd Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1574	Weirton, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1st Wed.	8	1.25		
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	417 E. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	25 Hudson St.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00		
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1579	Kenosha, Wis.	German Amer. Hall	1st Mon.	8			
1581	Rouyn, Que., Can.	351 Pereaull St.	Monday		.55		
1583	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90 min	Yes	Yes
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.						
1585	Lawton, Okla.	Town Hall	L. Tues.	8	.70	No	No
1586	Aurora, Mo.	416½ E. Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	15½ E. Sherman St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Monday	8	.80	No	Vbl.
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Free Federation Hall.	Called	8	.40	No	No
1594	Wausau, Wis.	36 Main St.	1st Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	320½ S. 3rd St.	1-3 Sat.	9	.40 to .58	Yes	Yes
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	850 Burwell St.	1-2-3 Thur	6	1.37½	Yes	Yes
1599	Redding, Calif.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1600	Munising, Mich.	1419 Butte St.	Monday	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1601	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	No Certain Place	1-mon aft 5th	8	.36	Yes	No
1603	Fort Worth, Tex.	Textile Union Hall	Friday	8	.85	Yes	No
1604	Peoria, Ill.	211½ W. 13th St.	Thursday	8	.25 to .80		
1605	Moscow, Ida.	400 N. Jefferson St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1608	South Pittsburg, Tenn.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	Conatser Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10		
1611	Minerva, O.	Labor Room, Municipal Bld	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½		
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.	High School	L. Mon.	8	.90	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1614	Marion, Ind.						
1616	Nashua, N. H.	Carp. Hall Oddonnell Bldg.	1st Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1617	Shelbyville, Ind.	NE Cor. Square & Wash St.	Friday	9	.40	No	Part
1619	Chicago, Ill.	1440 Cortez St.	Thursday	9	.50	Yes	Yes
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1621	Carbon Hill, Ala.						
1623	Galveston, Tex.	324½ 23rd St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.88	No	Yes
1624	Lander, Wyo.	I. O. O. F. Hall		8	1.00		
1625	Prineville, Oregon	Ochoce Inn	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	Part
1626	Wallingford, Conn.						
1627	Mena, Ark.						
1628	Paris, Ark.						
1629	Ashtabula, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.	1st Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	84 McKinley St.		9	.22		
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1637	La Junta, Colo.	316 Lewis Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1639	Thompson Falls, Mont.	Womens Club House	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1641	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8			
1645	Glace Bay, N. S., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	.70		
1646	Dubuque, Ia.	Metal Trades Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8-9	.40 to .65	Part	Part
1647	Boulder, Mont.	Union Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.00		
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 No. Broadway	Monday	8	1.10	Yes	Part
1652	Hampton, N. H.						
1653	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	.75		
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	110½ E. Hobson	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1658	Grove City, Pa.	American Legion Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	112½ E. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.	Firemens' Hall	1st Thur.	8	.61-.85	No	Yes
1661	Beaumont, Tex.						
1662	Goshen, N. Y.						
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	Amer. Legion Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1666	Kingsville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1667	Biloxi, Miss.	Ester Bldg.	Monday	8	.90		
1668	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Carpenters' Bldg.	L. Tues.	8	.75 to .90		
1671	Kilgore, Texas	310½ Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1672	Hastings, Neb.		1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
1673	Elberton, Ga.						
1674	Malvern, Ark.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	L. Wed.	8	.90		
1676	Clarksville, Ark.						
1678	Peckville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½		
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	Hibernian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
1680	Wellsburg, W. Va.	E. E. Whetseils Res.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	No	No
1681	Bogalusa, La.	Union Hall	1st Tues.	8	.26 min	No	Yes
1682	Richmond, Va.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8			
1683	El Dorado, Ark.	City Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.						
1685	Melbourne, Fla.						
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	822½ Main	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	Chandlers Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.60		
1688	Manchester, N. H.	213 Second St.	1st Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1690	Watertown, So. Dak.	Omon Hotel	1st Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	McDonalds Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00	No	No
1692	Hwassee Dam, N. C.	Community Bldg.	Wednesday	8	1.12½		
1696	Susanville, Cal.	829 Lassen St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1697	Stevenson, Wash.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1698	Tracy, Calif.	American Legion Hut	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1699	Houston, Tex.						
1700	Wilton, Conn.	Fire House	1st Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1701	Buffalo, N. Y.						
1702	St Hyacinthe, Que. Can.	84 St. Simon St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
1703	New Richmond, Wisc.	Union Hall	1st Fri.	9	.45	No	No
1704	Carmel and Kent, N. Y.	Fire House, Mabopac	L. Fri.	8	1.35 to 1½	Yes	Yes
1706	Vernon, Tex.	1401 Cumberland St.	L. Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	McDonalds Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00	No	No
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Community Bldg.	Wednesday	8	1.12½		
1711	Van Wert, O.	829 Lassen St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1713	Huron, S. D.	American Legion Hut	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1716	Batesville, Ind.						
1720	Athens, O.	Red Men's Hall	Friday	8	.40	No	No
1722	Toledo, Ohio	Court and Carpenter Sts.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1723	Columbus, Ga.						
1724	Oshkosh, Wis.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	.75		
1728	New York, N. Y.						
1729	Charlottesville, Va.	160 3rd Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.32½ to .99½	No	Yes
1730	Estes Park, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	9	.65 to 1.10	No	No
1733	Marshfield, Wis.	Baumanns Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	.40 min		
1734	Murray, Ky.						
1735	Prince Rupert, B.C. Can	Carpenters' Hall	1st Wed.	8	.83 to .86	No	Vbl.
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.						
1737	Corbin, Ky.	Rear Ruggle Paint Shop.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
1738	Hartford City, Ind.						
1740	Henderson, Tex.	Woodman Hall	Friday	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
1742	Jasonville, Ind.	New Union Lumber Co. off	4th Fri.	8	.80	No	No
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Fraternity Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1745	Sandpoint, Idaho	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1747	Green Bay, Wis.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50 to .80	Yes	Yes
1749	Anniston, Ala.	921½ Noble St.	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
1751	Austin, Tex.	Labor Temple	2nd Mon.	8	.40 to .87½	No	No
1755	Rockford, Ill.	402 E. State St.	2-4 Fri.	9	1.35 min	No	No
1756	Massena, N. Y.						
1758	Fort Frances, Ont., Can.						
1759	Pittsburgh, Pa.						
1760	Tillamook, Ore.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	No	
1761	New Castle, Ind.	108½ S. Main St.	Thursday	8	.55	No	Yes
1762	Bucyrus, O.						
1763	Los Angeles, Cal.	106 E. Adams St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50 to .85	Yes	Yes
1764	San Antonio, Texas	Labor Temple	3rd Tues.	8	.70		
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Citrus and Division	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No
1766	Fostoria, O.	Cor. 9th and Main	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1767	Logan, Utah	Rear, 39 W. Center St.	Friday	8	.90	Yes	No
1768	Jacksonville, Texas	108 W. Rusk St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	Vbl.
1769	Benid and Gillespie, Ill.	Old K. of C. Hall	2nd Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	703 S. Ellis	1st Mon.	8	.85	No	No
1771	Eldorado, Ill.						
1773	Marshall, Tex.	213½ No. Wellington St.	1-3 Thur.	9	1.22 min	No	Yes
1774	Taft, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1775	Pembroke, Ont., Can.	St. Johns Social Hall	2-4 Thur.	8½	1.22 to .32	No	Yes
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Eagle-Woodman Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1777	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	4th Wed.	8	1.50 to .75	Yes	Yes
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	Thursday	8	.75		
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	229 11th Ave., E.	1st Thur.	8	.80	No	Yes
1780	Las Vegas, Nev.	Veterans' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½		
1781	Hickory, N. C.	Junior Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.40		
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1788	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
1789	Watertown, Wis.	403 Main St.	1st Mon.	8	.45	No	Yes
1790	Baltimore, Md.	711 N. Caroline St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
1791	Flora, Ill.						
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	Labor Hall	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
1793	Milford, Ill.						
1794	Cross Roads, Calif.						
1795	Farmington, Mo.	County Court House	2-4 Fri.	8	.65		
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	12½ Commerce St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1798	Greenville, So. Car.	17½ S. Main St.	Friday	8	.75	No	No
1799	Oakland, Calif.	763 12th St.	2-4 Tue.	8	1.35 to .70	Yes	Yes
1800	Shelton, Wash.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	6	1.50	Yes	No
1801	Colfax, Ind.						
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1803	Swanton, Ohio						
1804	Richmond, Ind.						
1805	Stevens Point, Wis.						
1806	Union City, Pa.						
1809	Cle Elum, Wash.						
1810	Peru, Ind.	P. H. C. Hall, W. 3rd St.	1-3 Thur.	10	.41½	Yes	Yes
1811	Monroe, La.	106½ St. John St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1812	Fort Smith, Ark.						
1813	Winfield, La.						
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1816	Plymouth, Ind.	Old Eagle Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	.75	No	No
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	Ruppert's Shop	1st Thur.	8	.75		
1818	Clarksville, Tenn.	110½ 2nd St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1819	Elko, Nevada						
1820	Covington, Va.						
1821	Seattle, Wash.						
1822	Fort Worth, Texas	206½ S. Jennings	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1825	Bowling Green, Ohio	175 N. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
1826	Jerseyville, Ill.	Woodmen Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1827	Stuart, Fla.						
1828	Savannah, Ga.						
1829	Ravenna, O.	Reeds Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.05		
1830	Moundsville, W. Va.						
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	328 S. 10th St.	2nd Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1833	Benton, Ark.						
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	310½ W. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1836	Russellville, Ark.	City Hall	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1839	Lake Charles, La.						
1840	Faribault, Minn.	Burkhana Library	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1842	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	2-4 Fri.	9	1.37½ to .55	No	Yes
1843	Nelson, B. C., Can.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1844	Cloquet, Minn.	Civic Center Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1845	Laredo, Tex.						
1846	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1848	Newport, Ore.	Starr Carp Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1849	Pasco, Wash.		Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1851	Carlyle, Ill.	Ed Stevenson Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25		
1852	Rantoul, Ill.						
1854	Monticello, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	10	1.34 min	Yes	Yes
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1857	Wausau, Wis.	Labor Temple	4th Wed.	9	1.35 to .57	No	Yes
1858	Columbiana, O.	City Hall	1st Mon.	8	.90		
1859	Minneapolis, Minn.	257 Plymouth Ave., N.	1st Wed.	8	.60		
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1st Tues.	9	.65	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1862	Pulaski, Va.	119 Commerce St.	Friday	10	.32½	No	No
1863	Kellogg, Ida.						
1866	Hastings, Minn.						
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.						
1868	Mitchell, So. Dak.						
1870	Pickwick Dam, Tenn.	Recreation Hall	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1871	Pascagoula, Miss.	230 Delmar Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1872	Hanover, Pa.	1st National Bank Bldg.	1st Thur.				
1874	Hinton, W. Va.	Woodrum Shop	Tuesday	8	.75		
1876	Cincinnati, Ohio						
1877	Piqua, Ohio	Boal Block	1-3 Tues.				
1878	Peru, Ind.						
1879	Reedsport, Oregon	Chamber of Commerce Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1880	Carthage, Mo.	5th and Main Sts.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1882	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Amincola School	Tuesday	8		Yes	No
1883	Macomb, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	1316 Texas Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1885	Paris, Tex.	K. of P. Hall.	1st Sun.	8	.75	No	No
1887	Johnstown, Pa.	Fisher Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	.35 to .60	No	No
1890	Conroe, Texas						
1891	Indiana, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	Wednesday	8	.75		
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	S. W. R. A. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.65	No	No
1893	Milford, N. H.	Red Men's Hall.	2-4 Wed.	9	.33-.40	No	Yes
1894	Woodward, Okla.	Old County Court House.	Tuesday	8	.75-\$1	No	No
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75		
1896	South Sioux City, Neb.	123 E. 19th St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	
1898	Paris, Texas	7½ So. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8½	.20-.40	No	Yes
1900	Kewaunee, Wis.	Hotel Karsten	4th Fri.	8	.70		
1906	Duluth, Minn.						
1909	Alva, Okla.	527½ Barnes	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	No	
1911	Breckley, W. Va.	Rose and Turner Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00		
1912	Connerville, Ind.	A. F. L. Hall.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	Yes
1914	Fort Smith, Ark.						
1915	Arkansas City, Kans.						
1917	Tucumari, N. M.	W. O. W. Hall.	Friday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1918	Richlands, Va.	Red Men's Hall.	1st Sat.	8	.80	No	No
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	115 N. E. 7th Ave.	1st Tues.	8	.75		
1923	Weatherford, Okla.	15a N. 8th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1924	Chicago, Ill.						
1925	Columbia, Mo.						
1926	Chanute, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	Yes
1931	The Dalles, Ore.	Horn Central Labor Hall.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1932	Mobile, Ala.						
1933	Claremore, Okla.	City Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00		
1935	Barberton, O.	Central Labor Hall	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.						
1937	Nashville, Tenn.	207 Polk Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1940	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall.	2-4 Mon.	9	.60	No	No
1941	Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	4th Thur.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	222½ N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	.75		
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	115 S. 5th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1944	Juneau, Alaska	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	1.25	No	No
1945	Westport, Conn.	Feble Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1946	London, Ont., Can.						
1947	Hollywood, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
1948	Ames, Ia.	123½ Main	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1950	Chattanooga, Tenn.	956 E. 3rd St.	Tuesday	8	.27½ to .46	No	Yes
1951	Oshawa, Ont., Can.	Sons of England Hall.	3rd Wed.	9	.40 to .55	No	No
1956	Pittsburg, Calif.	Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.85 to \$1	Yes	Yes
1957	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.30		
1958	Alamosa, Colo.						
1959	Riverside, Cal.	Labor Temple	1st Thur.	8	.95	No	No
1962	Waxahachie, Texas						
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	1300 Washington St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J.	Roesch's Hall	1st Mon.				
1967	Santurce, P. R.	62 Cerra St.	15 & 30 of mo.	8-9	.25	40-50	
1968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1969	Logan, W. Va.	Colonial Hotel	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1971	Temple, Texas	Flint Bldg.	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
1972	Havana, Ill.	218 W. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1974	Ellensburg, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1977	Rome, Ga.	301½ Broad St.	Monday	8	.85	No	No
1979	Faribault, Minn.						
1980	Atchison, Kan.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1982	Evergreen, Colo.	Pearson's Res.	3rd Fri.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1983	Alturas, Calif.						
1986	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1988	Sturgis, Mich.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Thur.	9	.36-.46	Yes	Yes
1989	Tell City Ind.						
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	243 Downie St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.35	No	No
1992	Placerville, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1993	Crossville, Tenn.	over 5 & 25c Store.	Wednesday	8	.80	No	Yes
1995	Williamsport, Pa.						
2001	La Crosse, Wis.	Labor Temple	1st Thur.				
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	Police Station	1-3 Fri.	8	.65	No	No
2005	Pennwood, Miss.	Lodge Hall No. 1.	2-4 Sat.	9	.25 aver.	No	Yes
2008	Ponca City, Okla.	219½ E. Grand Ave.	Thursday	8	1.25	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
2009	Eugene, Ore.						
2010	Anna, Ill.		1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
2011	Timmons, Ont., Can.						
2012	Johnson City, Tenn.						
2013	Two Rivers, Wis.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.			No	No
2016	Eastland, Tex.	Higgenbotham Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	8	.75	No	Yes
2017	Bay City, Mich.	Pulaski Hall	1st Thur.	8	.75		
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	P. O. of A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10	Yes	No
2019	La Grande, Ore.	L. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Part	No
2021	Riverside, Cal.						
2022	Omak, Wash.		Thursday	8	1.00		
2023	McCombs, Miss.	Big 4 Hall	Thursday	8	.80	No	No
2024	Coconut Grove, Fla.	Grand Ave. & 32nd Ave.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
2025	Green River, Wyo.						
2027	Rapid City, So. Dak.	706½ Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	No	Yes
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.	135½ So. Third St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Yes
2030	Shreveport, La.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.25 to .75		
2032	Bastrop, La.	City Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2033	Front Royal, Va.	Walton Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.						
2035	Crystal Bay, Lake Tahoe, Nev.		Monday	8	1.12½		
2036	Selma, Ala.						
2037	Adrian, Mich.	Labor Hall	3rd Wed.	8	.70	Yes	Yes
2038	Antioch, Calif.						
2039	New Orleans, La.						
2040	Paris, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00		
2041	Malta, Mont.						
2043	Chico, Calif.		Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
2044	Pine Bluff, Ark.						
2045	Port St. Joe, Fla.						
2046	Martinez, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
2047	Hartford City, Ind.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	.52½	Opt.	Yes
2048	Corona, Calif.	L. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
2049	Gilbertsville, Ky.	Legion Hall, Benton, Ky.	Friday	9	.50		
2051	Port Allegany, Pa.	Grange Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.90	No	No
2053	Dallas, Tex.	1727 Young St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.70	No	Yes
2055	Paden City, W. Va.						
2057	Kirkville, Mo.	210½ W. Harrison St.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	L. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
2059	Bismarck, N. D.	118½ W. 5th St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	No	No
2060	Logansport, Ind.	204½ 4th St.	Thursday	8	.90	No	No
2061	Austin, Minn.	Fire House	1-3 Wed.	9	.80	No	Yes
2062	Appleton, Wis.						
2063	Lacon, Ill.	Union Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
2064	Beaver Dam, Wis.						
2066	St. Helens & Vic., Ore.	St. Helens Hotel	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2067	Medford, Ore.	229 W. Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
2068	Powell River, B. C., Can.	Parish Hall, Westview, B. C.	2nd Mon.	8	.75		
2071	Bellingham, Wash.						
2072	California, Pa.						
2075	Carrier Mills, Ill.						
2076	Carthage, Tex.	Legion Hall	Tuesday	8	.50		
2077	Columbus, Ohio	283 E. Rich St.	1st Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
2080	Greenville, Miss.	Delta Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
2081	Indio, Cal.	Teboe Hall, Jays St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
2082	Kingsport, Tenn.						
2083	Red Wing, Minn.						
2085	Exeter, N. H.						
2086	Oceana, W. V.		Saturday				
2088	Parris Island, S. C.						
2089	Raleigh, N. C.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	.75		
2092	Tucson, Ariz.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.				
2093	Phoenix, Ariz.						
2095	San Rafael, Cal.	Plumbers Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
2096	Douglas, Ariz.	535 11th St.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
2099	Florence, So. Car.						
2101	Fort Sumner, N. M.						
2102	McPherson, Kans.	Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.35 to .60	Yes	Yes
2105	Wellsville, Ohio	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
2106	Okawville, Ill.	City Hall	3rd Mon.	9	.55	No	
2107	Latrobe, Pa.	Potto Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	20 E. Franklin St.	1-3 Fri.	9	.75	No	Vbl.
2109	Decatur, Ind.	318 So. 10th St.	Thursday	8	.80	No	No
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	6	1.33½		
2112	Natchitoches, La.	W. O. W. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
2113	New York, N. Y.						
2115	Woodstock, Ont., Can.		1-3 Thur.				
2116	San Francisco, Cal.	492 23rd St., Oakland	1st Fri.				
		123 Steuart, San Francisco	4th Fri.	8	.65-.75	Yes	Yes
2118	Gainesville, Tex.	211½ N. Dixon St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
2120	Torrington, Wyo.	Court House	1-3 Tues.	8			
2121	Lewisburg, Pa.	L. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	9	.32	Yes	No
2122	Vandalia, Ill.						
2123	Charles City, Ia.	L. O. O. F. Hall	1st Mon.	8	.75		
2124	Hardin, Ill.	M. E. Fisher Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	C. Small's Res.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	
2126	Porterville, Cal.	Davis Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes

L. C. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
2127	Centralla, Wash.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
2128	Washington Ct House, O	345½ E. Court St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.60	Yes	Yes
2130	Florence, So. Car.	320 N. Dorgan St.	1-3 Mon.	9	.40-.50		
2131	Cave In Rock, Ill.	Post Office Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75		
2132	La Follette, Tenn.	Amer. Legion Hall.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
2133	Albany, Ore.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
2134	Beaumont-Banning, Cal.			8	1.00		
2135	Chippewa Falls, Wis.						
2136	Lewistown, Pa.	Owls' Hall	1-4 Fri.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
2137	Fulton, Mo.	Reeds Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75-81	No	Vbl.
2138	Silver City, N. M.	207½ Bullard St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	Yes
2139	Talahassee, Fla.	Elks' Hall	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
2140	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	6	1.33½	Yes	Yes
2141	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
2142	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	Yes
2143	Fort Bragg, Cal.	Conrads Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	
2145	Monroe, La.						
2146	Monahans, Tex.	Riz Bldrs Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
2147	Elizabethton, Tenn.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2149	Williamstown, Ky.	Dry Ridge	4th Mon.	8	.75	No	Yes
2151	Charleston, S. C.	Labor Temple	3rd Tue.	8	1.90 to 1.02	Yes	Part
2152	Clinton, Ind.	122 So. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	No	No
2153	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.70		
2155	Orville, Cal.	Memorial Bldg.	Alt. Thur.	8	.52½	No	Yes
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.65	No	No
2157	Pioche, Nev.		Saturday	8	1.00		
2158	Berwick, Me.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.				
2160	Evans City, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Wed.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
2161	Catskill, N. Y.						
2162	Kodiak, Alaska	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	No	Yes
2165	Trail, B. C., Can.	Union Hotel	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
2166	Hailer, Idaho	Brooks Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	Yes
2167	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	Henkels Hall	Wed.				
2171	Beatrice, Neb.	City Hall	1st Mon.				
2173	Guelph, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	1st Mon.	8	.70	No	No
2175	Brawley, Cal.	Eagles Hall	Friday	8	1.12½		
2176	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8			
2177	Pleasant Hill, Ill.	Eltzing Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	No	Yes
2179	Sudbury, Ont., Can.	Banquet Hall, Durham St.	2-L. Fri.	10	.55 to .60	No	No
2180	Defiance, Ohio	4th Ward Hall	1-3 Fri.				
2181	Corvallis, Ore.						
2182	Anchorage, Alaska	Carpenters Bldg., 6th Ave.	Friday	8	1.25	No	Yes
2183	Tupelo, Miss.	Conways Shop	2-4 Thur.	8	.75		
2184	Great Bend, Kans.						
2188	Barnstable, Mass.	Chas. A. Hall's Shop	1st Tues.	8	.80	No	No
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	Munn and B St.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
2198	Milton, Pa.	Bank Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
2202	Price, Utah	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.	Room 128, Arcade Bldg.	Thursday	8	.80	No	No
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	B. P. O. E. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00		
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.						
2238	Sweetwater, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
2239	Port Clinton, O.	416 Laurel Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.10	No	No
2256	White River Jtn & Vic, Vt	Amer. Legion Rooms	1-3 Fri.	8	.85	No	Yes
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	713½ 2nd St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
2269	Chicago, Ill.						
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	111 Marlboro St. No.	1-3 Tues.	8	.65	No	No
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
2313	Meridian, Miss.	S22 22nd Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2319	El Paso, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8		No	No
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	Grosjean Res., Samoset	Saturday	8	.75	No	No
2343	Jamesburg, N. J.	Vandevers Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.20		
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can.						
2361	Frederick, Md.						
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.						
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	603 N. East St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.79	Yes	Yes
2402	San Jose, Cal.	72 N. 2nd St.	2-L. Thur.	8	Varies	No	Yes
2405	Toledo, O.						
2406	Erie, Pa.						
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	939 Empress Ave.	2nd Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2417	Oswatimie, Kans.						
2425	Glendive, Mont.	Monarch Lumber Co.	1st Sat.	8	.90		
2427	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	Mayor's Office	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	
2436	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2452	Andrews, Ind.	Buching Bldg.	Alt. Thur	8	.40 to .65	Yes	Yes
2453	Hammond, La.	City Hall					
2454	Penn Yan, N. Y.	Arcade Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	.40	Yes	No
2455	Norfolk, Va.						
2466	Pembroke, Ont., Can.						
2477	Santa Maria, Calif.						
2502	Loyalton, Calif.	109 S. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Part
2504	Sudbury, Ont., Can.						
2507	Timmins, Ont., Can.	39 4th Ave.	Friday	10	.32½ min	No	Part
2510	Nallen, W. Va.	Bays Hall					
2511	Onalaska, Wash.						
2516	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	Friday	8	.38 min		Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
2524	Longview, Wash.	Labor Temple	1st Tues.				
2527	Mena, Ark.		3rd Sun.	8	.62½ to \$1	Part	Yes
2528	Rainelle, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Friday	8	.40 min	No	Yes
2531	Portland, Ore.						
2541	Silverton, Ore.						
2546	Olympia, Wash.						
2548	Toledo, Ore.						
2554	West Graham, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Tuesday	9	.31 min		
2556	Ketchikan, Alaska	L. O. O. M. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	.62½ min	4 day	Yes
2563	Weed, Cal.						
2565	San Francisco, Calif. ...	14th & Guerrero, San Fran. 16th & Jefferson, Oakland	4th Thur. Alt. Mon.	8	.55 .65-.75	Yes	Yes
2566	Intern'tion'l Falls, Minn						
2571	Malvern, Ark.	Rogers Bldg., Main St. ...	2-4 Fri. 2nd Fri.	8	.20 to .45	Yes	Part
2582	Wausau, Wis.	320½ So. 3rd Ave.	4th Sat.	8	.37 to .70	No	Yes
2601	Rainy Lake, Ont., Can.						
2607	San Pedro, Calif.	351 E. 9th St.	Wed.	8	.65 to 1.05	No	Yes
2610	Deer Park, Wash.						
2618	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.					
2623	Centralia, Wash.						
2628	Foxpark, Wyo.		1st Sun.	8	.62½		
2636	Valsetz, Ore.						
2643	Chehalis, Wash.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.62½		
2645	Warren, Ark.	Col. W. O. W. Hall.	Wednesday	8-9	.50	No	Part
2684	Dorris, Calif.						
2685	Juneau, Alaska						
2687	Raymond, Wash.	Labor Temple		8	.47½		
2688	Salem, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tue.	8	.55 to .80	Yes	No
2692	Valsetz, Ore.			8	.50		
2693	Dulce, N. M.	Pounds Bros' Mill	2-L. Sat.	10	.30 min	No	Yes
2694	Chama, N. M.	Toucan Tavern	1st Sun.	8	.30 min	No	Yes
2696	Clarksville, Ark.						
2699	Cle Elum, Wash.						
2700	Astoria, Ore.						
2704	Lykens, Pa.						
2751	Thomaston, Mich.		L. Thur.	8	.36		
2753	Sweet Home, Ore.						
2759	Mattawa, Ont., Can.						
2760	Myrtle Point, Ore.						
2761	Manistique, Mich.	Riverdale Hall	1st Sat.	8	.40-.47½	Part	No
2763	McNary, Ariz.	Pinetop, Ariz.	Friday	8-10	.24 min	No	No
2764	Humboldt, Tenn.	W. O. W. Hall.	1-3 Fri.	9	.23	Yes	Yes
2766	Potlatch, Ida.	Lodge Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.60		
2768	Williams, Ariz.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Tuesday	8	.30		
2772	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Zaragoza Hall	Wednesday				
2773	Kalispell, Mont.	McIntosh Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.50 min	No	No
2775	Ponderosa, N. M.						
2776	Duluth, Minn.						
2779	Raymond, Wash.						
2784	Alamogorda, N. M.	101 S. New York St.	1-L. Sat.	8	.30-.60	No	Yes
2785	The Dalles, Ore.	210½ E. 2nd St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.53 min	Yes	Yes
2786	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.	109 Wilson St.	1st Tues.	10		No	Yes
2788	Los Angeles, Calif.	5819½ S. Broadway St. ...	Thur.	8	.65 to 1.10	No	Yes
2789	Crescent City, Cal.						
2790	Susanville, Cal.						
2793	Arcata, Calif.					No	No
2794	Ragland, Ala.	over Corbins Drug Store..	Alt. Thur.				
2795	Spokane, Wash.	315½ W. Riverside.	1-3 Tues.				
2797	Columbia Falls, Mont. ...		2-4 Tues.	8			
2798	Park Falls, Wis.	Legion Hall	1-4 Wed.	8-10	.37½-.40	No	Part
2799	St. Louis Park, Minn. ...		Thursday	8			
2802	Tuscaloosa, Ala.						
2803	Toledo, Ore.						
2804	Somers, Mont.						
2805	Klickitat, Wash.	Hubbards Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.62 min	No	Yes
2806	Tigerton, Wis.						
2807	Norman, Ont., Can.	Norman Hall	Monday after 1-15	10	.35 to .90	No	Yes
2808	Arcata, Cal.	Portuguese Hall	Thursday		.50 min	No	Yes
2809	Sterling City, Cal.						
2810	Tuolumne City, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Thur.	8	.45 to .80	No	No
2811	Welpepe, Idaho.						
2812	Missoula, Mont.						
2814	Selleck, Wash.	Community Hall	Alt. Wed	8	.62½ to 1.50	Yes	Yes
2816	Goldendale, Wash.						
2817	Lake Charles, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2nd Thur.	8	.30 to 1.00	Yes	Yes
2819	White Salmon, Wash. ...						
2820	Montevallo, Ala.						
2821	Kansas City, Kan.	2105 Silver Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	.60	No	Part
2823	Pembroke, Ont., Can.						
2825	Thessalon, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Wed.	10	.27½ min	No	Yes
2826	Fort Bragg, Cal.	Finnish Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.48	No	No
2827	Garibaldi, Ore.						
2828	Casper, Cal.	Liberty Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.48 min		No
2828	Gaston, Ore.	K. of P. Hall.	2-4 Wed.	8	.55 min	Yes	Yes
2830	Kenner, La.						
2835	Ironwood, Mich.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
2836	Westwood, Cal.						
2837	Sheridan, Ark.						
2840	Benton, Ark.						
2844	Poleyet, Ont., Can.						
2845	Forest Grove, Ore.	Hall on 5th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.50	Yes	Yes
2848	Sheet Harbour, Ont Can						
2849	Pernwood, Miss.						
2850	Easton, Wash.						
2852	Goshen, Ind.	229 So. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	10	.35 min	Yes	Yes
2853	Independence, Ore.						
2857	Moser River, N. S., Can.						
2858	Bessemer, Mich.			8	.35		
2861	Aberdeen, Wash.						
2862	Hot Springs, Ark.						
2863	Heber, Ariz.						
2864	Bernalillo, N. M.	Hernandez Hall	Tuesday	8	.30 to .90	No	Yes
2865	James Springs, N. M.		1-3 Sun.	10	.30 to \$1	No	Yes
2867	Albuquerque, N. M.	116½ W. Gold Ave.	Thursday	8	.30 min	No	Yes
2868	Eureka, Calif.						
2869	Pernwood, Miss.						
2870	Grant, N. M.						
2871	Laona, Wis.	Club House	1-3 Tues.	8	.40	3 Mo.	Yes
2873	Ontonagon, Mich.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	9	.36	No	No
2874	Watersmeet, Mich.						
2875	Perry, Fla.						
2876	New London, Wis.	C. L. U. Hall.	1-3 Tues.				
2882	Portland, Ore.						
2883	Portland, Ore.						
2884	Portland, Ore.						
2885	Stevenson, Wash.						
2886	South Bend, Wash.						
2889	Tinsman, Ark.	Club House	Friday	10	.20	No	No
2890	New London, Wis.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	9	.40 min	Yes	Yes
2891	Boyd, Fla.	S. Ga Groe Bld. Perry, Fla	1-3 Thur.	10	.15 to .24	No	pend.
2895	Willamina, Ore.						
2896	Booth, Ore.	Community Hall	1-3 Tues.	7	.50 min	No	Yes
2897	Cross City, Fla.		Wednesday	8	.24		
2898	Cross City, Fla.		Wednesday	8-10	.24-.35	Part	No
2899	Spokane, Wash.	335 Trent Ave.	Thursday	8	.50		
2900	Carlton, Ore.	City Hall	1-3 Fri.		.52½		

Retrieved From the Waste Paper Basket

EVERY once in a while a good story of daily life doesn't appear in newspapers for reasons best known to newspapers and others who are aware of most newspapers' attitude regarding anything that would further the cause of labor.

Norma Shearer, the movie actress, was the star of just such a daily life story that went into the waste paper baskets of most leading dailies recently.

Movie Actress Norma Shearer had flown from Hollywood to New York to the premiere of her new picture, "Marie Antoinette." Arriving in New York, Miss Shearer was informed of a picket line in front of the theater. Miss Shearer, having crossed the continent, refused to pass the picket line.

Asked at a press conference why she didn't appear at the premiere, her press agent said "she was ill."

"I was not," the star retorted. "I was requested by the Theatrical Managers, Agents and Treasurers Union not to pass the lines. And I didn't!"

The union is an A. F. of L. affiliate.

Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, a CIO affiliate, a dispenser of CIO propaganda, and a syndicated writer for the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, is reported by Walter Winchell to have crashed the picket line to see the show.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegle

LESSON 120

From the standpoint of carpentry, wood shingles are the legitimate shin-

gles of superior quality. Wood shingles of inferior quality will not stand the service test. Good wood shingles should last from 20 to 30 years, depending, of course, on which side of the roof they are.

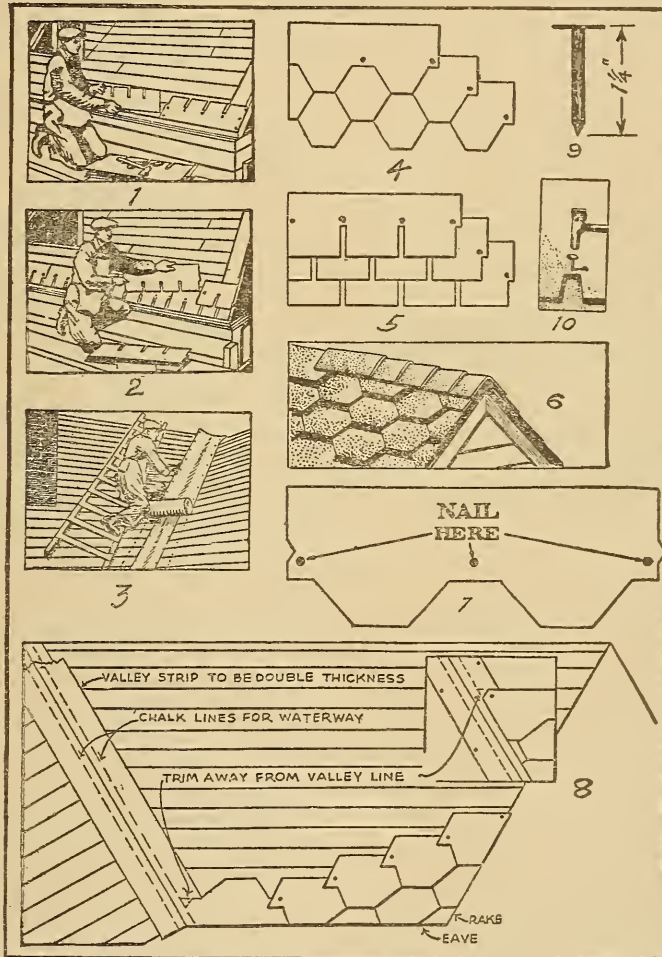


Fig. 1

gles, and we believe that good wood shingles will outlive asphalt shingles, so far as service is concerned. We have known wood shingles to give excellent service for many years, but they were

Asphalt shingles have advantages over wood shingles. They eliminate much of the fire hazard, and therefore decrease the cost of insurance. They can be made to order, both in color and

in shape. They can be laid on sheathing and over old shingles, with a saving in labor cost. They give a pleasing appearance and do not require as much pitch in the roof as wood shingles.

Figure 1 is a nest of illustrations. These were taken from instruction

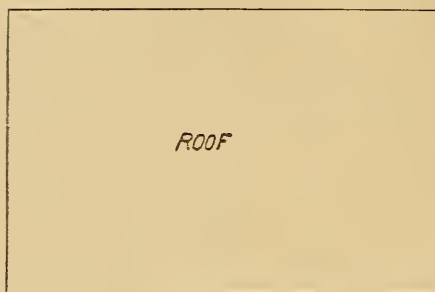


Fig. 2

sheets of asphalt shingle manufacturers and assembled in their present order by us. Number 1 shows how to start the first course by placing the shingles so the butts will be up. Over this course is laid another course of shingles with the butts down, which completes the first or doubled course. This illustration also shows the tools necessary for putting on asphalt shingles, a shingling hatchet and a pair of snips. Number 2 shows the workman starting the second course, and number 3 shows him putting the

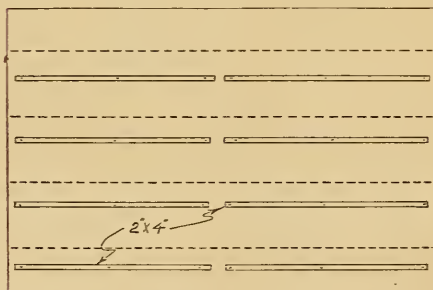


Fig. 3

roofing strips into the valley. (This is further illustrated by number 8.) Numbers 4 and 5 show two styles of shingles in place and by heavy dots show how they are nailed. Number 6 shows the comb finish, which is the same as the hip finish. Number 7 is a detail of the nailing. Number 8 deals with the rake, eave and valley. Number 9 shows the nail that gives the best results for

new work—over old shingles longer nails should be used, depending much on the condition of the old roof. Number 10 shows a nail stuck and the hatchet to complete the driving.

We have purposely made our explanations of these illustrations brief, because the manufacturers supply complete directions with every bunch of shingles. If further instructions for laying asphalt are needed, we direct the reader to the manufacturer's instruc-

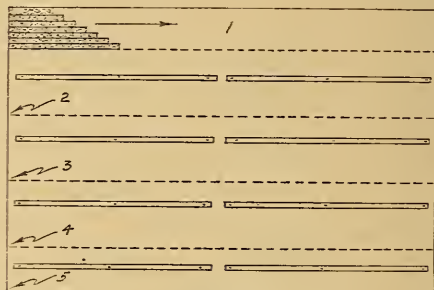


Fig. 4

tions, which can be obtained from any dealer.

Our own illustrations deal with two subjects only. First, we are giving two methods of putting on asphalt shingles during hot weather without the workman damaging the shingles with his shoes; and, as a secondary matter, we are dealing with toe-holds for asphalt shingling.

Fig. 2 shows an oblong figure marked, "roof," which represents one side of a plain roof. This roof has been

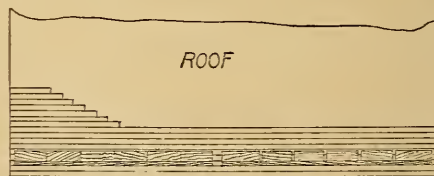


Fig. 5

divided into five sections, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 3. Each of these five divisions represent a definite number of courses of shingles, which should be determined by the workman's reach. For example, if the workman can reach 8 courses from the scaffold, the first line from the bottom should

represent the eighth course; and if, for the second division he can reach twelve courses from the toe-holt, the second line from the bottom should represent the twelfth course of that division, and so on until the whole side of the roof has been divided and the toe-holts have been placed somewhat in the order we are showing them. This done, we are ready to begin shingling, not at the

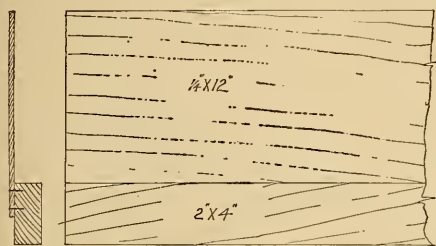


Fig. 6

bottom as is the custom, but at the left of the top division as we are showing by Fig. 4, section 1, and work toward the right as indicated by the arrow. (If the workman is left-handed, he should start at the right and work toward the left.) When section 1 is shingled, remove the toe-holts in section 2 and begin shingling this section, starting at the point indicated by the arrow and working toward the right. The last course of this section and the last courses of the three sections following, must be nailed under the first course of each preceding section. This makes it necessary to lift the shingles of the first course of one section while the shingles of the last course of the next section are nailed. Section 2 shingled, shingle section 3 and section 4. Section 5 will be the last to be shingled, which must be done from the scaffold. This method, as can readily be seen, prevents the workman from walking on the hot asphalt shingles, and therefore prevents shoe damage to the shingles.

Another method of protecting asphalt shingles from shoe damage, is illustrated by Figs. 5 and 6. Figure 5 shows the bottom part of a roof partly shingled. The first toe-holt is in place, which is provided with guards made of the covers that are on the shingles when they come onto the job. To the left they are shown butting against each other. Those to the right have been spread somewhat at the joints, but not enough to permit

the heels or the toes of the workman's shoes to go through. Figure 6 shows two details of the construction of the guarded toe-holt. To the left we give a section, showing how the guards are nailed to the 2x4. To the right we are showing a face view of one end of the toe-holt.

Figure 7 shows what we think is the best and safest method of fastening toe-holts, the wire method. The wires that were used in baling the shingles are salvaged and use as tie-wires. Two points should be watched with care. First, the twisting of the wires where they are fastened to the toe-holt, pointed out with an indicator at A, and second the fastening of the wires to the roof sheathing. This we are pointing out with arrows at B. To the left we are showing how the wires should be looped, and to the right is shown the manner in which the wires are nailed to the roof sheathing.

Asphalt shingles should not be laid over green or water-soaked sheathing, and the boards should not be too wide, not over eight inches. Uneven places in the sheathing should be smoothed down,

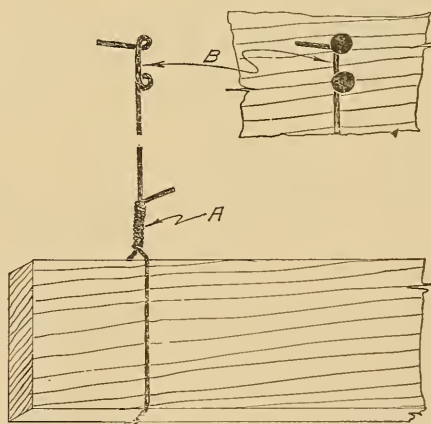


Fig. 7

and holes, such as knot holes should be covered with stiff sheet metal. When asphalt shingles are laid over an old roof, the roof should be examined and bad places repaired before the shingling is done.

In the next lesson we will take up other matters pertaining to putting on asphalt shingles.

Blue Print Reading and Estimating

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER THIRTY

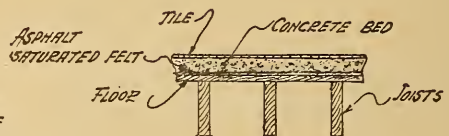
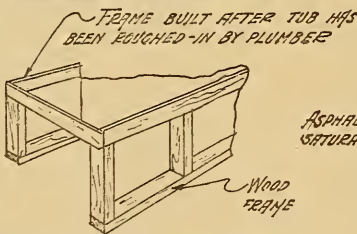
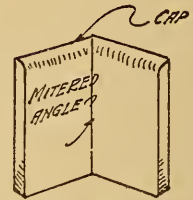
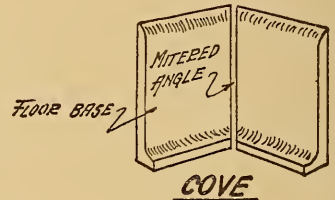
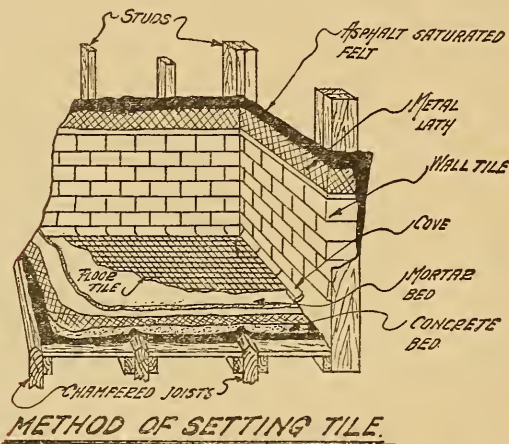
CERAMIC TILE INSTALLATIONS

Ceramic tile is the correct name for clay tile as produced by establishments who are members of the Tile Manufacturers' Association. It should not be confused with other products under the name "tile" which are made of entirely

ings where tile treatment is specified and where carpenters are required to prepare the walls for the tile setters.

It is well to consult the specifications, which accompany each set of drawings, and establish the extent of the work prescribed by the architect and which in all cases should be strictly complied with.

In order to familiarize the student with the character of such specifications we shall reproduce a specimen of same:



different materials such as wood pulp, sugar cane, asbestos, sheet metal. These materials are also extensively used for the treatment of bathrooms and kitchens, and while having certain merits they can not be compared to ceramic tile as far as durability, sanitation and appearance are concerned.

We have mentioned before that it is essential that carpenters be familiar with the various methods of tile installation; they should be able to read drawings proficiently and consequently have the capacity to locate on the draw-

- a. "The Contractor for carpentry work shall frame with trimmers and headers all joists under floors to be tilted in such manner that it will not be necessary to do any cutting of joists in order to accommodate any soil pipes and that it will not be necessary to cut any joists deeper than permitted by the respective authorities governing the building regulations in the locality.
- b. Joists under tiled floors shall

be bridged at least once in their span, and not over five feet apart; with not less than 1" x 2" cross bridging, accurately fitted and nailed at each end with two 8d nails.

- c. Wherever so shown or practicable the floor joists shall be lowered to the depth required for the construction of the tile floors. On top of such joists lay a floor of not less than 13/16" thick by not over 6" wide boards, placed about 1/4 inch apart and securely nailed to each joist.
- d. Where floor joists are not lowered, their tops shall be beveled to a sharp edge. To the sides of the joists at the distance below the finished floor required for the construction of the tiled floors, securely nail not less than 1" x 2 1/2" cleats, and in between the joists cut and set 1" by not over 6" wide boards laid about 1/4" apart and securely nailed to the cleats."

The accompanying drawing is illustrative of the principal methods of tile setting. The isometric drawing at left shows the erection of studding, application of waterproofing and the application of metal lath to both walls and floors.

The different types of base and cap as used in tile wainscoting are also shown.

Besides the preparation of the walls and floors for tile work the carpenter is also confronted with the problem of building frame work for built-in bathtubs, lavatories, kitchen drainboards.

These usually are roughed in by the plumbers and the carpenter builds the wood frames around the fixtures for the tile setters. As a rule, the most common installations are the bathtub and kitchen drainboard and although every carpenter has had the opportunity to build the frames or to witness how this is done, it requires some elementary knowledge pertaining to the types and functions of plumbing fixtures, and also to the methods used by plasterers and tile setters. We mention plasterers because frequently the plastering contrac-

tor is delegated to prepare the scratch coat for the tile setters.

While bathtub enclosures and kitchen drainboards may seem comparatively simple to construct there are other fixtures which may require considerable ingenuity on the part of the builder. We refer to the various types of lavatories with cabinets on both sides, dressing tables, and nooks. When the fixtures to be tiled in are not of the ordinary type the architect usually prepares a sketch for the guidance of the carpenter. If such information is not included in the drawings the carpenter should obtain such information through the foreman. The manufacturers of plumbing fixtures are prepared to supply the necessary data. If this source is to be utilized the style, size and number of the fixture should be first obtained from the general specifications under the heading "plumbing" and information should be requested to contain the principal dimensions of such fixtures which could be utilized in building the main frame work.

This completes the subject of ceramic tile installation in the most general types of buildings. The method is identically the same whether a modest residence or a gigantic hostelry. The procedure and the handling of materials may differ of course on large projects. The methods, however, are the same as described above.

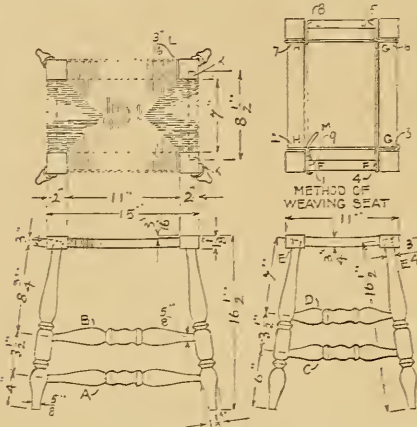
Colonial Rush Bottom Stool

A fine project for any craftsman or home worker who has access to a wood turning lathe. Make the legs and rounds of 1 3/4" squares which will turn down to not less than 1 1/2" safely. Use maple or oak that is free from weakening blemishes. Cut all turning billets 1" longer than given dimensions to allow for head and tail center wastes.

There should be four legs to finish 16 1/2" long with turnings designed to receive the rounds about as shown; also two rounds A, to finish 16 1/2" long, two B, 15 1/2", two C, 12 1/2" and two D 11 1/4" long. Size the top end of each leg to 3/4" x 3/4" from the end to push fit closely a 3/4" hole in the seat at E. Fit each end of each round to enter a 5/8" hole in the leg. The given

lengths allow about $\frac{3}{4}$ " on each end to enter the holes in the legs. The turnings may be of any design that carries out the colonial idea, but should be full size where the rounds enter.

Be sure the holes are bored at the right angles in the legs; to do this,



COLONIAL RUSH BOTTOM STOOL

draw a diagram of center lines showing the flare of the legs and the angle and the correct location at which the rounds enter them. Fasten the legs with hand-screws so the axis coincide with the center lines and locate the centers of the $\frac{5}{8}$ " holes; bore the holes in uniform plane with the axis of the bit coinciding with the center line of the rounds. If the legs are accurately placed and the $\frac{5}{8}$ " holes not bored in a hit or miss manner there should be no difficulty.

Get out two seat rails G-H $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 2" x 15"; make 2" squares at each end of the top and bottom $\frac{3}{16}$ " high and band saw or cut the distance between to a curve as indicated. Get out two seat rails F-J 1" x $1\frac{1}{8}$ " wide x $8\frac{1}{2}$ " long, curved as shown with a $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " pin on each end as at K; note that the pin is placed at the inside edge of the piece. Bore $\frac{3}{4}$ " holes in G-H to receive the rails F-J so they set back $\frac{3}{16}$ " from the ends of G-H as at L. Assemble and when the glue is hard bore a $\frac{3}{4}$ " hole in the center of the under side of each end square of G-H at the correct angle, each to receive the end of one leg. Trial fit all together and assemble all; use glue rather sparingly in each hole. Inspect, remedy defects, paint black or other color as preferred; var-

nish if a gloss finish is desired, but if the best finish is desired or finish in the natural wood, give three coats of shellac, rubbing each well with 6/0 sandpaper.

The seat may be made of rush or of $\frac{3}{16}$ " fiber which will be much handier to work; it may be cut to, say, 20 ft. in length for convenience in working. About 200 feet will be required. In weaving, dampen the fiber slightly and start at 1 of F by tacking the end M to hold it; proceed under F, over H at 2, under H, over G at 3, over F at 4, under F, over J at 5, under J, over G at 6, under G, over H at 7, under 7, over J at 8, under J, to 9 at F, and repeat until the middle of the seat is reached when the weaving takes the form of an elongated figure 8, passing between the two middle lengthwise strands. As the work proceeds, press the strands closely together or pound on a block if nec-



essary, keeping the strands straight across at all times. Fill the space between the upper and lower strands with paper well pushed in to make the seat somewhat rounding and tight enough to hold its shape. Shellac the seat after it is completed and thoroughly dried.—Charles A. King.

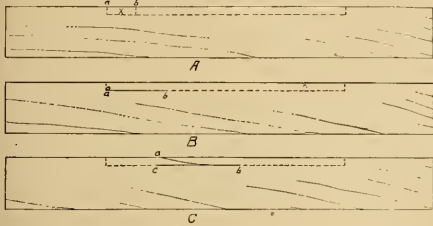
Three Ways

This problem is not a new one. Every carpenter, if he has worked at the trade for any time at all, has been confronted with it, and he probably solved the problem by one of the three ways we are dealing with here,—or he might have solved it by means of some other method.

The illustrations represent three boards, each of them to have a part cut out of one edge; we will call it a notch. The problem is to get the rip saw start-

ed. In Fig. A we are showing, perhaps, the method that is used by many carpenters. A saw kerf is cut at a and at b, as indicated by the dotted perpendicular lines, and the part marked x is cut out with a chisel. This done, the rest of the notch can easily be sawed out as the dotted lines indicate. Fig. B shows another method. Here a hole is bored at point a, which we are showing shaded, and with a compass saw the board is sawed from a to b in order to make it possible to use the rip saw. The rest is easy.

The third method is shown by Fig. C, and is the one not commonly used. Starting with the rip saw at point a, and guiding the saw in such a manner



that it will be running straight by the time it reaches point b, the problem is solved. From b the ripping can be continued to the end of the notch. The other part is ripped out by reversing the rip saw at b, and running it in the direction of c and on to the end of the notch.—H. H. Siegle.

A Delicate Repair Job

This tray or "Heppelwhite Tea Board" came into the writer's possession in two pieces. It was split the entire length through the center satinwood inlay some of which, as well as some of the lining was missing. Nearly all the rim also was gone.

The board was glued together and dovetailed pieces set in the back across the joint to prevent the board splitting in that place again; these are shown by dotted lines. A new rim was made and by steaming it and bending it to just the form desired it was fitted into its groove near the edge of the teaboard. The rim was joined by a "long splice" which means that the ends were tapered

to nothing for about 2" and glued together so it exactly coincided with its groove. The inlay was repaired by fitting satinwood veneer in the places



from which the original inlay had been broken.

As the tray was to be used only for dry serving it was finished with several thin coats of white shellac rubbed down with pumice stone and oil. Probably the original finish of the tray was of several coats of oil well rubbed in, waiting at least a week between coats for such a finish will resist the action of liquid refreshments so common in those days and no other method will give quite the same satisfying polish. However, certain modern varnishes will give excellent results as far as liquids and heat are concerned but no finish will protect the inlay if a hot teapot is allowed to rest upon it too long.—Charles A. King.

From St. Paul

Brother from St. Paul wants us "to explain building of concrete stairways; straight ones as well as curved ones.

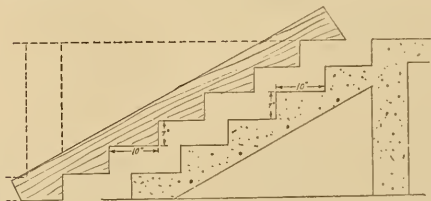


Fig. 1

And also how to build curved stairs in frame buildings."

We take it that the Brother is interested in the principle involved in solv-

ing these problems rather than in some specific stairway or stairways. His problem deals with straight concrete stairs, and so we will take it up first. (We are using the word "stairs" because it refers to the steps particularly, while "stairway" includes many things that space will not permit us to deal with here.)

Figure 1 shows a short flight of concrete stairs, and to the left a stair-

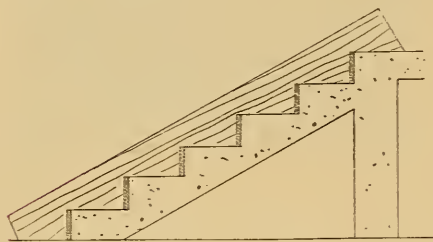


Fig. 2

horse that is to hold the forms for the steps, which in reality is an inverted stair horse. This can be observed better by turning the illustration upside down and letting the dotted lines complete the picture.

Figure 2 shows the same stairhorse with the forms attached and in place.

Figure 3 shows another way of forming for concrete stairs. Here we have a 2x4 with short 1x6's nailed to it in such a manner that they will hold the

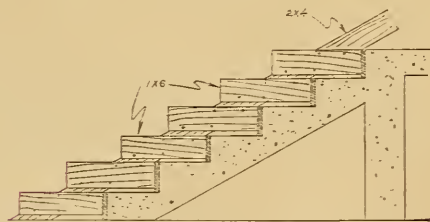


Fig. 3

forms for the steps. This method is especially suitable for concrete stairs that are finished while the forms are still in place, for it provides space for troweling between the surface of the steps and the 1x6's.

The forms are made the same, whether the steps are to receive a finished coat or not. If the steps are finished afterward, the form should be set

enough lower to allow for the topping, and if the risers will have to be finished, allowance must be made for that too. Always establish points from the finishing line—H. H. Siegele.

Patching Veneer

By Charles A. King.

Often a splash of hot water will raise a good sized blister upon a veneered surface which immediately becomes far more conspicuous than its importance merits for it may never break nor grow any larger. Blisters may result from poor glue, the use of imperfectly dried veneer, the chilling of glue before the pressure was applied, being placed too close to a radiator or stove, exposure to the rays of the sun or because of differences in the grain direction of adjoining pieces of the core or the backing upon which the veneer was glued.

A flash of light reflecting from the blister to the eye of the owner so emphasizes the blemish that he is convinced that something must be done about it. The way to remove the annoyance is to either repair the blister or dispose of the entire piece. If the owner is a professional or home craftsman of even ordinary ability he should adopt the first method for it will be well within the range of his skill. We will assume that the blister appeared upon the surface of a walnut veneered

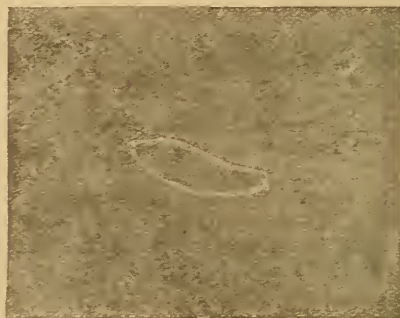


Fig. 1—Veneer patch ready for fitting.

table top or perhaps it is a scratch or a bruise that demands attention.

First scrape away all finish until the wood shows its natural color, and no more, and select a piece of veneer that has grain, texture and color which near-

ly as possible matches the veneer surrounding the defect. Trim the veneer to size and shape until the edges safely cover the area of the blemish and coincide with the prominent lines of the surrounding veneer; note this in Fig. 1. Be sure the edge of the patch is cut slightly under so it will wedge itself into a perfect fit as it is pressed into the cut made for it. Place the patch as in Fig. 1; to emphasize the patch its surface at the edge was lightened. Hold the patch firmly with the fingers and with a sharp knife point held more nearly vertical than suggested in Fig. 2 but still slanting perceptibly, make an accurate and clearly defined mark as shown in Fig. 3. Remove the patch and accurately cut away the veneer enclosed by the knife mark; use a sharp knife, a thin edged gouge of the correct shape or a chisel being sure the cut is practically vertical so there will be no doubt about the patch coming home when pressure is applied. Be sure the core upon which the patch will come to rest is not cut for the patch may be pressed into it and make a surface blemish, especially if a rather thin veneer is used.

Prepare a "caul" or a piece of straight surfaced wood somewhat larger than the patch and a piece of sheet zinc of about the same size to be placed between the patch and the caul to prevent



Fig. 2—Marking around veneer patch with sharp pointed knife

the latter from sticking. Often two thicknesses of paper are used for this but zinc is better for that may be heated and waxed if a large surface is being glued. Place adjusted handscrews near at hand and ready to be used quickly. Apply glue sparingly but cover the wood well; hold the patch accurate-

ly in place by means of adhesive paper tape quickly applied, put in place the zinc and wood cauls and apply the handscrews, being careful that the jaws are a little closer at the tip or point than at the heel to insure correct pressure and perfect contact between the patch and the core.

When the glue has set remove the handscrews, scrape and sandpaper care-

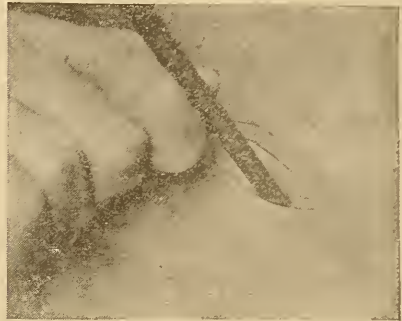


Fig. 3—Cutting out the veneer to receive the patch

fully with 00 sandpaper, match the stain and polish the new surface. Sometimes it may be necessary to dress the entire top and repolish but often the patch may be polished by using shellac and oil with a lintless cloth pad by the process known as "ragging"; this means using only enough oil to prevent the shellac sticking. When this is hard, say the next day, the use of pumice stone and oil or of rotten stone will satisfactorily equalize the finish of the surface unless superfine results are demanded in which case the surface may have to be repolished.

MINIMIZE VENEER CHECKING

Many craftsmen and other occasional users of veneer do not realize that veneer stored in an unheated room and exposed to varying degrees of humidity and temperature is seldom dry enough to be successfully laid for it will eventually check when the finished piece is subjected to artificial heat. An unheated basement shop is seldom dry enough for veneering, hence both veneers and cores should be well dried in a heated room before being glued. The glue should be spread on the core, for if spread on the veneer, that will swell and probably curl badly and make

trouble in laying. Also the veneer will absorb so much moisture before the glue sets that checking of the finished work will almost certainly result when the veneer dries out.

CORES AND CAULS FOR VENEERING

Too often a certain type of craftsman feels that time spent upon work that is to be out of sight is largely wasted, for example in preparing the surfaces of cores and cauls for veneering. Every core surface and every caul face which is to press the veneer into contact with it should coincide perfectly and should be scraped and sanded if necessary. Every knot hole and every knot in the core, hard or soft, and every grain lift, check, shake, bruise or inequality in either the core or the caul will appear in the veneer, if not when the caul is removed, after there has been time for shrinking of glue and of knots. Even machine planer marks must be removed for they are likely to show on the face of finished work for thin veneers will shrink or press into every blemish.

USING COLD GLUE

Many craftsmen depend entirely upon cold glue because it is always ready for use, while a glue heater must be looked after; also because it may be used cold even in a cold room and some sort of results attained. However, in taking liberties with these easy going qualities we find the reasons for most cold glue failures. While cold glue sets more slowly than hot glue and often is preferred for intricate gluing, the best results depend upon a warm room, and freely flowing glue. If the joints are heated the pores of the wood will expand and absorb the glue more readily. Place all appliances where they may be reached as handily as possible, after fitting them. Failure in these factors not only affects immediate and permanent results but causes a lack of confidence in the efficiency of cold glue which forbids its use in many places where it would give excellent service.

MACHINES AND ACCURACY

It is characteristic of many workers to take accuracy of machines for granted. The angle of a circular saw with the

table should be tested before particular work is attempted for a tilting table or swinging arbor may be out of true a little; also the accuracy of the squaring gauge should be tried out, for the kick caused by a piece of wood pinching back of the saw may have knocked the head out and it was not noticed. Always it is safer to depend upon the results shown by trial cuts than by setting to marks on the gauge. The adjustment of the back table of a jointer is never "good enough" until it is perfect and this can be so only when the head cutters are accurately set; it is always wise for the worker to be sure everything is right if accurate results are expected. In setting a lathe the tail stock should be so placed that the dead center will project as little as possible to prevent needless vibration.

SAFETY FIRST

Every homemaker with an outfit of machinery in his home shop and every young craftsman should habitually wear clothing without loose sleeves or dangling ends which may easily be drawn into a rapidly revolving pulley, cutter or belt or caught on a set screw and perhaps cause a serious accident. On the better designed machines the latter danger is eliminated by the use of flush hollow set screws that are tightened with a socket wrench. Safety devices may protect the worker from cuts and from pieces catching in a circular saw or any other cutting tool but too often they will not prevent loose clothing from being drawn between the belt and the head cone pulley of a lathe, or from catching on a corner of the work as it turns at high speed. Only continual vigilance can, in the long run, prevent the worker from getting hurt, and even that fails in some cases.

SAFETY AT MACHINES

An experienced craftsman has a healthy respect for the machines he uses for he knows that a flying block from a circular saw can give a knock-out blow hence he usually stands a little out of line. He also pushes pieces past the danger point with a stick instead of reaching over the saw to pull them away. Safety devices for the circular and band saws and for the jointer have removed most of the danger from

these machines but all machines do not have these protections. A black eye from a broken knotty piece in a turning lathe has taught many a craftsman to select pieces that will not be likely to break when turning at high speed, and that the larger the piece the more carefully it should be centered and the speed controlled. The experiences and observations of various adventures have taught most craftsmen that accidents seldom happen unless some carelessness is primarily responsible.

USG Plans New Southern Plant

Plans for the erection of a new and completely modern plant near Jacksonville, Fla., to aid in servicing the growing southern building market are announced by the United States Gypsum Company.

They substantially reflect, it is stated, the confidence of the company in the rapid industrial development throughout the South and the corresponding stimulus this activity should continue to give to building construction.

These plans, furthermore, mark an important step in a manufacturing expansion program throughout the Southeast which, in conjunction with its other established plants, will place the Company in a position to provide a most outstanding type of building materials service to the entire South.

The plant will embody new and distinctive advancements in design, construction and equipment.

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The established plant at Plasterco, Va., will continue in operation, with the new plant at Jacksonville providing the additional capacity which the growth of Southern business is making advisable.

Completing the service picture for the entire southern part of the United States will be the southwestern plants at Sweetwater, Texas, Southard, Okla., and an insulation board plant at Greenville, Miss.

This chain of building material plants stretching throughout the South will furthermore now provide the same full-line facilities at each southern mill which have been enjoyed by thousands of USG dealers in other parts of the country.

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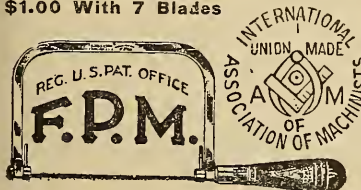


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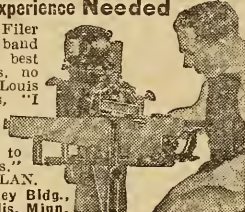
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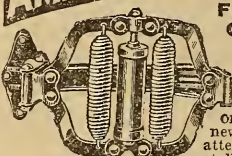
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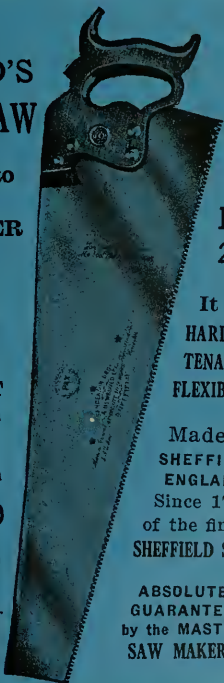
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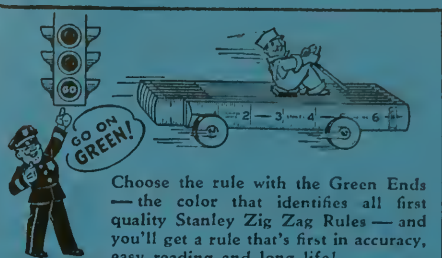
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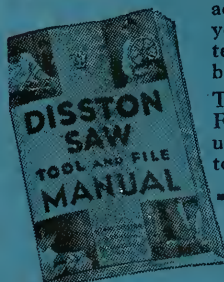
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November
1938



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officially September 30
when Europe decided
to kill the traditional
turkey instead of the
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20,800,000 RECEIVED PUBLIC AID IN JULY

The appalling extent of destitution in the United States, caused mainly by the existence of an unemployed army numbering around 11,000,000 is emphasized by the report of the Social Security Board that 6,500,-000 households comprising about 20,800,000 persons, were given some sort of Federal, State or local relief during the month of July, the amount paid out by these agencies totaling \$258,748,000.

Labor Minus Lewis Equals Peace

Editor's Note: The controversy of the American Federation of Labor with the Committee for Industrial Organization was presented to the 1938 convention of the Federation at Houston, Texas, in the report of the Committee on Resolutions on that portion of the Executive Council's report covering the developments in the CIO dispute since the 1937 convention. The report of the Resolutions Committee expressed the belief that a settlement of the controversy was impossible until the CIO was freed from the dictatorship policy imposed by John L. Lewis.

During the debate, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, gave a factual account of the origin and growth of the controversy and the sincere attempts made by officials of the A. F. of L. to settle it only to have every effort throttled by the CIO chairman. At the conclusion of the debate the convention adopted the report of the Resolutions Committee with but one dissenting vote.

Following is the text of Mr. Green's speech:

IT IS my judgement that every man and woman united with our labor movement possesses a full sense of the appreciation of the value of solidarity, unity and harmony within the organized labor movement. You know that old slogan of years ago, "United we stand, divided we fall."

I have repeatedly stated in public addresses that the chief asset of labor was solidarity and unity, that united we were invincible, and we were only subject to weakness when we became divided, so that we might possibly be conquered.

We have a keen sense of values, and that is a deep appreciation of the value of unity, solidarity and concord. It is upon that basis that the success of our labor movement must ever stand, and because we possess that sense of value we have been deeply pained during this last year because of the division that occurred within the ranks of labor.

We have thought about it while in conventions and while engaged in our routine work, in our homes, in our communities and in our cities. I think there has been within the minds of every man and woman a deep hope and desire that something would occur, that fate would be kind and that our differences would end.

Personally, I am willing to do all that lies within my power to reach that objective and reunite and re-establish the labor movement in America upon a solid, united, invincible basis.

When I listen to discussions regarding the division that has occurred within the ranks of labor I become a bit confused. Is the American Federation of Labor the culprit? Did we create it? Are we responsible for it? What does the record show? Let it answer those questions.

We do not have to refer to past generations in order to understand fully the origin of this division that occurred within the ranks of labor. It happened, as it were, but yesterday, and I think every delegate in this convention remembers clearly the events that led up to it, the time when it occurred, who were responsible for it, and why labor became divided.

Minority Planned Dual Movement in 1935

We could have had peace in Atlantic City three years ago, and there would be no rift within the ranks of labor if you, the delegates in this convention who attended that convention, had given the other side what they wanted. Do you recall the vote? Do you recall the issue? Do you recall the debate when strong men, leaders of our movement, were given as wide latitude and as wide an opportunity to present their case to the delegates in attendance at that convention, as has been given to the delegates who have spoken here on that subject?

If anyone ever wished to see democracy in action it was there. But you decided by a vote of 17,000 to 10,000 against those who led and formed the dual movement. Why did you do that? Why didn't you surrender then? If it is to be peace at any price in the labor movement, why didn't you give them what they wanted then? You voted, all of you, with your eyes wide open, fully conscious of the responsibilities you assumed and of the consequences of your action.

Some may say, well, we never thought the minority, who lost in a fair fight in democratic fashion would organize and lead a dual movement. Well, I understood with many others, because we had possession of information that unless they secured what they were contending for they proposed to set up a dual movement.

A movement was formed. It has functioned ever since. Do you recall how we pleaded with them to refrain and to desist, to stay with us, to come back next year, to present their issue again and perhaps they would win; to at least let the majority decide and let the family of labor pass upon the question?

Instead of responding to our appeals those who led this dual movement continued to build it and establish it and organize it and place it upon a permanent basis. Every step that has been taken since has been toward one objective, not toward peace and harmony and unity and settlement, but instead toward the perpetuation of a permanent, dual labor movement in America.

Peace Agreement was Vetoed

Now during all these times, with patience and perseverance I, along with the members of the Executive Council, have sought to promote the cause of peace.

At the Denver convention one year ago we responded to an invitation to meet. First, they wanted us to appoint a committee of one hundred to meet with a committee of one hundred from the other side. We pointed out that a committee of that size was too large, that it would be impossible to settle our differences in a meeting where such a large committee attended, and finally we persuaded them to yield on that, but in order to meet under most any kind of terms we agreed that a committee of three from our side should meet with a committee of ten from their organization in order to compose our differences. Have you forgotten that?

They met for weeks. It was a splendid committee. We conferred every day. We met in a conciliatory attitude, a pleading attitude, and after some days an agreement was negotiated which would have settled our differences.

But, as the report here tells you, it was vetoed within an hour. Our committee reported to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Council decided we had done all we could in the inter-

ests of peace, that we could do no more, and that the proceedings should be terminated.

I had in mind telling this delegation that there were some members of the Council who were a bit critical because they thought we had gone too far. Gone too far? Yes, gone as far as we could and even farther than some of the representatives of the national and international unions affiliated with us were willing to go. Was that an honest effort? Did the American Federation of Labor go as far as it could in order to promote the cause of peace?

We report on that here. It is in the report of the Executive Council in a detailed way. The story is told. It is before you and no one can challenge the truthfulness and correctness of that report.

Resumption of Peace Negotiations

Now, coming along, I declared to you that today that we have watched steadfastly for every opportunity to meet and promote a settlement of our controversy, to terminate the division that exists within the ranks of labor.

Last September, the 22nd, a committee of three representing the Executive Board of a large union affiliated with the CIO came to me and asked me in Atlantic City if we were ready and willing to renew negotiations for the purpose of trying to settle our differences, and if so, on what basis. That committee was composed of Vice President Hochman, Vice President Nagler, and Vice President Antonini, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. They reported to me that they came with instructions from the Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, representing 250,000 organized workers. They told me these 250,000 workers were tired, they were disillusioned, they had wandered into false paths. They wanted peace.

I advised this committee that I possessed a consuming passion for peace. Then I repeated what I had previously stated, that I was willing, ready and anxious to go the limit, to forget bygones, to let the past be buried and let us meet and settle our difficulties.

They asked me upon what terms. I said, "In my opinion the American Federation of Labor will appoint a committee quickly and with alacrity to meet a committee of the CIO, with the understanding that we will take up the dispute where we left off one year ago, without commitments, without reservations, we will meet like men around the conference table, forget the past, begin anew," that we were willing to sit in to a meeting of that kind.

That committee of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union expressed their appreciation of that attitude on the part of the American Federation of Labor. I was in conference with them for hours. There were no criminations or recriminations, no denunciations. It was in a spirit of harmony and good will that we discussed it.

Following the conclusion of my meeting this committee hurried to Washington. It was reported to me by them, the representatives of the International Ladies Garment Workers, that when they arrived in Washington they sought a conference with the Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization and acquainted him with their mission. They wanted to confer with him. He advised them, set up this stipulation if you please, "I won't meet you unless you bring your President Dubinsky to Washington to sit with you."

They yielded, they surrendered, and President Dubinsky took an airplane and came to Washington. They met and the committee, composed of Brother Hochman, Brother Antonini and Brother Nagler, reported the result of their conferences with me, advising the Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization that the American Federation of Labor was willing and anxious to meet a committee of the CIO. That was on September 24, only a few weeks ago.

Furthermore, that we would let by-gones be by-gones, and without stipulation or commitment, we would meet, take up negotiations at the point where they broke off about one year ago.

Lewis's Ultimatum Blocks Negotiations

What answer did they receive? What were they told? Here is the answer:

"I won't meet nor will a committee from the Committee for Industrial Organization meet on those terms."

"What do you have to offer, then, Mr. Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization?"

And he replied, "This, that the ultimatum we delivered a year ago be accepted by the American Federation of Labor. Without a meeting they must agree that all our CIO unions march back into the American Federation of Labor together, that they be chartered by the American Federation of Labor, that we will try to settle our jurisdictional differences when we come in, but if we can't, it is with the distinct understanding that the American Federation of Labor shall not and never will be permitted to revoke the charter of a single union. We will come in on that basis, but if you don't want to accept it, the alternative is that we will accept you in the CIO. Come on over."

Now, that was the proposition, what was the ultimatum, the basis of it? It was this, that Harry Bridges and his Longshoremen would march in with the United Mine Workers of America and compete with the Longshoremen's Union now in the American Federation of Labor, and we would charter Harry Bridges' Union, and if they could not settle it under no circumstances could we revoke either charter. The cafeteria workers in Washington, that Communist organization that has invaded your field (pointing to the delegation from the Hotel and Restaurant employees) that we give them a charter immediately and they would compete with you, not outside but within the American Federation of Labor.

The woodworkers in the Northwest not chartered by the CIO should come into the American Federation of Labor, and even though it is not chartered now we would be compelled to issue them a charter and they could fight it out within the American Federation of Labor, with the Brotherhood of Carpenters as to who would be supreme in that field, and with the understanding that we could never revoke the charter.

The transport workers in New York would come in and be chartered in competition with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. Local unions of Teamsters, now belonging to the CIO in different places, would come in as CIO Teamsters, and we could not remove their charters if we wished.

I could go on and name others—office workers, laundry workers, bakery workers—all of them to come in. That was the ultimatum.

Now, we can have peace. We could have had it three weeks ago if we had surrendered to that proposal.

British Delegate's Peace Endeavors Thwarted

Now I will come along to another phase of our peace endeavors. This happened about September 22. We met here on October 3. You talk about no efforts being put forth for peace! Listen to this! Two weeks before we met here, my good friend, the fraternal delegate from Great Britain, President Jones, asked me in Washington if we would have any objections to him conferring with the Committee for Industrial Organization. I said, "No sir, I will be glad for you to see him." He met Lewis two weeks ago, and here is what he (Jones) said:

"I wrote President Roosevelt offering to use my personal office as mediator, subject to the approval of the American Federation of Labor, whose guest I was, and the officers of the CIO. From the White House I was advised to fix up the matter with Secretary McIntyre. Later I was advised through Secretary McIntyre's office that a meeting could not be arranged and concluded, that President Roosevelt did not regard the present moment as opportune for mediation.

"It so happens that Mr. Ebby Edwards, the Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, was fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress at Niagara. That convention was held only a few weeks ago. It was arranged that he should travel on to Washington to assist me in any efforts toward mediation. I reached Washington on Thursday, September 22, but made no effort to approach the CIO until I had obtained the approval of the President. Together with Mr. Edwards I lunched with John L. Lewis and his colleagues on Tuesday, September 27. Neither during lunch or in subsequent conversation did we have a single opportunity of discussing the possibility of mediation."

That is another phase, that is another development. That was honest effort put forth by men who were impartial but were moved by only one desire, a sincere desire to promote the cause of peace. That is the second chapter.

Since the convention was in session the President of the United States sent a communication to this convention. There is a paragraph in that communication I wish to read to you. It refers to peace and peaceful negotiations between the factions of labor:

"Because for more than a quarter of a century I have had so many associations and friendships with officers of the American Federation of Labor and of the International Unions which it represents, I venture to express the hope that the Convention will leave open every possible door of access to peace and progress in the affairs of organized labor in the United States. If leaders of organized labor can make and keep the peace between various opinions and factions within the labor group itself, it will vastly increase the prestige of labor with the country, and prevent the reaction which otherwise is bound to injure the workers themselves."

Mr. President of the United States, your request has been and will be complied with. The door is open and will be kept open. We will en-

deavor to honor labor as you have suggested. That is our reply to the President. What is the reply of the CIO? The very next day after the President's message had been made public, the Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization announced to the world that he was calling a conference to convene in Pittsburgh three weeks hence for the purpose of setting up a permanent established CIO movement.

Who is the culprit now? Can we be condemned? Can we be criticized? Is there any basis for it? I ask in all fairness what more could we do? Well, there is something more, yes. We could go, in the language of a defeatist, whipped like a scoundrel, with our hat in our hand and say, "Here we are. We surrender. What do you want us to do?"

The A. F. of L. Must Be Preserved

I know there are those in every war, let it be factional, political or a war between nations who grow weary, but I don't believe that there is any devoted member of the American Federation of Labor that has grown so weary in this fight for a principle as to influence him to make an unconditional surrender.

If a man sets up a condition which he says you must meet, that is all he has, then you must surrender, must you not, in order to have peace? If he refuses to confer with distinguished men who come here from abroad, are we to meet that, ignore it and surrender?

The report of this committee, while condemning in language which cannot be misunderstood, those who were responsible for creating this condition within the ranks of labor, has again announced our willingness to meet and confer and has reported that you instruct the Executive Council to watch for any opportunity to meet and confer, but in this case what language should we use?

We pray for peace. But in order to obtain that, could you expect any union to surrender its rights? It must be an honorable peace, a peace that is based upon the highest principles of honor and a recognition of the supremacy and standing and influence of the American Federation of Labor.

Plans Curb on Munitions Use by Employers

The Senate Civil Liberties Committee, of which Senator Robert M. La Follette is chairman, is understood to have in view proposals for legislation during the next session of Congress to definitely restrict various methods used by anti-union employers to defeat the workers in labor controversies.

One feature of the legislative program, it is said, would invoke the taxing power of the Federal Government and regulation of use of the mails to reduce the traffic in munitions for use by employers in labor controversies. The committee has estimated that employers have spent millions of dollars in recent years for tear gas, rifles, pistols and shotguns for use in strikes. It is believed that federal taxation, ban on the use of the mails and publicity regarding the sums spent for munitions would materially lessen this recognized evil.

It was also reported that other plans in the legislative program under consideration by the committee include curbing industrial espionage by requiring registration of industrial spies and forbidding them to cross State lines for spy work; making companies accountable for injuries or violence traceable to the management or its agents; prohibiting unfair intervention of local law enforcement officers in behalf of companies during labor controversies, and strengthening existing legislation banning the interstate shipment of strike breakers.

Executive Council Condemns NLRB Bias

EMPHATIC condemnation of the National Labor Relations Board for its bias against the American Federation of Labor and its favoritism toward the Committee for Industrial Organization, featured the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the annual convention.

The Council specifically opposed Donald Wakefield Smith as a member of the Board and urged certain amendments to the Labor Relations Act designed to restrict the Board's power to invalidate union agreements and its power to designate the unit for collective bargaining.

In its indictment of the Labor Board for maladministration of the Labor Act the Executive Council said:

"On May 15, 1935, Senator Robert F. Wagner arose in the Senate and said of the National Labor Relations Act:

"Anyone familiar with these laws will recognize at once that there is nothing in the pending bill which places the stamp of government favor upon any particular type of union.

"Had the National Labor Relations Board construed and administered the Act in the spirit and on the basis of the foregoing declaration, we would not now have occasion to submit the following report. Instead of a report of justified criticism we would be submitting a report of unqualified approval of the Board and its administration.

"It is with deep regret that frankness impels us to report to you that the National Labor Relations Board has administered the Act contrary to its letter, spirit and intent, with manifest bias and prejudice against the American Federation of Labor and in favor of dual and rival organizations. Our resentment has been aroused and your officers have publicly and officially in most vigorous terms condemned this unholy alliance between a government agency exercising quasi-judicial jurisdiction and the CIO.

"Increasing importance which attaches to the actions of the National Labor Relations Board is evidenced by the fact that in the three years of its existence the Board has handled 16,500 cases involving almost 4,000,000 workers. As the work of the Board grew so did its tendency to go beyond the direct Congressional mandate and gradually to apply its decisions not to the questions of Labor's basic rights which the Wagner Act had been designed to protect, but to the problems of form and structure of the labor movement itself.

"That a three-man board, composed of men with no direct labor experience, should undertake to shape the form and structure of our labor movement through decisions clothed with judicial authority, aroused among our unions a growing feeling of apprehension and indignation.

"Aware of its solemn responsibility to preserve and perpetuate the basic democratic principle of Labor's self-determination and self-government, the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor has united in its protest against this unwelcome intervention in Labor's internal problems by a Government bureau. The American Federation of Labor is aware that problems which have emerged and developed over a period of fifty or sixty years—problems with which Labor has struggled

for several generations—cannot and should not be settled by snap judgments of outsiders no matter how well-intentioned or learned they may be.

“It is with this invasion of Labor’s democratic sovereignty that we have found fault and not with the principles and purposes which the Act embodies and which will always have our unyielding support.

“The Board has exceeded its public purpose and has vitalized the procedure delineated in the Act in three respects:

“First, in a large number of instances its agents have shown gross favoritism and bias in the handling of cases, furthering the objectives of one union against another and favoring one form of labor organization.

“Second, by administrative fiat the Board has set aside legally valid and binding contracts entered into in good faith by bona fide unions and employers.

“Third, through the arbitrary determination of appropriate units in cases dealing with the question concerning representation, the Board has sought to impose upon workers regardless of their wishes the type of organization it favored.”

After citing a number of cases in which the Labor Board has violated the underlying principles of the Labor Act and manifested its partiality for the Committee for Industrial Organization, the Executive Council declared:

“There are many other cases and instances establishing other activities of the Board which are detrimental to the interests of the American Federation of Labor and which evince partiality and bias in favor of the CIO. The proof is strong and overwhelming.

“Realizing that the maladministration of the Act is the responsibility of the present personnel of the Board, the Executive Council made known to the President of the United States its opposition to the reappointment of Donald Wakefield Smith. The President has reappointed him. However, such reappointment does not lessen the justification for opposition by the American Federation of Labor and it will continue to oppose those members of the Board who fail to act impartially and without prejudice.

“The Executive Council has given much attention to the subject of the revision of the Wagner Act. The basic rights guaranteed by the Act, such as self-organization, collective bargaining and bona-fide restraints upon employers against interfering with these rights, are sound and ought to be preserved.

“However, proper amendments are necessary to curtail the unlawful assumption of broad powers by the Board, also to curtail unlimited discretion in construing and administering the Act, and to make specific the jurisdictional limits of the Board.

“The manner and method of holding elections should be specifically provided for as well as the time in which such elections shall be held. Amendments will be necessary in respect to rights of review and appeal of decisions of the Board and that such right of review shall be accorded unions aggrieved of decisions in representation cases which is not now provided for in the Act.

“More specifically, amendments will be required to limit the Board’s power to invalidate union and employer contracts and to limit the power

of the Board in determining the proper unit for the purpose of collective bargaining.

"In connection with amendments it must be remembered that the Act does not accomplish to the degree intended the outlawing of company unions. There must be included in the revisions and amendments of the Act definite and more specific provisions in respect to the abolition of company unions."

92 Pct. of the People Can't Be Wrong!

NINETY-TWO per cent of the American people believe that the National Labor Relations Board has been partial to the CIO. This is not a guess, but the result of a cross-section survey made by the American Institute of Public Opinion under the direction of Dr. George Gallup.

The American Institute of Public Opinion has been unusually successful in gauging the opinion of voters on many questions throughout the United States. It has predicted elections accurately. According to the American theory of government, public opinion, speaking through Congress, is the controlling force. Congress creates policy based on public opinion, and the President executes that policy.

The first sign of the decay of democracy, therefore, is in the flouting of public opinion either by Congressmen or by boards set up by Congress. It has been the contention of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates that the National Labor Relations Board has flouted public opinion. In its high-handed policy of interpreting the National Labor Relations Act as it saw fit, it has gone outside of the law and carried on the private, personal opinions of its members.

Until the Gallup poll was announced recently, there was no accurate checkup on this position sustained by the Gallup poll.

In a national cross-section survey just completed the Institute has found that:

(1) The public, particularly voters in the lower income class, is not well acquainted with the activities of the labor board, and (2) those persons who are familiar with its work have an unfavorable impression of the board, the majority saying that its decisions are unfair to employers and biased in favor of the CIO.

These results, indicating a combination of apathy and opposition, suggest that the board faces an uphill climb in winning the public's confidence and backing.

One person in every three in the institute survey answered affirmatively the question "Have you an opinion on the National Labor Relations Board?" More persons in the upper income class had opinions than in the middle and lower group. All who said they had an opinion on the board were next asked:

"In your opinion have its decisions been fair to employers?"

Yes	-----	41%
No	-----	59%

The next question was "As between the CIO and the A. F. of L., do you think the board's decisions have been partial to one union more than the other? If so, which union?"

Nearly seven in every 10 said they thought the board was partial to one union. As to which union, the vote was:

Partial to A. F. of L.-----	8%
Partial to CIO-----	92%

A preliminary study by the labor board in the 50 cases where there has been contention between craft and industrial units shows that in two-thirds the board has adopted the contention of the A. F. of L. and in one-third the contention of the CIO. But present indications are that the board's case in this respect has not been effectively "sold" to the public.

The public's attitude toward the Wagner Labor Act, which the board administers, was also measured by the Institute in a recent cross-section survey. This study revealed that a large body of voters—nearly one-half—had not formed an opinion one way or another about the Act, and that among the other half who did have an opinion sentiment for revising or repealing the Act outweighed sentiment for leaving it unchanged. The actual vote was as follows:

"Do you think the Wagner Labor Act should be revised, repealed or left unchanged?"

Revise -----	43%
Repeal -----	19%
Leave unchanged -----	38%

CIO Transport Union Head Called Communist

Michael J. Quill, international president of the Transport Workers' Union of North America, a CIO affiliate, and a member of the New York City Council, was pictured as a Communist and a recruiting officer for the Communist party by five former members of the union in testimony before the Dies Committee of the House of Representatives investigating un-American activities.

The essence of the testimony was that jobs and promotions in the Transport Workers Union were linked to membership in the Communist party; that frequently the Communist party interests were placed above the interests of the union; that the executive board of the Transport Workers Union was controlled by a triumvirate while the other members were just "chair fillers"; and that speakers at transport-Communist meetings planned control in the key industries—maritime, transport and utilities—as vital elements in bring about the "proletarian revolution" so that the industries would be crippled by general strikes and similar Communist tactics.

The first witness was John J. Murphy, who said that he "sat in meetings of Unit 19-S of the Communist party with Mr. Quill." In addition to Mr. Quill, Mr. Murphy charged that the following high lights in the Transport Workers Union were Communists: Douglas McMahon, international vice president; John Santo, secretary-treasurer; Austin H. Hogan, president of Local 100 of the union; Michael Ford, editor of the union's bulletin and editor of Local 100's bulletin, and Walter Case, alias Chester Casey, an executive member of Local 100, in charge of organization on Third Avenue lines, and J. D. Swanson, also of the executive board of Local 100.

Four former members of the Transport Workers Union affirmed Mr. Murphy's testimony relative to Mr. Quill's membership in the Communist party. One of them said he collected Quill's dues for almost a year when they both were members of Unit 19-S, Section 24 of the Communist party.

In his testimony Mr. Murphy said that Mr. Quill was registered in the Communist party under an assumed name.

Materials Decline from Year Ago

THOSE who engage in new home building or property modernization and repair today can save seven cents on every dollar for the materials they use, in comparison with prices for the same materials a year ago.

This statement is made by Don A. Campbell, president of the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, who based his estimate on the latest available figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, covering a nation-wide analysis of building materials costs through the month of August.

Pointing out that the cost of building materials are today at their lowest level since the fall of 1936, according to Federal statistics, the head of the building supply retailers' organization stressed the advantages which await property owners and prospective home buyers who avail themselves of today's low prices. The National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, comprising 23,000 retailers of building supplies all over the United States, is taking the lead in a country-wide "Modernize for Winter" movement.

Commenting on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' latest figures, Campbell said:

"The steady decline in the cost of building materials, which began in the spring of 1937, has continued from month to month right up to August, when a tendency to level off was noted. The index figure, based on the 1926 average of 100, stood at 89.4 for August, 1938, as compared with 96.3 for August a year ago. This year's August average is a fraction of a point over the July average of 89.2.

"This low level in costs of building materials cannot be expected to continue, for the increase in residential building activity as anticipated by the Federal Housing Administration through the jump in mortgage insurance commitments, will naturally stimulate a demand which will be reflected in wholesale prices. This is a quite normal result of the cycle of supply and demand."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics made public also another set of figures on the average cost of the average one-family home in 2,000 American cities, which revealed a decline during August as compared with the same month of 1937. This drop, in the opinion of Campbell, was largely as a consequence of the lower costs of building materials.

During August, the federal bureau reported, the average single-family home cost, exclusive of land and brokers' commissions, was \$4,028, as compared with \$4,178 a year ago. For the first six months of 1938, the average cost was \$4,103 as against the 1937 average of \$4,352.

More Jobs Scheduled for Building Trades

Employment for a considerable number of building trades workers was scheduled in Chicago when ground was broken for an \$850,000 apartment building on the east side of Wolcott street, between Ainslie and Argyle streets. The structure will contain 147 suits of three to five rooms. It was financed by a \$600,000 mortgage insured by the Federal Housing Administration. The loan carries 4½ per cent interest and will be paid off in twenty-six years.

762,154 New Members In Year

THE constant increase in the membership of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is instructively shown in the report made by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L., to the Federation's annual convention at Houston, Texas, which revealed that more than three-quarters of a million workers had taken out union cards during the year.

In a summary of this remarkable achievement, Mr. Morrison's report said:

"Total membership for the month of August, 1938, for affiliated organizations is 3,623,087, which shows an increase of 762,154 members over the average membership of fiscal year ending August 31, 1937, and 1,183,032 over the membership, August 31, 1936, excluding suspended organizations.

"National and International Unions and local trade and federal labor unions are required to pay per capita tax upon their full paid-up membership, and therefore, the membership does not include the members who were unemployed during the fiscal year."

Mr. Morrison included in his report figures showing the average yearly membership of the American Federation of Labor since 1897, when the membership was 264,285. In 1901 the membership had increased to 787,537, and in 1902 exceeded one million, the exact figure being 1,024,399.

In 1914 the members totaled 2,020,671; in 1920, 4,078,740; in 1922, 3,195,635; in 1928, 2,896,063; in 1929, 2,933,545; in 1933, 2,126,796; in 1935, 3,045,348; in 1936, 3,422,398; in 1937, 2,860,933, and in 1938, 3,623,087.

Mr. Morrison's report also contained a chart showing the number of the various unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The chart included 102 national and international unions with 32,631 local unions; 1,517 local trade and federal labor unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L.; 49 State federations of labor, and 792 city central bodies.

In addition, there are four departments (Metal Trades, Union Label Trades, Building and Construction Trades, and Railroad Employees) with 846 local department councils.

Food Chain to Use Union Printing Only

Agreement by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., that its printing, from coast to coast, will be done hereafter only in printing establishments entitled to use the union label, is announced by President John B. Haggerty of the International Allied Printing Trades Association.

"This agreement is the result of conversations running over several weeks," said Mr. Haggerty. "It is of tremendous importance and significance. It involves an enormous volume of printing and consequently an enormous amount of work. It will affect printing establishments in every area where the A. & P. has food stores.

"I want to pay high tribute to this great food chain. We put no pressure on the company, beyond calling to the attention of its representatives the fact that some of their printing had been done in non-union shops. Agreement was entered into with the best of good will. Of course only closed shop, thoroughly union printing plants are entitled to use the label."

The oldest paper mill in the United States is in Philadelphia.

Analysis of Evidence Before Dies Committee

Clever retorts and personal attack on chairman do not erase certain definite facts.

Evidence—That by means of which an allegation in a cause is proved or disproved, or a fact established or sought to be established, including both the oral testimony, observation and thought, or from authority of testimony.—Webster.

Evidence—Any knowable fact or group of facts not a legal or logical principle, considered with a view to its being offered before a legal tribunal for the purpose of producing a persuasion, positive or negative, on the part of the tribunal, as to the truth of a proposition, not of law or logic, on which the determination of the tribunal is to be asked.—Wigmore.

IT appears that at last there is going to be some show-down on the communist issue in this country. Up to date the major answers of communists and communist sympathizers to the investigation by the Congressional committee have been of two kinds:

1. Mr. Dies, the chairman, is a demagogue.
2. The committee is red-baiting.

Neither of these retorts in any way affects the facts that have been presented to the committee. The committee has been organized as a Committee of Congress under the usual traditional procedure. If it is true that Mr. Dies is a partisan demagogue, this in no way affects the evidence that has been laid before the committee. Nor does the demagogic cry "red-baiting" answer anything. If one analyzes the tactics involved in the shout, "red baiter," it must be regarded merely as a defensive mechanism designed to make sacrosanct all reds. Under a democracy if there is a considerable red movement in the United States, it must be scanned and examined and criticised just as much as a conservative or Tory movement or Ku Klux Klan movement. It cannot escape responsibility for its acts or its philosophies any more than can the Daughters of the American Revolution. Those who are seeking to escape public examination of communist theories, ideologies and procedures by use of sophistry are doing democracy a disservice.

Scanning the testimony presented to the Dies committee by the principal witnesses the following primary facts appear:

1. American communists work secretly through dummy organizations.
2. American communists hold key positions in CIO unions.
3. American communists are heavily financed from some source.
4. American communists are in close touch with Moscow.

This is the testimony of all the witnesses that spoke on Communism before the Dies committee. What makes this testimony sound and worthy

of being regarded as evidence is the fact that it tallies with the common knowledge of the great mass of American people and also tallies with the experience of labor unionists in other countries.

Close to these facts hang certain auxiliary propositions as follows:

1. Though they have never been elected as communists, communist representatives sit in the American Congress.
2. Though they have never declared themselves as communists, communists hold key positions in government agencies.
3. Communists declare for democracy but their whole procedure and philosophy is anti-democratic.

The testimony that attracted most attention was that of James B. Matthews, of Washington, N. J., former president of the American League Against War and Fascism. Mr. Matthews was an employe of the Communist Party for five years. He will be remembered by some electrical workers for an attack he made when he was a communist upon officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mr. Matthews appeared before the committee as a disillusioned communist. He said he had joined the party as an idealist because he wanted to help workers and he found that there were more faults among the communists than there were among the conservatives. His testimony was not rash testimony. Here are some excerpts from Mr. Matthews' testimony:

"The Communist Party has no interest in peace, job security or civil liberties as those things are understood. They are the temporary ideas and ideals which the Communist Party utilizes for its objective of bringing about class war, almost universal insecurity, and the complete abolition of civil liberties."

"The principle which is unalterable in Communism is that violence, in which communists take the offensive against the bourgeoisie, is necessary for the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"When these were insufficient, money was borrowed on notes signed by Corliss Lamont, and finally, in a pinch, we got Browder on the telephone and had him send over cash from the party chest, which was regularly stocked from Moscow."

"It was recognized at the outset and at all times subsequently that only so-called imperialist war was to be opposed by members of the American League as such. Other kinds of war were admissible."

To seasoned trade unionists all of this is not new stuff. Trade unionist are familiar with the communist stooge who arises in trade union meetings under one guise or another and speaks in behalf of the Stalin government in Russia.

But the whole testimony before the Dies committee brings the communist issue to the fore on a national scale and raises certain important questions to those people who believe in democratic government and democratic procedure. In a democratic government the very first principle may be laid down here, that the witnesses have a right to know who represents whom. Nothing is more dangerous to a democracy or more repugnant to decent citizens than for stooges and dummies to carry on the work of the mercenaries that lie behind. This view has been repeatedly the position of liberals and progressives when it has come to be a question of capitalist stooges and dummies. For 30 years American liberals and progressives have fought blind associations set by bankers'

money for the purpose of corrupting the electorate. These same liberals and progressives are now defending the right of foreign mercenaries to speak through dummies and stooges as though they were sincere citizens. These liberals and progressives who are defending now the stooges of the dictator Stalin are hoping to capitalize upon their former positions as expositors of capitalist stooges and dummies. American labor unionists have a right to know who is speaking when he speaks and who is paying for his services.

Whose bread I eat, whose wine I swig. His song I sing.

Communism may be defined as a device by which a two-inch tail wags a 98-inch dog. We do not believe that American workers want to be wagged by a two-inch tail. But if they do, they have a right to know who owns the tail.—(By The Philosopher, from The Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.)

A. F. of L. Cement Workers Unions Have 56 Pacts with Cement Firms

The important achievements of thorough-going organization of the workers in American Federation of Labor unions were strikingly illustrated in the annual report of William Schoenberg, president of the A. F. of L. National Council of United Cement Workers, to the recent annual convention of the Council, which revealed that "of the 66 cement workers unions in the American Federation of Labor 56 have contractual relationship with 37 operating companies." In addition, three local unions have agreements with three lime manufacturing companies and two local unions have agreements with two gypsum manufacturing companies.

Mr. Schoenberg also reported that three strong unions have been organized in three of the eight plants of the Medusa Portland Cement Company, long regarded as not in sympathy with organization of its workers. The organized plants include: Manitowoc, Wisconsin, Local No. 21144; Dixon, Illinois, Local No. 21517, and York, Pennsylvania, Local No. 21208.

The following cement lime and gypsum companies have union agreements with A. F. of L. locals, represented by the National Council of United Cement Workers:

Allentown Portland Cement Company, Alpha Portland Cement Company, Amblers Shingle Company, Calaveras Portland Cement Company, California Portland Cement Company, Coplay Portland Cement Company, Dewey Portland Cement Company, Edison Portland Cement Company, Giant Portland Cement Company, Hercules Portland Cement Company, Keystone Portland Cement Company, Lawrence Portland Cement Company, Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Lehigh Lime Company, Lone Star Cement Corporation.

Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company, Missouri Portland Cement Company, Monolith Portland Cement Company, National Cement Company, National Portland Cement Company, Nazareth Portland Cement Company, North American Portland Cement Company, Northwestern Portland Cement Company, Olympic Portland Cement Company, Pacific Portland Cement Company, Penn-Dixie Cement Corporation, Columbia Portland Cement Company (subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company), Riverside Portland Cement Company, Roche Harbor Lime Company, Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company.

Signal Mountain Portland Cement Company, Southwestern Portland Cement Company, Southern States Lime Company, Spokane Portland Cement Company, Superior Portland Cement Company, United States Gypsum Company, Utica Hydraulic Cement Company, Valley Forge Cement Company, Washington-Idaho Lime and Cement Company, Whitehall Portland Cement Company, Yosemite Portland Cement Company.

More Than 11 Million Jobless

ALTHOUGH 291,000 persons returned to work in private industry during August, the unemployed army in the United States remains at the astounding total of 11,031,000, according to the latest estimate made public by the American Federation of Labor.

Striking the encouraging note that employment and business are still gaining, the Federation said:

"As... indicated a month ago by early trade union reports, employment in the United States as a whole gained more in August than in any other month of this year. Our estimate of total unemployment declined from 11,274,000 in July (revised figure) to 11,031,000 in August. Trade union reports for early September show that employment is still gaining, but that, owing to the fear of war in Europe and the consequent slackening of business gains, employment did not increase as much in September as had been expected. Our weighted figures show 14.2 per cent of the membership unemployed in the first part of September, which compares with 14.6 per cent in August and 15.7 per cent in July.

"Employment gains in August are particularly significant because of the increased buying power they have created. In all, our estimate shows that 291,000 persons went back to work in August, in all industries. Figures from the United States Department of Agriculture show a \$68,000,000 increase in the monthly income of all non-farm workers. About half this gain in buying power is due to WPA employment and other emergency work, and half is due to increasing production in industry. This new income will quickly be spent to fill accumulated needs; it will create a demand for goods, increase production and put more people to work. It brightens the fall outlook greatly.

"In September, business indexes have shown further gains, but at a pace slackened by war scares. The New York Times index rose 2 points from August 6 to September 3, but only 6 tenths of one point from September 3 to 17. The outlook, however, is for continuing gains in the next two months. Standard Statistics expects a 'strong upward trend' in the majority of industries in October and November.

"Trade union reports for the first part of September show employment gaining in nearly all industries. Building, railroads, manufacturing, food industries, street transportation are among the important groups showing gains; printing and metal trades are conspicuous by their failure to join in the employment rise. Our report for 24 cities show employment rising in 16, no change in one, and worse unemployment in only 7.

"Employment on WPA in the week ending September 17, was 3,114,000 comparing with 3,067,000 at the end of August and 2,967,000 at the end of July. Relief rolls have declined a little but in July 1,644,000 were still dependent on state and local relief, comparing with 1,685,000 in June. The August, 1938, unemployment of 11,031,000 compares with 8,520,000 in August, 1937."

With regard to trade union members the A. F. of L. said that in all trades 16 per cent were unemployed in September and 19 per cent worked part time.

In the building trades 33 per cent were unemployed and 28 per cent on part time work.

In the printing trades 13 per cent were unemployed and 31 per cent worked part time.

In all other trades 12 per cent were unemployed and 15 per cent worked part time.

NLRA Result of Biased Judges

PERSONS who make vitriolic statements against the National Labor Relations Act, which gives legal status to the right of working men and women to organize in unions of their choice, overlook the fact that responsibility for its enactment rests largely with reactionary judges who year after year handed down decisions invalidating the essential rights of the workers set forth in the labor laws which preceded the Labor Relations Act.

Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, in one of his discussions of labor legislation and the frequent destructive policy of the Federal judiciary in regard to it, tells in a few paragraphs the story of organized labor's long struggle to protect its constitutional rights against the edicts of the judges.

"As a result of years of agitation by the American Federation of Labor with the cooperation of the membership of affiliated organizations through the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act," Mr. Morrison said, "we have established the principle in law under which employers are prohibited from discriminating against or interfering with employes joining a union of their own choosing for the improvement of labor conditions.

"Notwithstanding the right is inherent under guarantees of the Constitution of the United States, discharge from employment and various forms of discrimination have been the penalty of wage workers who have had the temerity to pioneer in union membership.

"All too frequently courts of law served as the heavy artillery of warfare waged by employers against labor unions. Because of conditions it became necessary to secure a declaration in law that wage workers in labor relations with employers are entitled to the exercise of rights guaranteed under Amendment I of the Constitution.

"The first legislation declaring this principle secured by the agitation of the American Federation of Labor were the labor sections of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. The interpretation of the U. S. Supreme Court in a test case of the constitutionality of this Act, increased the authority of the courts over wage workers in their collective activities.

"Cumulative experience demonstrated the futility of realizing protection from legislation until a law could be secured which would prevent judicial abuses to which the members of labor organizations were subjected. With this end in view the American Federation of Labor started agitation and brought about the enactment of the Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Law.

"When the National Recovery Act was being drafted it was through the insistence and demand of the American Federation of Labor that provisions were incorporated to protect wage workers in union membership. These provisions of the Act were known as Section 7A. These provisions were drafted in the light of the experience of organized labor with the courts and their ability to read into laws enacted for the benefit of labor meaning that would defeat the purposes of the legislation.

"Representatives of organized labor availed themselves of the best legal advice in drafting the provisions of Section 7A so that the purposes of the legislation might not be defeated by judicial interpretation. This legislation forced the hands of unfair employers, with the result, as a pretext of complying with the law, the company union flourished.

"The decision of the Supreme Court declaring the National Recovery Act unconstitutional wiped out Section 7A. The American Federation of Labor thereupon gave attention to securing a law to perpetuate the principles of Section 7A and to abolish the company union. Out of this effort has come the Act known as the National Labor Relations Act.

"The agitation which has been carried on by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated membership for legislation to afford protection for wage workers in the exercise of rights guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States has focused attention upon the principles of liberty involved and brought about a wider appreciation of the justice of the demand of labor for the right of independent representation in the court that wields greater power over the "life, liberty and happiness" of wage workers than any other tribunal, i.e., the office of their employer.

"The struggle which our affiliated unions has carried on in defense of the right to organize has had all the implications of warfare with enemy forces. Those members whose loyalty survives the crucial test of experience know there is no rapid road to success.

"The policies of the organized labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, are based on principles of democracy.

"These principles comprehend the fullest opportunity for the presentation and support of divergent views and convictions, out of which are shaped the majority judgment, which must be applied, to achieve direction and execution of plans.

"Our movement has made progress because trade union practices impose self-restraint and self-discipline in the face of gruelling provocation. This method has permitted better judgment to prevail and gains to be secured and maintained to await the opportunity of another day."

New York Labor Opposes Judiciary Article in New State Constitution

The New York State Federation of Labor, representing 1,000,000 trade unionists affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement urging the voters to reject, at the coming referendum, Proposed Amendment 5, which calls for a wholesale revision of the existing judiciary article in the State Constitution.

Assailing the amendment as a "vicious proposal" the statement declared:

"This provision allowing for appeal for a judicial review of the administrative agency's decision, both as to law and fact, will prevent the prompt payment of awards in the compensation, unemployment, old age pension and other welfare fields.

"The delay incurred as a result of these appeals can be looked to causing great hardship among those who are depending upon this relief.

"Appeals from the State Labor Relations Board as to determinations as to fact and law will unquestionably cause chaos under this law as to the right of collective bargaining and the carrying on of unfair labor practices.

"The working people of New York State can look for nothing more from this amendment than a breaking down of the administration of the social welfare program which has been enacted at the behest of the New York State Federation of Labor.

"We cannot too strongly recommend that this proposal be opposed."

The statement was signed by George Meany, president of the State Federation of Labor, John M. O'Hanlon, secretary-treasurer, and F. X. Sullivan, legal adviser.

Banner Year, Says McInerney

JOSEPH A. McInerney, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, told delegates to the convention of the Department at Houston, Texas, that the last year had seen a record showing of growth in membership and of improvement in labor standards and working conditions of the building trades unions.

Emphasizing the fact that the officers of the Department started out the first of the year to mobilize the entire resources of the building trades unions to fight against unemployment and against lowering the existing wage standards, Mr. McInerney said the effectiveness of the Department's leadership was shown not only by the overwhelming unanimous response of the member unions but also by the unprecedented number of new unions which joined the ranks of organized building labor.

New locals were formed by National and International unions in every trade and new building trades councils were established in many communities. In the past nine months alone 56 new local building trades councils have been formed.

In the field of providing jobs for the large army of unemployed in the building trades, Mr. McInerney said the Building and Construction Trades Department unanimously supported a revival of the Federal public works program, with the result that the Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938 authorized the expenditure of \$1,365,000,000 in order "to increase employment by providing for useful public works projects" socially useful and permanent in character.

The Building and Construction Trades Department, Mr. McInerney also told the delegates, had been responsible for having the Works Progress Administration abolish its practice of displacing skilled mechanics regularly employed by contractors by unskilled and semi-skilled workers, and also for securing an order from the Works Progress Administration requiring "that the rates of pay for all persons engaged upon projects, whether paid from Federal funds or paid directly by the sponsor, should not be less than the occupational rates of pay prevailing in the locality."

Mr. McInerney informed the convention that the Building and Construction Trades Department was very largely responsible for the enactment of the Federal low-rent housing and slum clearance legislation, by means of which Congress authorized the United States Housing Authority to make loans of \$800,000,000 to local housing authorities for low-rent housing projects. This vast authorization, he said, would provide thousands of jobs for the unemployed in the building trades.

Furthermore, the Building Trades Department gave its full support to the amendments to the National Housing Act designed to stimulate the revival of home building by making Federal insurance of mortgages available on more liberal terms and at lower interest rates. At the same time the application of a nation-wide annual wage plan designed to reduce the hourly rates of building mechanics and laborers was successfully opposed.

Mr. McInerney was especially enthusiastic over the understanding reached between the United States Housing Authority and representatives of building labor in various cities, by which the wage rates in effect at the time work is commenced on the U.S.H.A. projects are to remain in

effect until their completion. Resolutions to accomplish this purpose and to eliminate stoppages of work caused by jurisdictional disputes on U.S.-H.A. projects, have to date been passed by 70 building trades councils and 184 local unions.

The chief of the Building and Construction Trades Department told the convention that the combined effect of the low-rent housing and slum clearance program under the U.S.H.A. and increased activity by the F.H.A. under the 1938 amendments resulted in a marked upturn of housing construction as early as last summer. Thus the growing unemployment and hopelessness facing building trades workers at the beginning of the year has given way to increased employment and full assurance that labor standards, painfully built up through generations of collective bargaining, will be protected.

Ornburn Lauds Protest Against High Taxation

Protests by organized labor in the Southern States against heavy taxation was welcomed by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Commenting on the special tax report of the Florida State Federation of Labor, "and subsequent proposals of State labor officials in the Southeastern States to form a council of tax committees already authorized by State bodies in seven States in that area," Mr. Ornburn said:

"Instead of remaining America's No. 1 economic problem, the South may have already started a move that will make it America's No. 1 Economic blessing. Spirit and energy driving steps by organized workers in the south to help bring sanity into state and federal tax problems are already aroused. Practical steps and proposals for a working plan have been outlined. If the move begun in the southeast should spread as its merit deserves, only national good can result.

"When the Florida Federation points out in its committee report that the success of today's recovery program depends upon the fairness of tax plans enacted by the state legislatures meeting this winter and spring and also by the national congress, I believe the situation is rightly stated.

"Wage earners pay nearly all the taxes, in the last analysis. Florida tax students have not rested with a mere baring of imminent dangers arising out of indefinite continuation of present top-heavy plans that draw too heavily upon the standard of living and discourage capital that ought to be providing more employment.

"Of all the tax protests and so-called remedies proclaimed by various groups and interests, this the first one I have seen that also carried constructive suggestions for steps to be taken to safeguard the present economic tax balance while specified steps are taken which will eventually lead to less harmful levies, fewer attempts to misuse the taxing power as a method of inflicting punishment, better government, and more adequate collections."

Civil Service Age Ban Held Void in New York

The Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York lacks authority to fix a minimum age of 50 years for candidates for appointment as porters in New York City building and apartments, according to a decision by Justice William T. Collins of the New York State Supreme Court.

Holding that the commission's rule fixing the maximum age of 46 years for the position on the date of application and under 50 years on the date of appointment was so unreasonable as to be illegal, Justice Collins said the "age limitation has no relation to merit."

Increased Demand For Union Label

THE annual report of the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to the Thirty-first convention of the Department at Houston, Texas, was a notable recital of achievement during the last year in promoting the use of Union Label insignia in increasing the demand for union made products and services and thereby promoting the larger purchase of goods produced in America.

"The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has had a most successful year," the Executive Board said. "In addition to increasing the usual activities for the promotion of the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button, the Department held its first national exhibition of Union Label products and Union services, known as the A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition.

"The increased demand for the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button is due to the volunteer work of the members of the National and International Labor Unions, State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions, Union Label Leagues, Women's Auxiliaries and various Union Label Committees.

"The Union Label Trades Department thanks the officials of these various branches of the American Federation of Labor and the editors of the Labor Press for their whole-hearted support and intelligent cooperation in every plan to publicize the official emblems of Labor Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

"Among national and international labor unions, unionized manufacturers, industrialists, and consumers alike," the report continued, "it is unanimously agreed that the first annual A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition was one of the most successful events sponsored by American Federation of Labor Unions during the past year.

"It was outstanding because in addition to the publicity received for Union Label, Union-made, made-in-America products and Union services, it stimulated and emphasized the new spirit of reciprocity that has sprung up between Unionized industries and the American Federation of Labor type of unions.

"It placed Union Label merchandise and Union services on the economic map of America. It aroused such interest among certain manufacturers and business institutions that it has increased the demand for Unionization of many industries in order that they may have the right to display the Union Label, Shop Card or Service Button."

"To achieve its purpose, the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. has accepted the responsibility of seeing that Union-made goods shall, in so far as possible, supplement in the market places the 'shoddy, sweatshop, child labor and penal institution produced' type of articles and products—the wide purchase of which has held our national purchasing power to long-time low levels.

"The manner in which the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. has determined to accomplish this goal is to set out in our coming exhibitions and catalogue-directories a display of those certain excellent brands of products which carry the Union Label, or which are manufactured by Union labor of the type represented in the American Federation of Labor.

"We shall then attract representatives of the vast 'Union-conscious' purchasing market to see and feel or taste those various articles in order that the market of more than 25,000,000 consumers in the A. F. of L. Union market may easily identify—and purchase—those high standards of products and services. That is the motivating force behind the A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibitions.

"The 1938 Union Label Catalogue-Directory was issued in connection with the Exhibition. It is a fifty page pamphlet, printed on heavy Union water-marked paper with the cover in two colors.

"It is estimated that over a million farmers have become interested and are now demanding the Union Label on their wearing apparel and other purchases. This has been accomplished by a reciprocal agreement through which members of Labor Unions buy Farmers' Union products wherever possible and in turn members of the Farmers' Unions buy Union Label goods and patronize Union services."

"There has been a healthy growth of Union Label Leagues, which include in their membership the women buyers for the families of Union members.

"The Union Label Leagues in conjunction with the Central Labor bodies in various cities have held Union Label Exhibits which have been very successful. Displays by all the merchants who sell Union-made goods as well as the manufacturers of Union-made products are exhibited. Local Unions, the products of which bear the Union Label and the services of which are Unionized, also have displays at these exhibits. Our Department encourages the formation of Union Label Leagues when possible."

"The following National and International Unions have become affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department since the last Convention: American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America; International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union; Sheep Shearers' Union of North America.

"The following organizations have reaffiliated with the Department in the last year: International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International Glove Workers' Union of America, International Metal Engravers' Union, Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

"Their Union Labels will be added to the facsimiles of the other Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons, making a total of sixty-four. Mats of these insignia are mailed to the Labor Press and officials of Labor Unions upon request. They are also printed in the 1938 Union Label Catalogue-Directory and on the official poster of the Department.

"Several organizations have increased their per capita tax to the Department since the last convention of the A. F. of L."

"Among the various other activities carried on by the Union Label Trades Department are Union Label Weeks in various cities throughout America.

"Several Governors and Mayors have issued proclamations declaring that a six-day period be set aside for the sole purpose of promoting Union Label products and Union services.

"In connection with the Union Label Week, the Central Labor Unions, in cooperation with the Union Label Leagues and Women's Auxiliaries,

arrange for large parades, radio addresses, streamers on automobiles, newspaper and window display advertising of Union Label merchandise, and demonstrations of Union services.

Great interest is shown in these events and the results are proven by the many requests that our Department receives for Union Label literature.

"The Union Label Trades Department, with the approval of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, organized an international auxiliary to coordinate the women's auxiliaries of various unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and also the women's auxiliaries of the standard Railway Unions. Considerable progress has been made.

"After two annual conferences the first annual convention of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor was held in Cincinnati, on May 19, 20, 21, in the Pavilion Caprice in the Netherland Plaza Hotel, in conjunction with the A. F. of L. Union Label Industrial Exposition. It was a successful gathering. The delegates demonstrated that they were enthusiastic over the possibilities of the new American Women's Auxiliary.

"The A. F. W. A. L. starts with a membership of two and one-half million which includes members of local auxiliaries and central or joint council auxiliaries in many cities."

Los Angeles Labor Plans Picketing Law Test

Organized labor in Los Angeles will fight to the limit the picketing ordinance recently adopted by a vote of 198,507 to 152,067. This was made clear by a delegation composed of labor officials and liberals, who made their position known to Judge Fletcher Bowron, the new Mayor, who defeated Mayor Frank L. Shaw in the recall election.

Judge Bowron said the picketing ordinance would be strictly enforced. The labor delegation countered with the statement that test cases were already being planned to bring the ordinance before the courts.

The ordinance prescribes that pickets must be employees of the firm against which the strike is directed, and may be used only when there is a bona fide labor dispute. Pickets are limited to one for each entrance, or a minimum of two, and otherwise must remain twenty-five feet apart.

Farmers Union Ousts Pastor As Communist

The Southern Tenant Farmers Union evidently doesn't have any use for Communists. This is indicated by the action of the executive council of the union which reported that it had ordered the removal of Rev. Claude C. Williams from the council after the discovery of a document alleged to outline plans for capturing the Farmers Union for the Communist party.

It was reported that Mr. Williams, a director of Commonwealth College, at Mena, Ark., was asked to resign a number of weeks ago, but refused.

According to the union's announcement the document revealed that Mr. Williams "is a member of the Communist party and was to lead a movement to take over the sharecropper's organization."

When bad men combine, the good must associate; else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle.—Edmund Burke.

The proud man's laugh is the poor man's wail.

Jurisdictional Strikes Rapidly Disappearing

THERE will always be jurisdictional disputes in the building trades, as long as new materials or methods of construction are introduced; each trade which is capable of doing the work will fight to obtain that work for its members. But the strike—or stoppage of work over a jurisdictional quarrel—is on the way out, according to Herbert Rivers, secretary-treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Machinery for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes is set up and functioning, centered in this department.

One particular indication of the craftsmen's desire to make construction jobs proceed smoothly has been the willingness of local building trades councils to bind themselves not to strike either over wages or jurisdiction on the projects of the United States Housing Authority, which will administer low rent housing projects in many cities. In August 70 building trades councils in as many cities, and 184 local unions of building trades crafts, had voluntarily adopted resolutions that provide:

1. That in case jurisdictional disputes arise on a USHA project, there shall be no stoppage of work until such time as the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L., the local housing authority and the USHA have had full opportunity to adjust the differences between the trades.

2. That wage rates in effect at the time work is commenced on such a project shall remain in effect until its completion.

Local building trades councils and unions are passing these resolutions voluntarily to do their part in making a success of the USHA program, which they heartily favor because it will provide steady work for many of their members, and also because it will result in new, decent, low-rent homes which will be occupied mainly by wage-earners.

This history-making development came about through conferences between Walter Price, director of the labor relations division of the USHA and the executive council of the Building and Construction Trades Department. On May 10, 1938, Secretary-Treasurer Rivers sent out a letter to all affiliated building and construction trades councils, saying that:

"The executive council recognized the importance to labor of this low-rent housing program and approved in principle the two resolutions which it believes should assist that program," and urging all local councils to adopt similar resolutions and to assist in every way the program of the USHA. Behind this cordial cooperation is a similar cordiality on the part of the housing authority. The choice of Nathan Strauss for administrator was approved by the building trades. Labor Relations Director Price has a keen understanding of building labor's problems, as he occupied the office of international vice president of the Bricklayers when he was chosen for his present post. For many years he was president of the Marble Workers until that international was merged with the Bricklayers.

"We believe it is going to be possible to keep the projects of the U. S. Housing Authority going smoothly because we have the cooperation of the authority from the start," Mr. Rivers said. "Jurisdictional disputes arise from new materials and new methods of installing materials. But they are also due to architects and contractors awarding work to the wrong trades. There are many operations in construction work for which several different trades have men capable of performing the work. But through the settlement of many jurisdictional questions there has gradu-

ally grown up the division of work among the different crafts, each of which jealously guards its claims. Architects and contractors can do a great deal for their own advantage by making sure that the work is distributed to the proper trades.

"Because of Mr. Price's background we know that he understands the importance of the awarding of work in accordance with jurisdictional rules; and that he will influence the local housing authorities which administer the projects in the various cities, to respect those rules. On the wage question we will also have harmony from the start because the USHA will put the prevailing wage in each city into its contract with that particular city.

"It is by no means new for building trades to make an agreement with contractors that wages shall not be adjusted during the course of a project. In some cities, Kansas City for example, the local council has an agreement with union contractors to this effect, that work shall be completed at the same rates at which it was started."

The Alley Dwelling Authority of the District of Columbia, a government agency which is engaged in gradually replacing alley slum dwellings with more desirable buildings, during its several years of operation has never had one of its jobs tied up by a strike or jurisdictional dispute. While no agreement was made with the crafts not to strike, the cooperative attitude of Director John Ihlder and his assistants, as well as the social desirability of alley slum clearance, have resulted in a determination by the unions to "treat them right." In order that jurisdictional claims may be respected, Mr. Ihlder sends copies of his plans in advance of bidding to the Central Labor Union for its advice. That no jurisdiction rows have developed on several million dollars worth of buildings of various types, bears out Mr. Rivers' argument that harmony results from proper routing of craft claims from the start.

The cause of harmony was also advanced by an order sent out recently by the executive council of the department, abolishing local boards for settling jurisdictional disputes, and directing them that "if a dispute arises over jurisdiction, the same must be referred to the president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L."

Under former rules arbitration boards representing unions and employers were set up in the various cities with the power to make settlements. However satisfactorily this might work locally, it did not result in a uniform code. At the Denver convention of the Federation a committee was appointed, including International President Dan W. Tracy of the I. B. E. W., J. J. Heinz of the Sheet Metal Workers, and Richard J. Gray, international treasurer of the Bricklayers, to make a study of the jurisdictional question. They reported "no uniformity in the rendering of decisions by local boards and that the plan caused dissatisfaction and discord within the local building and construction trades councils."

Responsibility for settlements accordingly rests, mainly, with the president of the department, who at present is Joseph A. McInerney. According to the national plan for settling jurisdictional disputes, which was set up by the A. F. of L. at its Tampa convention in November, 1936, and embodied in the laws of the Building and Construction Trades Department, the first effort to make a settlement of a dispute will be local. The trades involved have five days to appoint representatives and come to an agreement between themselves. If no agreement is reached President McInerney must step in and render a decision. Although this decision is for the jurisdiction of the particular job only, it hinges on a vast back-

ground of former decisions covering the trades and various phases of work.

"Any international union aggrieved by a decision of the president of the Building and Construction Trades Department may bring such appeal to the referee," who is Dr. John A. Lapp, selected as impartial arbitrator by the building trades unions. "Two or more international unions may by agreement submit a jurisdictional question to the referee for a decision without the necessity of proceeding under Section 37, but before rendering a decision the referee shall present the proposed agreement to all of the international unions in the same manner as in the case of other jurisdictional claims."

Dr. Lapp's settlements are reached by the conference method, with all claimants sending representatives with briefs, and also appearing in oral arguments. A decision must be rendered within 10 days of the completion of the hearings, and when it is reached it applies nationally.

The code which outlines the division of work between the 19 crafts is found in a series of standing agreements between the unions concerned, and decisions of arbitrators, published in a booklet entitled "Plan for Settling Jurisdictional Disputes Nationally and Locally," issued by the Building and Construction Trades Department.

In making either agreements or awards of jurisdiction certain factors must be taken in account:

1. The material—whether it be wood, stone, plaster, brick, pipe, electrical wiring, cement, metal, etc., each of which is the traditional possession of a certain craft.

2. The tool used in applying or installing this material and the craft skill necessary. For example, "Craftex" or "Textone," a stucco finish, when applied with a trowel is the work of the plasterer; when applied over plaster with a brush, is the work of the painter.

3. The function of the material. When all interior trim was of wood the carpenters held its installation undisputed. When metal trim, door and window frames came into use an agreement between the carpenters and the sheet metal workers was necessary by which the carpenters maintained their right of installing all interior trim whether it be of wood or metal.

4. Sequence of crafts on the job. For instance, if a certain piece of work is performed primarily by one craft, which has the ability to carry it through to completion, even though a small part of it might traditionally be performed by another craft, it is generally held to be the jurisdiction of the craft "doing the work." For example, in respect to acetylene and electric welding an agreement was made between the electrical workers, sheet metal workers, iron workers, plumbers and steamfitters, and machinists that "each trade have jurisdiction when such process is used to perform the work of their respective trades." Again, (May, 1926) "Inasmuch as no other trades except the bricklayers, plumbers and steamfitters and electricians have claimed this work, it is decided that the cutting of chases and channels in brick, tile and other masonry is the work of the bricklayers, except that the plumbers and steamfitters, and electricians have the jurisdiction to do cutting where required for the installation of their respective work."

Where an agreement or decision works out well in practice it continues as a rule. But where it does not function smoothly in practice the crafts involved may apply to the referee for a rehearing or an interpretation.

The Ogre Hindering Home Building

THE housing section of the building industry has responded materially to the stimulus given by the Government in slightly reducing the interest rate on Government-insured mortgages on homes and lowering to ten per cent the down payment required on homes covered by such mortgages. But there still remain a number of tolls levied on those engaged in home building on a commercial scale by special interests whose services are grafted on the building industry. These unwarranted charges were exposed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee during the last Congress when the amendments to the Housing Act were under consideration. They were large enough, he said, to boost the down payment on houses covered by Government-insured mortgages from the ten per cent prescribed by the Housing Act to at least 14 per cent, amounting to \$700 instead of \$500 on each \$5,000 house.

In view of the tremendous interest which workers have in securing homes at moderate prices, Mr. Green's testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee is of great importance. The text of his statement follows:

First of all, I want to impress upon this committee the fact that in spite of all our efforts to date the most important deterrent to building construction today is still the high cost of home financing that must be shouldered by the home owner.

It is well-known that the commercial builder pays on the average more than 9 per cent interest for the use of the money necessary to complete the building operation.

We also know that the interest charges often run to the exorbitant rate of 15, 20 and sometimes 30 per cent per year. The burden of these usurious rates falls most heavily on those who are least able to finance the home.

But the price of money loaned for the completion of the home is not the only surplus cost with which the prospective home owner is faced. The cost of the original promotion and financing of a home has been estimated to be in a large number of instances at 27 cents and sometimes as much as 30 cents of the building dollar. This places the cost of financing and promotion above the cost of either labor or materials or land.

The organization of the actual production of houses is also such as to place an additional heavy burden upon the industry.

Not only the general contractor who usually acts as a broker but each special contractor as well as the sub-contractor who is "subbing" for a sub-contractor must exact a margin of profit in order to make his participation in the building undertaking pay.

In addition, bonding and surety companies often charge unjustified and economically wasteful rates which may become quite exorbitant when contractors of questionable ability and ethics are bonded.

In spite of some improvements, the largest portion of economic waste in the building industry is still attributable to the practice of competitive bidding.

The cost of submission of preliminary estimates for a project which may involve twenty-five trades and include several general contractors may easily represent the participation of between two hundred and three hundred firms taking part in a preliminary estimate. When the bidder is

successful, he must take the cost of all his unsuccessful bids if he is to survive.

This system represents an enormous amount of economic and social waste. When considered together with other factors in the cost of construction that I have mentioned, it is difficult to understand how the current building lag can be attributed to the wage levels secured and maintained in this industry by building mechanics and building laborers.

Even under the FHA plan, in addition to the 10 per cent down-payment required as a minimum under the proposed amendments, it will be necessary to make an additional cash outlay of about \$200 in the form of special fees and charges as the cost of negotiating the loan and securing its insurance.

I just want to make it clear that under this plan the average cash outlay made by the purchaser of a \$5,000 home will have to be at least 14 per cent and will not be limited to the 10 per cent down-payment. It seems to me that the payment of some of these charges could be spread over a short period of time to facilitate the initiation of the purchase and provide for easier availability of the home to prospective home owner.

I am making these suggestions, I believe constructive suggestions, because I feel strongly that we must not fail in this determined attack on the problem of reviving home construction in the United States.

Labor In Canada Marching Forward

DESPITE national economic conditions organized labor in Canada is marching steadily forward both in membership and in legislative protection for the workers, William J. Russell, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress, told the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"The paid-up membership of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress at the present time is 150,378, an increase of 29,273 over last year," Mr. Russell said. "Sixty-two international unions and four national unions are affiliated to the Congress and nine charters were issued during the past year for the setting up of District Trades Councils or Central Labor Bodies."

In tracing the development of the right of labor to organize in Canada and carry on activities for the protection of the workers, Mr. Russell said:

"Trade unionism was born out of economic necessity. In its early years, under the Combination Acts in Great Britain, as from 1799 to 1824, it was an outlaw organization, and its members could be imprisoned and transported, to the British colonies for daring to organize to better their economic position and to create the right to bargain collectively.

"In the City of Toronto, in Ontario, Canada in the year 1871, the Toronto Trades Assembly, that had just then been recently formed, advocated a nine-hour working day. And because of this the Executives of my Local Union, Typographical Union No. 91, were arrested for interfering in a conspiracy to reduce hours and increase wages, by one of the local newspaper owners. When the case came before the courts it was found, that while the Combination Acts had been repealed in Great Britain, as of 1824, in Canada the rights of labor were governed by Acts passed in the reign of Queen Anne.

"However, today we have within the law certain rights and privileges as Trade unionists in the Dominion of Canada whereby we can negotiate with employers, and can also strike and picket within the law; neverthe-

less legally, not being incorporated or registered bodies, we are not recognized as legal entities and cannot sue or be sued as trade unions, but only in our individual capacity as trade unionists.

"My reason for introducing these observations is that many of the members affiliated to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada are members of International Trade Unions with headquarters in the U. S. A. and directly represented on the floor of this convention. It is well to remember that we in Canada are part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and have complete economic and political entity, making our own laws, maintaining our own defense forces and negotiating our own Trade 'Treaties.'

A. F. of L. Backs Rail Unions In Fight Against Pay Cut

The entire strength of the five million workers in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was mobilized by the annual A. F. of L. convention in support of the railroad labor unions in their resistance to the fifteen per cent wage cut which the management of the nation's railroads seek to make effective on their employes.

In bringing the matter before the delegates, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"You all know that the representatives of the railway organizations of the country are meeting in Washington. In their representative capacity they are resisting an attempt on the part of the railway owners of the country to impose a reduction in wages upon the railroad workers."

Mr. Green pointed out that because of the emergency created by the hearing before the railroad fact finding board in Washington three vice presidents of the American Federation of Labor—George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association; A. O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists, and Felix H. Knight, president of the Railway Carmen—were prevented from attending the A. F. of L. convention.

"It occurred to the officials of the American Federation of Labor," he said, "that it would be proper to address a message to the members of the Railway Executives Association in Washington, and through them to the country." Mr. Green thereupon read the following message, which was unanimously adopted by the convention:

"George M. Harrison, Chairman, Railway Labor Executives Association, Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C.

"The officers and delegates in attendance at the Fifty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor direct me to transmit to you and your associates their full and complete assurance of support in all the efforts you are putting forth to resist the imposition of a wage reduction upon the railroad workers of the nation.

"We commend you and your associate officers upon the courageous intelligent and successful way in which you are handling negotiations with railroad management and government representatives.

"The membership of the American Federation of Labor is firmly convinced that a reduction in wages of railroad workers would greatly injure business, labor and agriculture. It would reduce purchasing power and thus add to our nation's economic distress.

"We pledge to the railroad workers of the nation the full support of the five million members of the American Federation of Labor in the fight you and your associates are making against a wage reduction.

"We will rally to your support. We will stand with you. We will support you to the full extent of our resources in the event you are compelled to engage in a strike against any attempt which may be made to force the railroad workers of the nation to accept any reduction in wages."

Less Government Interference Demanded

A DEMAND for less Government interference in regulating wages in industrial relations generally and more cooperation between industry and labor featured the report of John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to the annual convention of the Department at Houston, Texas.

Declaring that the trade union movement was founded on "self-government in industry instead of government by bureaus and administrators," Mr. Frey said statutory regulation should have a very limited field.

"If Congress through legislation," he declared, "will establish the proper and adequate rules under which business is to be conducted, a long step to prevent the recurrence of widespread depression will have been taken. But this legislation of itself is not sufficient. Something equally important is required. Business and organized labor, through the conference room and collective bargaining, must then work out the problem of stable production, and the economically sound division of the wealth created.

Mr. Frey did not mince his words with regard to the administration of the National Labor Relations Act.

"Never before in the history of any Federal bureau, commission or board, has there been so disrupting a factor or greater evidence of partisanship and incompetency," he asserted. "It is true that many of the decisions handed down by the Board during the year have been favorable to our affiliated international unions, but it is equally true that in these cases the evidence was so overwhelming that decisions contrary to those made could not have been supported."

"In determining the proper unit for collective bargaining," he added, "the Board, on numerous occasions, has eliminated the members of our affiliated organizations from the right to carry on collective bargaining for themselves."

"It is obvious," Mr. Frey went on, "that before there can be any stability in the industrial field so far as the Wagner Act is concerned, that it must be amended; but when amended, it cannot be successfully applied unless there is a major change made in the personnel of the Board and its field representatives.

"Both the law and the personnel must be changed before the Board under the Wagner Act can constructively and sanely apply its authority to protect the right of wage earners to be represented by organizations and representatives of their own choosing, and thereby develop more extensively the essential democratic policy of collective bargaining in the field of industrial relationships."

Turning to the Wages and Hours Act, Mr. Frey said it conferred altogether too large authority on the administrator, amounting to "bureaucratic or commissar control."

While voicing no complaint against Elmer F. Andrews, the present administrator of the Act, nor against the minimum wages or maximum hours provisions of the statute, Mr. Frey criticized some of the discretionary powers vested in the administrator.

He strongly opposed the provision of the Act authorizing the Administrator to appoint industry committees consisting of persons representing

the public, the employers and the employes, the responsibility of the committees being to make recommendations to the administrator relative to minimum wages and maximum hours under the Act.

"The Act leaves the administrator free-handed to select the employes and employers who shall be appointed," Mr. Frey said. "No provision is made that employers and employes shall submit a panel of names from which the management and labor representatives are to be, or could be chosen. No provision is made that the Administrator shall in any way be guided by the desires of management and labor. No provision is made that either industry or labor is to be consulted before appointments are made.

"It is a most undemocratic and autocratic way of setting up any responsible body dealing with industrial relationships and responsibilities. It is the essence of bureaucracy."

Mr. Frey also opposed those sections of the Act giving the administrator exclusive power over apprentices and learners without regard to agreements between employers and employes or to the standards developed by the Federal Apprentice Training Committee.

The Metal Trades Department chief criticized the Committee for Industrial Organization which he said was based on minority rule and dictatorship in contradiction to the American Federation of Labor whose basis is majority rule and democratic procedure.

"We know that our form of organization is the most effective," he declared. "We have learned through many bitter experiences that we can hold our own in the face of all opposition from whatever quarter it may be directed against us, but if we are to fulfill our function and our obligation we must teach wage earners the basic truths of trade unionism, so that they will have a clear knowledge of the distinction between the purposes and the methods of the CIO and those which have governed us for over half a century."

Asserting that "Communism is a revolutionary movement" whose "leaders think in terms of revolution," Mr. Frey held that the American Federation of Labor is preeminently the organization to counteract the communistic propaganda.

"There is no body of citizens more capable of meeting the methods of Communism in this country than our trade union movement," he said. "but it is necessary that our membership should be thoroughly awakened and aroused to the menace, so that they can prevent any further advance of Communism within the boundary of English speaking peoples of North America."

Turning to the political activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization, Mr. Frey declared:

"The definite entry of the CIO into the political field creates an issue which we cannot escape. The political activities of the CIO have led many representatives in State Legislatures and in Congress to give more consideration to the probabilities of the CIO political strength than the merits of the legislative measures coming to their attention.

"The non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor serves to indicate the most effective method of meeting this problem."

If you earn your money through union organization, spend it that way; patronize union label goods.

New Deal to Push Defeated Bill Again

THE expressed determination of administration leaders to bring the Government Reorganization Bill, proposed by President Roosevelt and defeated by the last Congress, before the Congress which convenes the first week in January, is of vital importance to the workers and others who believe that the policy expressed in the bill is unwise.

It will be recalled that the American Federation of Labor opposed the Reorganization Bill when it was under consideration by both Houses of Congress and finally urged the House of Representatives to recommit the bill, which was done.

The general opposition of the American Federation of Labor to the bill was based on the belief that "Congress ought to retain all its constitutional authority in conformity with principles of democratic government," that "said power ought to be broadened and extended but never curtailed nor surrendered," and that the Reorganization Bill "represents a broad and sweeping delegation of congressional authority to the executive branch of the Government."

When the bill was before the Senate the opposition of the American Federation of Labor to it was trenchantly expressed by William Green, president of the Federation, in a strong condemnation of the proposed abolition of the bi-partisan U. S. Civil Service Commission and the creation of a single Civil Service Administrator with authority over the merit system in the Federal service, covering hundreds of thousands of men and women employed by the Government.

In a letter addressed to each of the 96 U. S. Senators who were considering the bill, Mr. Green stressed his profound conviction "that the faith of the masses of people in the merit system and the administration of civil service legislation will be strengthened through the maintenance of a bi-partisan Civil Service Commission." With equal emphasis he declared that "confidence in the administration of civil service laws will be greatly impaired if a single administrator is substituted for the bi-partisan Civil Service Commission."

In view of the fact that the entire subject matter covered by the proposed reorganization of the Government is scheduled to come before the representatives of the citizens at the next session of Congress, it is important that working men and women should understand the fundamental philosophy underlying the opposition of the American Federation of Labor to some of the important provisions in the reorganization bill.

The following is the text of President Green's letter to the members of the Senate setting forth the position of the Federation with respect to the proposed legislation:

The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor are deeply interested in the provisions of Senate Bill 3331, generally known as the Reorganization Bill. We are in accord with the provisions of this measure which have for their purpose the promotion of efficiency and economy, provided that these economies of governmental operation are not effected at the expense or sacrifice of wages and standards of employment already secured by government workers. We rely upon the members of Congress to jealously guard and protect both the

wage and work standards now in effect for government employees.

There is one feature of the proposed government reorganization bill to which the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor are strongly opposed. I refer to the section of the Reorganization Bill which reads as follows:

"Sec. 201 (a). There is hereby established in the Executive branch of the Government an organization to be known as the Civil Service Administration (hereinafter referred to as the 'Administration') at the head of which shall be a Civil Service Administrator (hereinafter referred to as the 'Administrator'), who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of fifteen years and shall receive a salary at the rate of \$10,000 per annum. The Administrator shall be selected without regard to any political affiliations, shall be a person specially qualified for the office of Administrator by reason of his executive and administrative qualifications, with particular reference to his actual experience in, or his knowledge of, accepted practices in respect to the functions vested in that office by law."

This proposed measure would, if enacted into law, substitute a single administrator, to be appointed by the President, for the Civil Service Commission of three members as now constituted. The Bill now before Congress proposes to abolish the Civil Service Commission and to transfer its administrative functions to a single administrator.

The Fifty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held at Denver, Colorado, October, 1937, expressed itself upon this matter as follows:

"Resolved, that the Fifty-Seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor endorse the proposition that the United States Civil Service Commission continue to be the agency charged with the administration of the laws and regulations affecting civilian personnel within the classified civil service of the United States, and be it further

"Resolved, that the Fifty-Seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor endorse the proposition that the United States Civil Service Commission continue to be a bi-partisan Commission."

The American Federation of Labor has consistently supported the merit system in government employment and has favored its application in a broad and extended way so as to cover those employed by the government so far as that is practicable and possible. It is the men and women of labor who are vitally affected by the administration of civil service laws. They have faith and confidence in a bi-partisan Civil Service Commission; they would not have the same confidence in a single administrator.

Much of this state of mind is based upon the fact that the Civil Service Commission is called upon to serve both as an appellate court in matters of transcendent importance and vital interest to civil service employees and a legislative body. We all

know that important questions which involve policy and interpretations must be passed upon.

We are convinced that such questions can be treated more justly, fairly and in a more comprehensive way by a deliberative body than by a single administrator. Experience has shown that the decisions of one man would be frequently challenged and that a single administrator would be accused, whether justly or unjustly, of being influenced by partisan and personal considerations. All of this would tend to undermine the confidence of the people in the merit system and in civil service administration.

Under our form of government courts of appeal and courts of last resort are made up of three or more members. Because the Civil Service Commission serves in many instances in a judicial capacity, it is inconceivable that we would substitute the principle of a one man court in the administration of civil service legislation.

In behalf of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor I sincerely and earnestly request you to oppose the substitution of a single administrator for the bi-partisan Civil Service Commission, as is embodied in the pending Reorganization Bill.

I am confident that the faith of the masses of the people in the merit system and the administration of civil service legislation will be strengthened through the maintenance of a bi-partisan Civil Service Commission. On the other hand, confidence in the administration of civil service laws will be greatly impaired if a single administrator is substituted for the bi-partisan Civil Service Commission.

I sincerely hope and trust you may find it possible to support the point of view of the officers of the American Federation of Labor which I have outlined in this communication.

WPA Provides Work for 3,102,000

The rising tide of the unemployed placed on Works Progress Administration relief work reached a new 1938 high on September 10 with 3,102,000 relief workers reported on the rolls.

This total, made public by WPA officials, represented an increase of 16,300 over the previous week and was more than double the number of jobless at work during the corresponding week last year when 1,458,830 were employed on WPA projects.

4,000 Employers Use Wage Substitute Schemes

The special committee of the United States Senate which is making a study of profit-sharing schemes reports that 4,000 corporations are applying various forms of profit-sharing, bonus or pension plans to their so-called "rank-and-file" employees.

The Senate, last Summer, adopted the resolution presented by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, authorizing the investigation. He is a member of the three-man committee. The others are Senator Clyde L. Herring of Iowa, chairman, and Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado.

Donald Despain, director of the survey, said that hundreds of business men are cooperating in the work of the committee.

A. F. of L. Asks Labor Act Revisions

WITHOUT a single dissenting vote or controversial debate the delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor voted in favor of nine fundamental amendments to the National Labor Relations Act and instructed A. F. of L. officials to oppose Senate confirmation of the recent reappointment of Donald Wakefield Smith to the National Labor Relations Board, which administers the measure.

The action of the convention was taken by the adoption of the report from the Committee on Resolutions.

The report of the Resolutions Committee on Board Member Smith recommended that no stone be left unturned by the A. F. of L. or any avenue unexplored for the purpose of preventing Senate confirmation of his reappointment.

Officials of the A. F. of L. will ask every candidate for a seat in the Senate to announce before the general election in November whether he will vote to reject the appointment of Mr. Smith.

Charging that the administration of the National Labor Relations Act by the Labor Relations Board has favored the Committee for Industrial Organization and that its rulings have promoted strife, the Committee on Resolutions said the Labor Board had brought administrative justice into disrepute and urged that amendments be presented to Congress changing the Labor Act on the following points:

1. The unit rule must be changed to conform to that which is in the Railway Labor Act so that it will be obligatory on the board to grant a craft or class the right to select its bargaining representative by majority vote.

2. The power of the board to invalidate contracts must be definitely curtailed.

3. Every known interested party should be served with due process and be afforded an opportunity to appear in any case. No contractual rights should be passed upon without every party to the contract being served with process and given the right to appear in the case.

4. Intervention by interested parties should be made a matter of right and not a matter of discretion.

5. Definite qualifications should be set forth in respect to examiners. Some are wholly incompetent and unfit to serve in that capacity. In fact, affidavits of prejudice should be permitted to be filed against them where an examiner is considered unfair.

6. Clarification respecting power over the issuance of subpoenas is necessary and liberalizing of the rule in that respect should be provided.

7. The secrecy of files must be lifted to the extent that all persons may have an opportunity to examine a record which contains material on which decisions are made.

8. Elections shall be conducted within 30 days from filing of a petition therefor.

9. All cases shall be decided within 45 days after the close of the taking of testimony.

The report of the Resolutions Committee adopted by the convention also recommended that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor consider other amendments which would create a new tribunal to exercise the purely judicial powers of the Labor Relations Act, leaving the administrative duties in the hands of the existing board.

Jobs for 300,000

THE important contribution which the \$800,000,000 low-cost housing and slum clearance program authorized by the Congress of the United States will make to the relief of unemployment was emphasized by Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, in an address before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. He said in the neighborhood of one third of a million jobs would be provided by the various projects.

He also paid a tribute to the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for its cooperation in stabilizing work conditions on the projects administered by the Housing Authority.

"Of the \$800,000,000 in the present program, at least \$600,000,000 will go directly into construction—into pay envelopes of men working on the sites," Mr. Straus said.

"In addition this wave of re-employment will spread to all the industries which employ men in the production or the manufacture or the transportation of things that go into the building of a home. These will all be real jobs under normal private employment conditions.

"The money now available under the USHA Act will provide work for 300,000 men for one year."

"I want to express, as I have many times before, my sense of appreciation for the action of the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor when, in a fine spirit of cooperation with Mr. Walter Price, the USHA Director of Labor Relations, they adopted two epoch-making resolutions.

"As you know, these resolutions provide that wage rates at the time work is commenced on a USHA project shall remain constant until the project is completed, and that work on USHA projects shall not be stopped because of jurisdictional disputes.

"The Executive Council at the same time recommended to all local building trades councils that they take similar action. So far nearly 100 local building trades councils and 275 local unions have adopted these resolutions. That is a record of which we all can be proud."

"You know that when the United States Housing Act of 1937 was passed, Congress wrote into that Act a section for the protection of labor standards. That section provides for the payment of prevailing wage rates.

"In determining prevailing wage rates, the USHA and the local housing authorities are giving every consideration to the wage rates your building trades unions have won through collective bargaining.

"We have made it a condition of every loan contract with a local authority that all employes of a contractor shall have the rights of organization and collective bargaining; that standards of safety shall be observed on all work; that hours of work shall not be lengthened; that overtime payment shall be made; that complaints shall be investigated and handled promptly, so that in every way possible, labor shall be protected."

There is a bigger fool than the fellow who knows it all; it's the fellow who will argue with him.

British Unions Show Large Gains

A STRIKING picture of the increasing strength of organized labor in Great Britain was presented to the A. F. of L. convention by Joseph Jones, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress. Mr. Jones, who is also president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, and Deputy Mayor of Barnsley, England, told the delegates that from a nucleus of a little more than one hundred thousand in 1868, the membership of the unions affiliated with the Congress is rapidly approaching a membership in excess of five millions.

Although originally the British unions of necessity devoted most of their effort to improving labor standards, he said they had enlarged their program to include the application of the principles of present day progress to industrial development.

"Just before coming to the American Federation of Labor convention," Mr. Jones said, "I had the opportunity of attending the 70th Annual British Congress at Blackpool, and as I attended my first Congress in 1917, exactly 21 years ago, I had a special interest in making a comparison of the strength and influence of British trades unions 21 years ago with today, and in relating that rapid growth within 21 years to the steady progress of the previous half-century of trades union effort.

"At my first Congress in 1917 the delegates present represented a membership of 3,082,352. At Blackpool in 1938 there were 647 delegates representing 216 organizations, and 4,460,417 members, but as these returns are based upon membership at the end of December, 1937, it is safe to assume with the influx of new members during 1938, that the British trades union movement is now approaching five and one-half million adherents. But, when this is compared with the year which marked the origin of the British Trades Union Congress, the remarkable romance of seventy years of organized Trades Union endeavor stands out as a remarkable achievement.

"When the first Congress met in Manchester in 1868, the delegates numbered but 34, whilst the aggregate membership represented was below 120,000. Within ten years the affiliated membership was over 600,000, and, as I have indicated, on attaining its seventieth year, its membership was upwards of 5,000,000.

"The British trades union movement, however, during the periods spanned by its seventy Congresses, has grown not only numerically, it has also grown tremendously, both as regards the complexity of its functions, and the comprehensiveness of its outlook.

During their formative years, the Unions, by reason of organized hostility and persistent persecution, struggled on as purely 'defensive' organizations, affording such protection to their members as concerted action would then permit.

"The original and primary purposes of the unions—the improvement of wage standards, shortening of hours of labor, and the reform in working conditions were carried on under circumstances of extreme difficulty, but as the movement gathered strength, it challenged the traditional practices of the employers and repudiated the theory upon which the industrial slavery had thrived; namely, that the mere investment of capital conferred the inherent right upon the employer, himself to determine matters which vitally affected the livelihood and well-being of the work people engaged.

"It is, therefore, a noteworthy characteristic of British trades unions, during the post-war years especially, that they no longer operate within prescribed limits, and are by no means content merely to resist the encroachments of the employers.

"Since the lives, the happiness, the ultimate welfare of the man-power engaged in industry and the fulfillment of trades union aims depend upon the efficient conduct and control of industry, the British Trades Union Congress has asserted the right of its affiliated unions to participate in, and make their contribution to, the development of industry on lines consistent with 20th Century progress."

Questionnaire Explains Wage-Hour Law

MILLIONS of workers are affected by the new wage-hour law which became effective October 24.

Here are questions and answers on most important features of the act:

What is the purpose of the law?

To place a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours and to improve certain working conditions.

How is this to be achieved?

Over a period of years, the minimum wage permitted to be paid will be raised to 40 cents an hour and the work week will be shortened to 40 hours.

What are the wage provisions?

In the first year, the law establishes a 25 cent minimum; for the next six years, a 30-cent minimum, and thereafter, 40 cents.

What are the hour provisions?

A maximum work week of 44 hours the first year, 42 the second and 40 thereafter.

To whom will the law apply?

With a few exceptions, it covers all workers whose employer is in interstate commerce or who themselves produce goods for such commerce.

What is meant by interstate commerce?

The act defines the term as trade, commerce, transportation, transmission or communication among states and territories and possessions, or from one state to a point outside.

How many workers will be affected by the law at the the start?

It is estimated officially that pay of more than 750,000 will be raised and the hours of more than 2,000,000 will be shortened.

What types of worker are exempt from the wage and hour provisions?

Federal, state and local employes agricultural workers, seamen, and employes of airlines, streetcar, motorbus, interurban railways and of weekly or semi-weekly newspapers with a circulation of less than 3,000; executives, professionals, outside salesmen or persons engaged in a local retailing capacity; persons in a retail or service establishment and in the fishing industry and the area of production of dairy products.

Who determines whether an industry is in interstate commerce?

The legal staff of Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the act, whose decisions may be reviewed by the courts.

Can a minimum higher than 25 cents an hour be established during the first year?

Yes. Upon recommendation of industry committees, the wage-hour administration may order employers to pay a minimum wage as high as 40 cents an hour, providing it doesn't curtail employment.

Who are members of industry committees?

Persons selected by the administrator to represent, in equal numbers, a certain industry, its labor forces and the public.

Will a minimum wage below 25 cents be permitted?

In cases of apprentices, learners, handicapped workers and messengers, the administrator may, upon request, approve a lower scale.

Is the recommendation of an industry committee final?

The administrator must accept the recommendation if it is in accordance with the law.

Can the committee recommend geographical differentials?

The act prohibits such differentials, but the committee can consider competitive conditions affected by transportation, living and production costs.

May the committee recommend different rates for men and women?

The law prohibits classification by age or sex.

What does an employer or worker do if he is not sure whether the act applies to him?

Pending issuance of complete definitions of the scant terms in the act, wage-hour officials advise full compliance.

Are there penalties for violating the act, or for an assumption, subsequently proved erroneous, that a person is not covered by it?

Employes can recover twice the amount of unpaid minimum or overtime wages and the employer may be fined up to \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than six months.

If overtime is permitted, what is the rate of pay?

Overtime is authorized if the employer makes compensation at the rate of time and a half the regular rate.

Must this be in cash?

Presumably, officials say, cash must be paid but the administration has not ruled officially on that point.

What are the act's provisions relating to employment of children?

Congress prohibited use of "oppressive child labor," described as employment of children under 16 unless the Labor Department finds the work not to interfere with their schooling, health or well-being; and as employment of children between 16 and 18 in an occupation the department finds particularly hazardous or detrimental to health and well-being.

What are the exemptions to these provisions?

Child actors, children under 16 employed by their parents in non-manufacturing and non-mining occupations and children employed in agriculture while they are not legally required to go to school.

What effect does the law have on union contracts in existence in industry?

Employes are exempt from the hour provisions who work under a collective bargaining agreement sanctioned by the National Labor Board which calls for a maximum of 1,000 hours in 26 weeks or 2,000 hours in 52 weeks. But for work over 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week, they must be paid for overtime.

All A. F. of L. Officials Re-elected

THE delegates to the fifty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirmed with emphasis their support of the administrative officials of the Federation by re-electing them all for the ensuing year during the ninth and last day of the convention.

William Green's election as chief executive officer of the Federation was the fourteenth time he has been chosen to fill that position. He was named president by the Executive Council on the death of Samuel Gompers in 1924 and was elected by the convention the following year and by every convention since then.

Frank Morrison, again chosen secretary-treasurer, will begin his forty-second year as an official of the Federation. He was first elected secretary of the A. F. of L. in 1896 and was re-elected to that office every year until 1935, when the Atlantic City convention, following the merger of the offices of secretary and treasurer, unanimously chose him for the newly created office of secretary-treasurer.

The fifteen vice presidents of the American Federation of Labor were also re-elected.

The Executive Council of the Federation consists of the president, the secretary-treasurer and the vice presidents. With the re-election of all its members the Council consists of the following persons:

President William Green (miner); first vice president, Frank Duffy (carpenter); second vice president, T. A. Rickert (garment worker); third vice president, Matthew Woll (photo-engraver); fourth vice president, John Coefield (plumber); fifth vice president, Arthur O. Wharton (machinist); sixth vice president, Joseph N. Weber (musician); seventh vice president, G. M. Bugnizet (electrical worker); eighth vice president, George M. Harrison (railway clerk); ninth vice president, Daniel J. Tobin (teamster); tenth vice president, Harry C. Bates (bricklayer); eleventh vice president, Edward J. Gainor (letter carrier); twelfth vice president, W. D. Mahon (street and electric railway carman); thirteenth vice president, Felix H. Knight (railway carman); fourteenth vice president, George E. Browne (theatrical stage employe); fifteenth vice president, Edward Flore (hotel and restaurant employe); secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison (printer).

John Coefield, president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, and Felix H. Knight, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, were elected fraternal delegates to the meeting of the British Trades Union Congress next year.

E. L. Wheatley of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters was named fraternal delegate to the convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress next year.

The delegates chose San Francisco as the city for the 1939 convention of the A. F. of L.

\$8.73 A Week For Food Set For Poor Families

After a long investigation as to the smallest amount of food required to save families in the lowest income groups from starvation, the New York Budget Council, composed of fourteen representatives of charitable, civic and industrial organizations, has reported that \$8.73 will buy enough food to sustain such a family, including two adults and three children, for one week.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

AN HONORABLE PEACE

A LOT of intellectual theorists whose practical knowledge of the fundamental principles underlying the origin and development of bona fide labor organization in the United States approaches the zero point continue to orate about the advisability of the American Federation of Labor surrendering its democratic procedure and accepting the destructive philosophy laid down by John L. Lewis as the basis for ending the controversy between the American Federation of Labor and Lewis's dual and secessionist Committee for Industrial Organization.

The utter fallacy of the admonitions exuded by these parlor Reds and their satellites was well exposed by the Rt. Rev. C. E. Byrne, Bishop of the Diocese of Galveston, in an address before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas. The distinguished Catholic prelate said:

"The whole country deeply regrets the rift that has come in your ranks, but no matter what the loss, stand for truth and principle.

"It may be that the old slogan is sounded, 'divide and conquer.' But principles are stronger, for they are of God and eternal; while slogans are of man's formation, and like the grass of the field are today and tomorrow cast into the fire.

"Peace is a great desire; but peace at any price is always purchased at a losing price."

We suggest that the misguided intellectuals who have become the victims of decadent reasoning with regard to the division in the family of organized labor take to heart the warning given by Bishop Byrne. The American Federation of Labor desires peace and unity in the labor movement. But it must be based on democratic and majority rule, which are the fundamental principles of the Federation, and not on the dualism, rebellion, secessionism, and dictatorship which characterize the leadership of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

WITH war clouds lifted, the chief brake on business recovery has been released. The quick rebound of the stock market indicates renewed optimism in business circles. Nevertheless it cannot be known yet whether business is likely to go forward now at the rapid pace of July and August. Some forecasters believe not and think a moderate recovery more likely for this fall. Forecasts for the last quarter differ greatly for different industries. In Consumers Goods the prospect is for increased sales. Workers' income increased again in August and with the higher September employment, workers' buying will create a larger demand for goods. Wholesale and retail stores will increase their business. Since inventories of goods in the hands of retailers are now at low levels, orders to manufacturers are increasing in volume and will continue to rise. Shoe manufacturers are already feeling this demand and many are operating close to capacity. Prospects for sales of rayon, wool and silk textiles are decidedly more promising; cotton textiles may decline somewhat because the midsummer buying boom has already stocked retailers' shelves. Orders for other consumers goods may in general be expected to increase at least moderately.

In building, contracts awarded for residential building in July and August have been above last year, and in August were higher than any other August since 1929. Forecasters expect that contracts for residential building and public works and utilities in the last half of 1938 will probably exceed the last half of 1937. The upward trend in construction is the clearest evidence thus far that cyclical recovery is under way. Industrial and commercial building, however, is still at low levels. Sales of building materials are increasing rapidly, and are expected to increase further. In these lines, government pump priming is already taking effect. Electrical equipment industries will benefit by increasing consumer incomes, and improved sales volume is expected in the rest of 1938 and in 1939. Improvement in orders for chemicals is coming from a wide variety of sources, especially from leather, shoe and textile industries; sales should continue to increase this fall. Machinery industries have increased their volume due largely to orders from abroad; most American manufacturers who order machines are not ready to resume their programs of expansion and renovation until their production returns to higher levels; but orders from abroad are expected to continue and total production of machines should increase moderately this fall. Only small gains in production of railroad equipment are expected. Steel production is expected to reach 50 or 55% of capacity before winter, which compares with 30% operations last spring; orders for automobiles, ship building and building construction will help to bring these production increases. Since 55% of capacity is the "break even" point for the steel industry, at this level operations will no longer be in the red and wage cuts will not be necessary.

Business firms in general will be in a better position to operate profitably this fall; prices are no longer declining and inventory losses will not cut away profits; due to increased efficiency, labor costs are lower than they were last fall. Business observers expect steadily increasing volumes of production and trade and this, too, will reduce unit operating costs and add to profits. On the whole, prospects are brighter but gains are expected to be moderate.

WHITE MAKES RED FACES

A THOUSAND business men attended the International Management Congress in Washington recently. They were present to find out what is wrong with things. A score of speakers talked but the business men will remember one in particular. They were told of the many things wrong with the New Deal, they heard critics from abroad but they didn't expect what they received from William Allen White, the Kansas newspaper editor known as the "Sage of Emporia."

White is always a genius at phrase-making, but he outdid himself as he poured picturesque words on the industrialists. He lived up to his reputation as a critic of the New Deal, and took some cracks at organized labor, but he did not spare the audience.

"So you got the wages and hours law," he told them. "You certainly had it coming to you—a kick in the pants, where it would do the most good.

"You employers have wasted 20 years since the end of the World War. Take the eight-hour day. You knew it was coming. Why didn't you willingly, sensibly, grant it? But no. You had to fight it every inch. You were just dumb—dumb to give labor a sense of deep antagonism.

"Take old-age pensions and job insurance. A thousand voices rose across the land, telling you of the trouble ahead. You put cotton in your ears.

"Then you turned your workers into the street in the days of the lost, and put into the hands of the most adroit politician America has ever seen the votes of 10,000,000 men, whom your slipshod social viewpoint rendered jobless.

"You begot all this two decades ago, when you were going to run your business in your own way, and no man could come into your shop and tell you how to run it.

Then White told his astonished listeners that "what you got when you silenced the voice of justice was the CIO and the sit-down strike," and the name of "economic royalists."

"These came because you chose to follow the path of reaction when the American people were calling for genuine collective bargaining."

White also warned that "certain over-capitalized industries" must put themselves through the wringer, to squeeze out watered stocks, and even write off some of their bonds.

"You will either wipe out some of your fixed charges and use the money to give idle workers jobs," he declared, "or you will go bankrupt paying taxes to support the unemployed."

No doubt it all must have been quite a shock to the members of the Management Congress. What Mr. White told his audience that day is common knowledge. Let us hope that Mr. White's address will have some affect in the future.

California State Federation Defeats Vicious Union Incorporation Plan

The vicious "Labor Organizations" initiative of the Women of the Pacific will not appear on the November ballot in California as a result of the fight waged against it recently by the California State Federation of Labor.

The real purpose of the bill was to make it possible for anti-union groups to bring about the legal destruction of trade unions by rendering them liable to suits for large sums of damages and thereby reduce them to financial impotence.

The board of directors of the Women of the Pacific, which sponsored the initiative petition, announced at a meeting in Los Angeles three days before the deadline date that they were "postponing" until 1940 an attempt to put the anti-labor measure on the ballot.

"This means a saving of many thousands of dollars to the unions of the State," Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the State Federation of Labor said. "Had the required number of signatures been obtained the cost of fighting the measure in the coming campaign would have been extremely heavy.

"Credit for failure of the sponsors to obtain the necessary number of signatures is due the California State Federation of Labor and its loyal affiliates and supporters," Vandeleur said.

"Within a few days after the Attorney General supplied the ballot title for the measure, the Federation launched a legal attack. Four times we resorted to legal action, at a considerable cost, to block the proposal.

"An intensive campaign of publicity was carried on throughout the State, and every affiliated council and union was asked to assist. Other organizations, realizing the undemocratic principles of the measure, jumped on the band wagon.

"How successful our battle was is shown by the fact that the sponsors quit the fight three days before the date for filing final supplemental petitions expired.

"Labor showed its strength in this fight. Everyone knows the money power that was behind the proposal. The same watchfulness and fighting spirit must prevail against other anti-labor measures and our enemies.

"To the members of organized labor and their friends, to the labor press, and all others who so staunchly responded to the appeal of the California State Federation of Labor in combatting the 'Labor Organizations' initiative, the officers of the Federation extend their sincere thanks.

"After all, our victory proves that 'In Unity There Is Strength' and we must maintain this unity throughout the coming campaign against all anti-labor proposals and enemy candidates.

"Heartiest congratulations to those who aided in defeating the most vicious anti-labor proposal that has ever been put before the people of California."

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT

WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT

M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY

FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT

S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER

THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

The Rockford, Ill., Local writes that a number of its members are idle and those seeking employment to note.

* * * * *

Local 200 of Columbus, Ohio, says present jobs there are now in the course of completion and little new construction is being started.

* * * * *

Members of the Brotherhood are reminded that while some activity in the building industry is going on in this district we have more idle carpenters than there is work and advise Brothers to stay away from Battle Creek, Mich., until conditions are better.

Asa C. Parks, Recording Secretary,
Troy Shook, President, Local 871.

* * * * *

There are in Phoenix and vicinity more than enough carpenters to take care of all the work now going on and on all contemplated work. We have had much idleness here.

Jerry Hofman, Recording Secretary,
Local 1089, Phoenix, Arizona.

* * * * *

A report is being circulated to the effect that there is a great deal of work in the Pomona District, Los Angeles County, Local Union No. 1752. We have a

good many men idle in this Local and any carpenters coming into this district with the expectation of finding work immediately will be disappointed.

* * * * *

Local Union 1908, Holland, Michigan, desires traveling carpenters to take note that there are many more carpenters than jobs in that vicinity for present or any near future work.

Ben Van Eyck, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

The Steubenville, Ohio, Local 186 asks all traveling members to stay away, as it has more than 50 per cent of its members idle and can easily handle all the work in the near future.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1174	Carbondale, Ill.	1960	Savannah, Ga.
1905	Cedar Bluff, Ala.	1961	New Bethlehem, Pa.
1903	Grass Valley, Calif.	1970	Vinita, Okla.
2683	Goodman, Wisc.	1981	Ada, Okla.
1910	Wichita, Kans.	1985	Booneville, Ark.
1916	Batesville, Ark.	1994	Natchez, Miss.
1953	Warrensburg, Mo.		

Unions May Obtain Old-Age Insurance Wage Inquiry Cards for Their Members

Labor organizations may obtain for their members copies of the post card which has printed on it a request for a statement showing the amount of wages credited to the social security account of an employe for 1937 on the basis of reports made by employers.

According to an announcement by the Social Security Board these post cards have been sent to all field offices of the board and may be obtained by any worker for whom an old-age insurance account has been established. Space is left for the wage earner to write in his name, account number, and address. The card should be mailed, either with a 1-cent stamp, or in a sealed envelope addressed to the Social Security Board, Candler Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

A second form has also been made available at all field offices for the use of anyone who believes that he earned wages that were not reported. On this form the wage earner should list each employer for whom he has worked, how long he was employed by each, and the wages he received.

Field office managers have been instructed to suggest to all individuals requesting wage information that they use the post card form, since requests by letter cannot be handled by the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance as rapidly as those made on the forms.

Requests for statements of wage accounts already have been received from more than 12,000 wage earners, according to John J. Corson, Director of the Board's Bureau of Old-Age Insurance. The Bureau, he said, had replied to those making such requests and had received in return very few complaints that the statements of wages did not include all the wages they had been paid.

The only cases in which it was impossible to provide applicants with statements of wages received were those in which the individuals had been engaged in employment not covered by the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act, such as railroad work, farm labor, and domestic service.

A monologue is a conversation between the man who went to Europe and the man who remained behind.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) -----19---

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From -----Street

City -----State -----

To -----Street

City -----State -----

Name in full -----

L. U. No. -----, City ----- State -----

Any member not receiving Journal regularly, please fill out the above blank and forward to the above address, also fill out and send in the blank if you change your address.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Carpenters Hammer Way to Baseball Title

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Milwaukee Carpenters' District Council, through its able athletic committee, is happy to inform the membership of the Brotherhood, that their baseball team, composed only of members of our Local Unions in this District, has won the 1937 and 1938 championship trophies awarded by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, which conducted a hardball league having two divisions, one known as



the Gray Division and the other the Blue Division, of which our team was a part. Each division is composed of ten teams of trade unionists who played a series of fifteen games this season.

The players of the Fire Fighters Union were the leaders in the Gray Division with a record of fifteen wins and no defeats. Our team, in the Blue Division, won thirteen games and lost two. These two teams were declared champions of their respective divisions and met on Sunday, August 21, for the grand championship of the Federated Trades League, at Borchardt Field, where the Carpenters triumphed over the Fire Fighters by a score of 6 to 3. Therefore, they were declared the grand champions of the Federated Trades League for the second consecutive year. A trophy and pennant were awarded them.

Enclosed are pictures of the 1937 trophy with the 1938 pennant and trophy, the 1937 and 1938 players and also of our athletic committee (left to right): Brothers Adolph Hinkforth, Henry Schultz, Henry Kamoske, Edward Gaskey and Manager Earl Krueger. The names of our 1938 players are inscribed on the trophy.

Our athletic committee and the delegates to this District Council believe that the honors bestowed our team were brought about by the able leadership of Manager Brother Earl Krueger, a member of Local Union 264.

The District Council, in appreciation of the splendid team work of their

players, rewarded each player with a woolen jacket, which has the emblem of our Brotherhood displayed on it.

Fraternally yours,
MILWAUKEE CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL.
Charles Bartholomas, Secretary.

"The Heart and Soul of America"

Editor, The Carpenter:

I would like to have the enclosed editorial from the September 6, 1938 issue of the "Miami Herald" written by Editor Ellis Hollums in "The Carpenter."

Yours fraternally,

Ralph M. Bagley, President, L. U. 993.

* * * * *

THOUGHTS ON LABOR DAY PARADE

If you were among the throngs crowding Flagler Street to view the Labor Day parade, you must have been impressed by a number of things. First with the thought of how clean and fine and American were the hundreds of men and women smiling their way down the historic street with pride in their class and their craft.

You must have marveled at the hundreds of craftsmen, their very numbers, the size of the turnout. You must have sensed that here were the people, those whom God must love because he made so many of them. You must have been struck with the realization that they represent the heart and soul of America, the very foundations of the social fabric, of government itself—the people whose consent gives power and authority to the government.

And no matter how you labor, you must have felt that these were your fellows carrying the burden of civilization, building its schools, its churches, its homes, its industries, the fiber out of whom has been woven this great republic in a democracy.

You saw power, too, in these smiling, happy paraders. And you were happy in that power, confident it will under competent leadership continue in the future, as it has in the past, to strive not for its own betterment alone, but for the progress of the entire United States.

Hosiery Makers Fight U. S.-Financed Plants

The recent action of the Farm Security Administration in promoting the establishment of hosiery mills on five of its "subsistence" homestead projects in West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama and North Carolina brought a protest from the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America.

Under the plan homestead associations were to make arrangements with the Dexdale Hosiery Mills, of Lansdale, Pa., to operate the plants. The associations would borrow about \$3,000,000 from Government funds at 3 per cent interest payable in forty years. The Dexdale company would invest \$320,000 in three companies, while the Government loans would go for plant and equipment and also to match the Dexdale investments in operating companies.

Farm Security Administration officials said the annual output of the five mills would be "only about 300,000 pairs, unfinished."

Sugar Cane Harvester Will Destroy 60 Jobs

A sugar cane harvester that does the work of sixty field hands is reported to have been invented by Allan Ramsey Wurtole, a planter who owns and operates Ramsey Plantation, located in Pointe Coupee Parish, on False River, five miles from New Roads, Louisiana. The machine is operated by an ordinary plantation tractor and costs in the neighborhood of \$500.



Hats Off to the Ladies!

AN EDITORIAL FROM SEATTLE UNION REGISTER

The part that women play in organized labor is usually unseen, but its importance cannot be overestimated. What success union label merchandise has received has been made possible solely through the efforts of American women who do 85 per cent of the buying.

No movement can get very far without the support of American women. No movement that has their support can fail.

For this reason, Lumber and Sawmill Workers should feel elated over the fine progress which is being made by ladies' auxiliaries. Spurred on by Ladies' Auxiliary No. 284, Tacoma, three charters were recently applied for. Mineral, Eatonville and Enumclaw now boast of active, militant auxiliaries.

The good which can be accomplished by these auxiliaries is great. With the women solidly backing them up, the members of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union can move ahead more rapidly.

Recently, in discussing the situation at Valsetz, a member of the Valsetz committee said, "It all depends on the women. The men are determined to hold out for a living wage. The only danger lies in the women who may weaken because they do not fully understand the entire situation."

What is true of Valsetz is true of every section. Unless women are acquainted with the problems confronting the men in the industry, they cannot back up the men as they should be backed.

The wives, mothers and daughters of lumber workers should be acquainted with every phase of unionism, and there is no better way to learn these things than through ladies' auxiliaries.

The woman who belongs to an auxiliary knows just exactly what is confronting the men who man the mills and camps. She knows how she can help organized labor gain its ends.

Auxiliaries are almost as necessary as locals. So hats off to the three new locals and the militant women of Tacoma who assisted them in getting started. Let's have more auxiliaries, and we will have less trouble in gaining decent standards for northwest lumber workers.

Oklahoma Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries

The seventh annual convention of the Oklahoma State Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries of Carpenters was held in Bartlesville, Okla., September 12 and 13 in Carpenters Hall. The first session was a joint meeting with the Oklahoma Council of Carpenters. After invocation by the Rev. Fred Mesch, the delegates and officers were welcomed to Bartlesville by City Manager Ross Taylor. Response to this welcome was made by Harry Tinsley, Tulsa, President of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters.

Mrs. O. C. Boling, Bartlesville, President of the Oklahoma State Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries gave an interesting address, her subject being, "Women's View-point on Unionism." Short talks were given by officers and delegates of both Councils. The women then adjourned to their club room to take up regular business. Because of illness Mrs. F. A. Sherman, Muskogee, Vice-President, was unable to attend the convention.

Monday evening, September 12, the Bartlesville Carpenters Local and Auxiliary entertained visiting officers and delegates.

Tuesday afternoon September 13, after the business of the convention was completed, the Ladies adjourned to the Carpenters Hall where G. Ed Warren, Tulsa, presided over the joint installation of officers. Officers of the State Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries follow: President, Mrs. E. C. Norman, Bartlesville; Vice-President, Mrs. Cora Walcher, Oklahoma City; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Nadine Bates, Oklahoma City; Executive Committee Member, Mrs. P. M. Randolph, Enid, Okla.

Mrs. Nadine Bates, Secretary-Treasurer.

Letter From New Auxiliary

Editor, The Carpenter:

This is to advise you that our auxiliary was organized May 26, 1938. We have received our charter and are recognized as Local Ladies Auxiliary No. 316 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local No. 364.

Officers elected were President, Mrs. A. E. Larsen; Vice President, Mrs. E. P. Miles; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Chas. Lausen; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. William E. Frandsen; Conductress, Mrs. P. E. Van Horne; Warden, Mrs. Jens Christensen.

Our meetings are held the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. First Thursday at our homes for business and social hour with two hostesses serving light refreshments. The third Thursday is for a family party. During the summer month our family parties were picnic suppers but now winter is upon us and we use the Carpenters' Hall the third evening for entertainment.

Our business and social meetings have been open meetings with initiation fee eliminated during the sixty day period.

We now meet at our Railroad Y. M. C. A. fully established and the initiation fee per member is a dollar. Our dues are 10c per month.

We have a thank offering box to create a fund for our sick and bereaved members. We are happy to acknowledge that we have eleven new members making a total of twenty-one active members.

Our first plan to build our treasury was very successful. We netted \$39 by selling tickets for a local theater for a period of five days. Our profit was one-third of the tickets sold by our members.

We have a very fine group of ladies who all are willing workers and we hope to continue our faithfulness and loyalty to the cause.

Yours respectfully

Mrs. Charles Lausen, Recording Secretary,
Auxiliary 316, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Buy American" Drive Started by AFL Group

The American Wage Earners Protective Conference, composed of a number of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has opened a nationwide "Buy American" campaign. The project is financed by unions most seriously affected by the so-called "dumping" in the United States of cheap, low-wage products made by workers in foreign countries.

It was announced that the drive will be waged with publicity, pledge lists and "Buy American" buttons. It is expected that mass meetings will be held throughout the United States to forward the "Buy American" movement.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 121

Neither wood nor asphalt shingles make a permanent roof. Both are perishable and therefore the life of such roofs come to an end when deterioration has done its full work. Speaking in general terms, we refer to such roofs as permanent, but from a standpoint of fact, both wood shingles and asphalt shingles must be classed as temporary roofing materials. There are three roofing materials that last for more than a lifetime, excluding metals. They are tile, slate and asbestos. These materials will not deteriorate by reason of decay, but will, if they are without flaw in the beginning, last as long as the

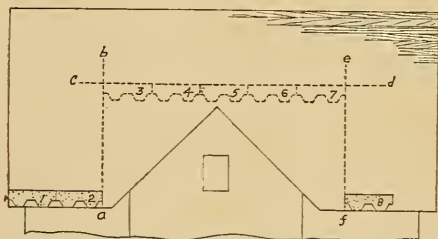


Fig. 1

structure that holds them. While these materials are more expensive, speaking of the first cost, than wood or asphalt, in the long run, they are a great deal cheaper. This being true, only the best and most permanent buildings are covered with slate, asbestos or tile.

In the previous lesson we were dealing with certain problems related to asphalt shingling, but our space did not permit a complete treatment of the subject. In this lesson we are continuing the subject and will bring it to a conclusion.

Figure 1 is a rough diagram, showing how to start the first course of asphalt shingles when the roof has some sort of obstruction, for instance, a dormer to work around. In this case the

dormer extends out from the main building at the eave of the roof, which makes it necessary to space the shingles around it somewhat in the order we are showing by the diagram. To the left, at the bottom, we are showing two shingles tacked in place, marked 1 and

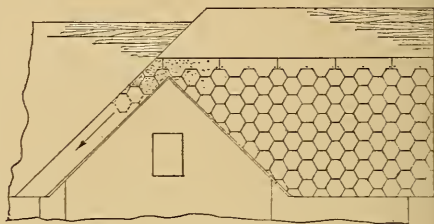


Fig. 2

2. This done, we strike a chalkline from a to b, parallel with the edge of the roof, and also a line from c to d. Either with a shingle or with a rule we will measure off the distance of five shingles, as we are showing by the dotted outlines of shingles 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Now we strike line e-f parallel with the edge of the roof and crossing the right edge of outline number 7. Having this line, we proceed to tack in place shingle number 8, and we are ready to go on with the shingling. It should be remembered that as the shingling proceeds, the shingles of the alternate courses must be kept relatively the same

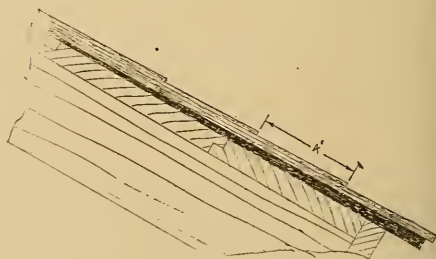


Fig. 3

where they contact the lines a-b and e-f. If this is painstakingly done, the shingles will come out right when the courses meet at the comb of the dormer.

Figure 2 shows a similar dormer located close to a hip. Here we are showing the dotted outlines of two crippled shingles and the arrow, a good

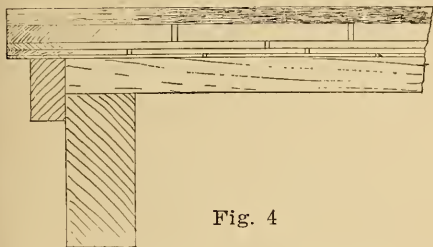


Fig. 4

way of shingling crippled spaces of roofs, so the shingles will meet properly at the comb of the dormer. While

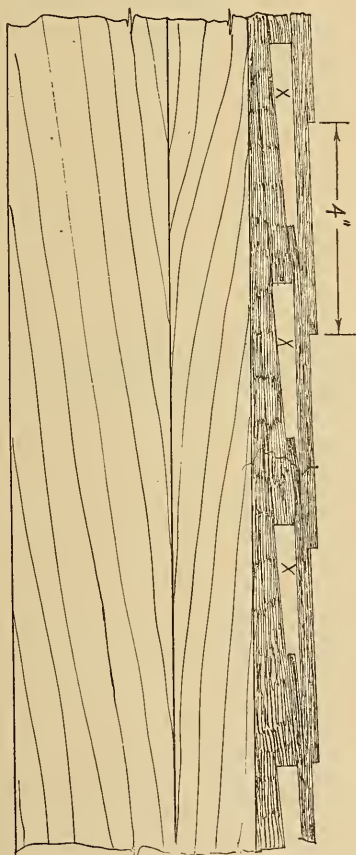
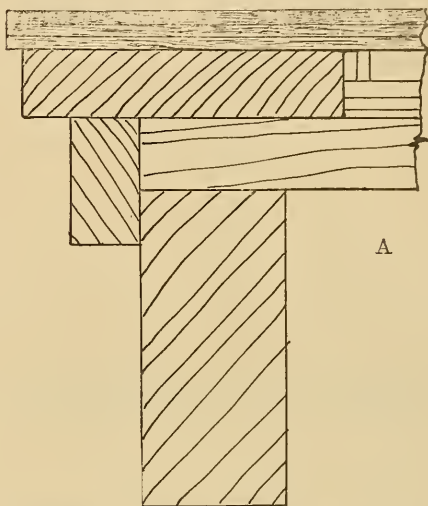


Fig. 5

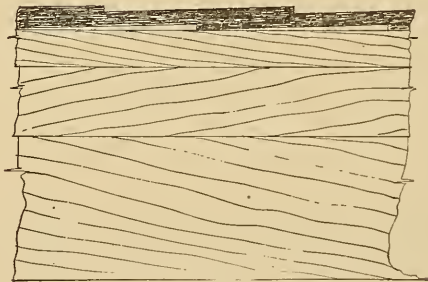
it is possible to shingle such spaces from the eave up, it is much safer and perhaps more labor-saving to shingle them as we have just shown by the drawing,

from the top down. Of course, in doing this, the shingles in the last course must be lifted so the shingles in the next course can be nailed.

Fig. 3 shows one of the best methods of supporting the drip of asphalt shingles at the eave, when an inch or more drip is desired. The support is represented by the heavy shading, showing an edge view of a wood shingle which



A



B

Fig. 6

projects about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches beyond the fascia. A course of wood shingles put on in this manner will not only support the drip, but it blocks up the first courses of the asphalt shingles so they will not have a dubbed-off effect.

A section of an edge of a roof having a barge-rafter finish, shingled with asphalt shingles is shown by Fig. 4. A face view of this edge is shown by Fig. 5. These two illustrations show a common method of finishing the edges

of roofs, when asphalt shingles are put on over wood shingles. (Note the open spaces marked with X's.) This is probably the most unsightly edge finish that can be used with asphalt shingles. A

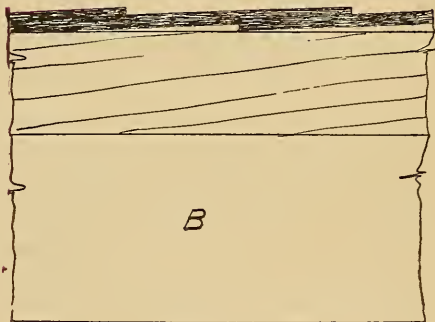
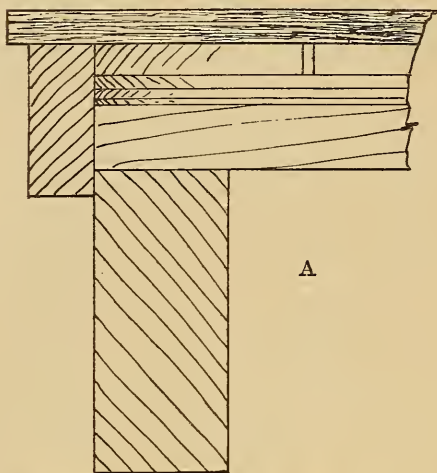


Fig. 7

much better edge finish is shown by Fig. 6, where A shows a section and B a face view of the edge. Here enough of the wood shingles have been removed at the edge to permit a 1x4 edge-board, as shown by the two drawings.

Another good edge finish is shown by Figure 7, where A represents a section and B a face view. In this finish the wood shingles have been trimmed off in line with the barge-rafter and a sort of fascia has been nailed over the edges, of the shingles and ends of sheathing with a little lap over onto the barge-rafter.

Figure 8 shows a metal edge finish suitable for the old-style crown-moulding cornice. At A we are showing a sec-

tion and at B a face view. At C we are showing how the sheet metal is slipped over the wood shingle edge. The metal in place is shown by the heavy line at the upper left of A, where the asphalt shingles are shown in place. This makes a well-appearing edge finish for the old-style roof, as will be observed by referring to the drawing marked B of this figure.

Two metal edge finishes are shown by Fig. 9. At A, of the main drawing, is shown by heavy lines an end view of the metal, where 1x2 metal ties, 12 inches on center are pointed out with an indicator. These ties are soldered to the main strip in the order shown, and are

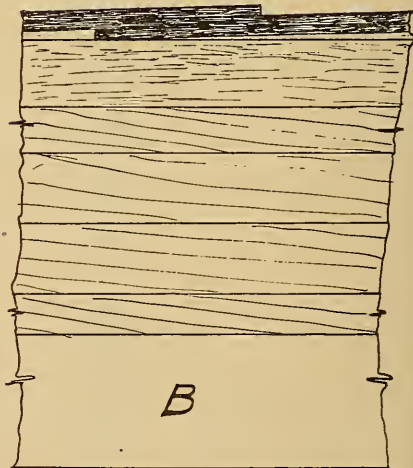
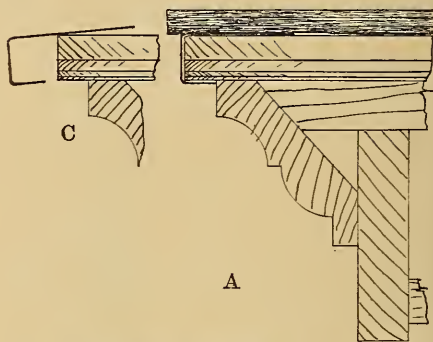


Fig. 8

the means by which the edge finish is fastened to the roof. At B we are showing a top view of a metal edge finish, suitable for use on a new roof. The angling lines represent corrugations and the arrow pointing downward to the

left, indicates how these corrugations carry the water to the edge, where a trough has been provided to carry it off, as pointed out by the section at a.

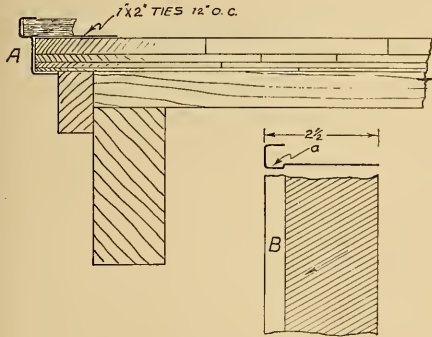


Fig. 9

The shoulder shown, caused by the trough at a, is held against the edge of the crown molding, or crown molding substitute, when the metal finish is in place.

Blue Print Reading And Estimating

L. Perth

CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE

THE ROOF

The roof is one of the most important parts of the house from an architectural, as well as from a construction standpoint.

Many builders overlook these considerations and consequently destroy valuation and comfort of the structure.

The roof usually is one of the first parts of the house to be seen. Many of you have seen houses where the roof was the first object that came into your line of vision not because it was a part of the house but rather because it wasn't. It simply did not belong there.

This condition, however, seldom exists where the structure was designed by a competent architect or was planned by an experienced builder who may not be an architect but has the insight and practical wisdom to understand that architecture and engineering in the construction of buildings are more than essential features upon which largely depend the success or failure of the constructor.

This is a thought that cannot be over-emphasized. We are living in a world of diabolical speed and constant change. Those who wish to keep up with the procession must adjust themselves to the rhythm of our economic system.

People are no longer satisfied to live in boxlike, factory built, ready cut houses; they demand something original for their money and they are entitled to it.

Carpenters of today are expected to be more than carpenters of a few decades ago. And those especially who have the courage to launch out in business for themselves certainly should understand that there is a whole lot more to a structure than taking building materials and putting them together.

Drawings are very essential, and while they may not be expected to prepare the drawings for a building they should be able to efficiently and intelligently direct a set of plans in its most minute component units and handle them independently with the highest degree of skill and execution.

Thus they invariably obtain the practical knowledge of the elements of architecture and sound construction which coupled with their experience and practical knowledge of their trade entitles them to a seat in the front rows of the arena.

In studying a set of architectural drawings irrespective of the size of the project, one will find different kinds of information pertaining to the construction of the roof.

Of course it should be expressly understood that no architect ever is preparing any framing plans. It used to be the custom many years ago to include such drawings with the regular set of plans. This practice has been completely eliminated by the architectural profession since, as we have mentioned above, carpenters are expected to know framing methods and if they know how to read architects' drawings they certainly should have no difficulty to construct a substantial building.

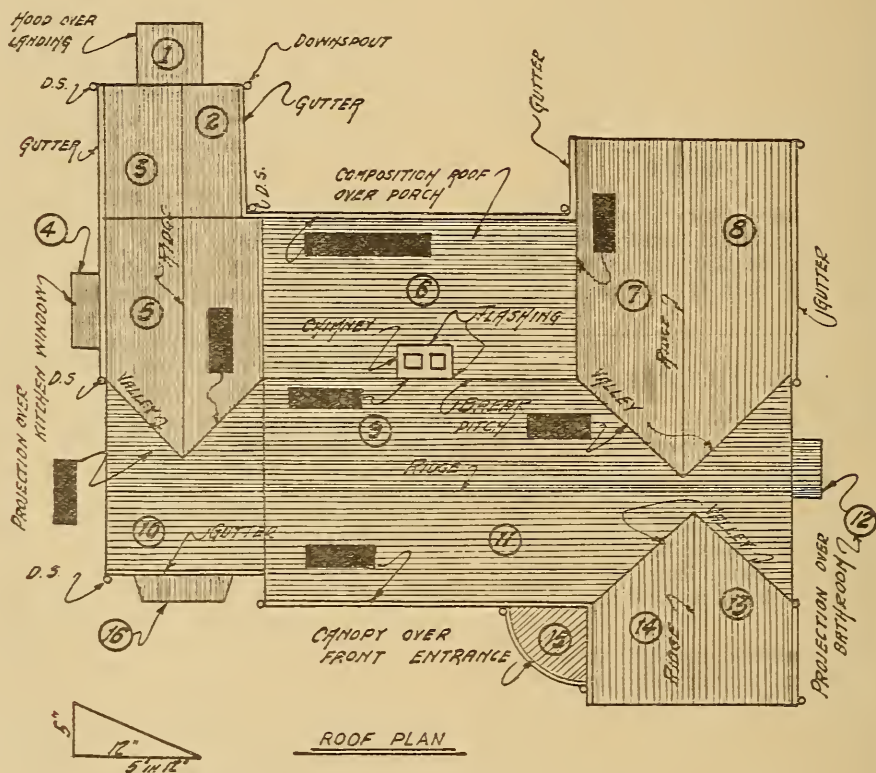
The essential information pertaining to the roof consists of the notation establishing the pitch, a typical section of the building or a wall showing the construction in a general way, i. e. the size of roof members, floor height and the roof plan.

All this data combined enables the builder to go about the work in an intelligent way without any dependence for additional instructions from any other source.

A typical roof plan is represented on the accompanying drawing. It is complete in all essentials, with the exception of overall and intermediate dimensions which may always be substituted to suit the individual condition.

the purpose of framing and consequently he wants to know the size of roof members, grades of lumber, type of roofing.

The contractor must know the amount of lumber the roof will require, how much the labor will amount to and what the roofing material consists of. The building material dealer in supplying his estimates will be faced with the same problems.



NOTE: UNIFORM ROOF PITCH THROUGHOUT WITH EXCEPTION OF ROOF OVER PORCH WHICH HAS A SLOPE OF $\frac{1}{2}$ "-12"

It will be noted that the roof is a combination of gable roof and one lean-to unit over the porch.

In studying the roof plan it is important to determine before proceeding any further, what the principal pitches are. And if there is one pitch prevailing throughout the whole system this of course simplifies the work.

The roof construction should be analyzed for different purposes. The builder must develop a plan of operations for

It is evident that all this information may be obtained from one and only one source—the drawings, and consequently one should be equal to the task.

The main part of the roof consists of the gable "9-11", the right wing is composed of gables "7-8" and "13-14." The left wing consist of "2-3", "5-5" and "10" which has the same pitch as "9-11" but a shorter run.

There also are small projections besides the main roof areas. The hood

at least a century; it was mounted as shown and is a fine addition to a discriminatingly furnished dining room. The craftsman or homeworker having access to a lathe fitted for face plate work may easily make a similar one. The tray top should be made of mahogany, we will say, quarter-sawn to reduce warping to its minimum. If a tray, or suitable table top is available the size of the turntable and its supporting turnings may easily be adapted to it.

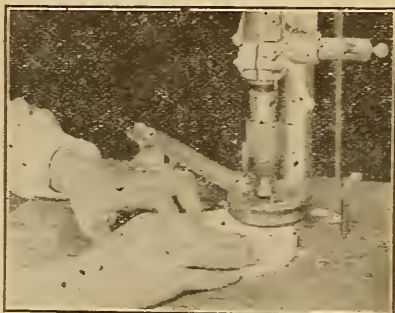
Make the sub top A $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $7\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter; the turntable B $\frac{5}{8}$ " x 6", and the base C $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 8". These may all be turned on a face plate or may be hand sawn and the edges molded on a shaper or on a drill press with a shaper head as shown in the photo. Locate accurately and bore a 1" hole in the center of A, filing it a little tapering to the top on the end wood sides of the hole so the center pin D, $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $4\frac{3}{8}$ " long with a $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 1" pin on the hop end, may be firmly wedged and glued in place as at E, using two wedges placed at right angles with the grain of the wood for greater efficiency. Make a $1\frac{3}{4}$ " hole in the center of B to fit the center pin D closely but not so close that the top may not be turned freely. Make a 1" hole $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep in the center of C. Get out the four 1" x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " spindles with a 3" dowel on the top and another $\frac{1}{2}$ " long on the bottom end, in all $2\frac{3}{8}$ " long. Mark exactly the four

B and C while marking the centers. The six legs or feet 1" in diameter, $5/16$ " long with a $\frac{3}{8}$ " x $\frac{3}{8}$ " pin on each may be turned, fitted and glued in place.

Susan may be beautifully finished with three or four thin coats of shellac rubbed with 6/0 sandpaper and polished with wax but this finish will show



marks of hot dishes or of drops of spirit. If desired, the top may be finished with a heat and spirit resisting varnish well rubbed, or several coats of boiled oil and turpentine, $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ applied at least two days apart and rubbed dry with soft cloths immediately after each application. Repeat with one or two coats two or three times a year and we shall eventually have the finish that is the most remarkable part of the beautiful old pieces, for this finish can be obtained in no other way.



Molding edge of top B on shaper attachment fitted to a drill press—three cuts required.

$\frac{3}{8}$ " holes in each B and C, their centers on a 4" circle, do this by making a pasteboard pattern, pricking holes through and marking the centers on the pieces through them, keeping the pattern in its correct relation with each

The Consulting Architect

Q. 1.—What is the best method of flashing the joints between the brick chimney and the framed wood structure?

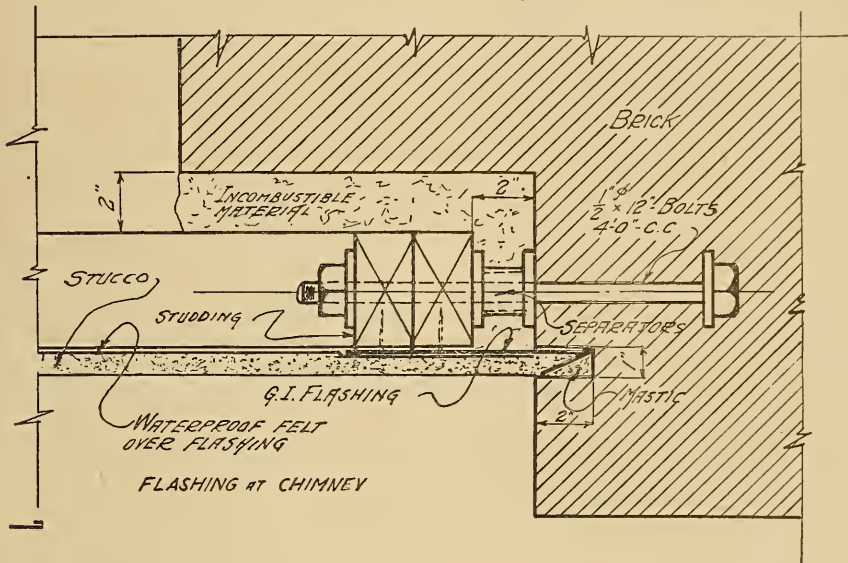
A. One of the best methods of accomplishing this is illustrated in the accompanying detail. The brick is raked out to provide a channel 1" wide and 2" deep the whole length of the chimney where it adjoins the timber framing.

It is very essential to leave two inches clearance between the masonry and wood all around the chimney, this space to be filled with incombustible material.

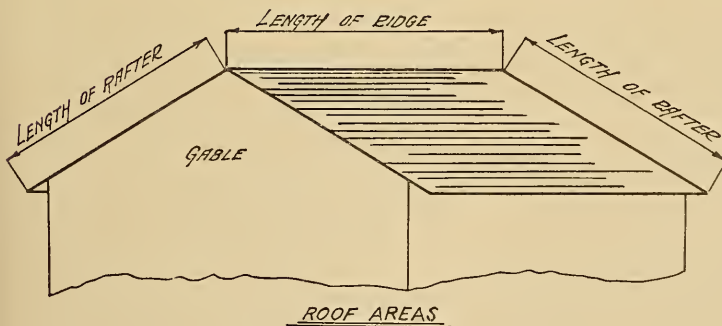
The chimney is being anchored to the house frame by means of $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter bolts 12 inches long spaced 4'8".

These anchor bolts are embedded in the brickwork in the course of construction. Holes to receive the bolts are being provided in the vertical members of the frame and separators with washers are being used to maintain the 2" distance from the face of the brickwork.

The waterproof felt covers the flashing all along and the stucco or siding, whatever the case may be, is applied in the usual way. This produces an absolutely watertight joint. It is simple in application, not expensive, and gives excellent results.



RULE. To compute the area of a plain gable roof obtain the overall length of the ridge and length of rafter. By multiplying the product of both values by two you will get the total roof area.



The flashing consists of a galvanized iron strip bent on one end as shown on the drawing. The groove in the brickwork is filled with mastic, the bent end of the flashing strip is forced into the groove and securely nailed to the stud.

It is one of the methods approved by the Architectural division of the Federal Housing Administration.

Q. 2.—Is there a simple method of figuring the amount of roll roofing required for a house having a pitch roof. The building is 38 feet long and 26

feet wide, without any irregular offsets.

A. Granting that by the term "pitch roof" you mean a plain gable roof, the method of estimating the amount of roofing material is simple. While you do supply the principal dimensions of the house, i. e. the length and width, you, however, fail to give us the pitch of your roof which is very essential, because this would enable us to determine the length of the rafters.

The method is illustrated in the accompanying diagram and the rule is as follows:

"Obtain the length of the ridge and the length of the rafters. These two values are being multiplied and the product gives the number of square feet for one half of the roof. To obtain the total amount this product should be multiplied by two.

Roll roofing is manufactured in various widths and is sold in rolls containing a certain length. Each roll, usually, is equal to 100 square feet. Thus one very common size is 36 inches wide and 36 feet long which will cover 108 square feet of roofing area allowing 2 inches for laps.

It also will be interesting to mention that roofing, whether roll roofing or any other type, is estimated on the basis of "one square" it being equal to an area of 10' x 10' which equals 100 square feet.

Thus if your roof has an area of 600 square feet you need 6 squares of roofing. Roll roofing usually contains 1 square to a roll.

Q. 3.—What method should be employed to prevent the heaving and settlement of foundations?

A.—Heaving and settlement are two different things. Heaving of foundation walls is caused by the expansion of the soil under the wall which as a rule is caused by freezing. To prevent heaving, foundations should be placed below the frost line which varies with different localities.

Settlement is caused by uneven soils, filled ground under the foundation walls, or foundations improperly designed.—(L. Perth)

The Job of the Stockcutter

The casually observant layman may conclude that the stockcutter's job consists only of cutting wood to various sizes and shapes but it is not given to him to grasp the degree of careful thought, the broad range of knowledge and the considerations of economy necessary to apply before the actual cutting begins, to say nothing of the time consuming care of machines and equipment. In fact few not actively engaged in the woodworking industries realize that the stockcutter of a woodworking shop is an important individual in the shop economy. He has greater opportunities for increasing or reducing ultimate profits than any other craftsman along the chain of production. This does not mean that other craftsmen are of minor importance in the quality of the product but that the nature of the stockcutter's work makes possible a greater waste of material than in any other department. The necessity of skill, judgment and productive ability on the part of every craftsman who has a share in producing work is quite as important in its own place as is the work of the stockcutter in attaining ultimate economy of production and quality of craftsmanship.

A competent stockcutter is a man of broad experience whose knowledge of the grain and texture of wood and its behavior in all conditions should be practically complete. He should be able to cut dimension stock so each piece will show its best side or edge on the face and know how to eliminate end wood on the face of the finished work as far as possible. He should know how to select and match grain, texture and figure to attain the best results and to bring adjoining grain in such relation that the work of the cabinet maker and other craftsmen may be reduced to its minimum. Not only should the stockcutter know his work thoroughly but it should become second nature to him and automatic in its application.

While the craftsmanship of the stockcutter is an important factor in production long after the work has left his hands, his greatest chance in increasing or decreasing costs is in the way he cuts lumber, for a few minutes' carelessness or lack of judgment may easily

waste his day's pay. Also much of the quantity and quality of his work depends upon the condition of his saws and other cutting tools and upon the care with which he adjusts his rests and gages to insure accuracy of operation for this will appreciably reduce the time needed in assembling.

Often the stockcutter's knowledge of the behavior of wood in the seasoning process and his ability to so select and place the grain in making up wide boards, table tops, veneer cores etc. will make possible the reduction of weakening strains at the joints. Soft, straight grained wood of even color should be selected for carvings and stock for variety moldings should be free from knots and prominent curlicues; such stock should be straight or slightly crowning on the side that rests on the shaper table to insure perfect contact. Wood for bandsawing into cabriole legs and similar shapes should be of even color and grain and free from blemish.

The competent stockcutter will when possible, select first class material from second grade stock by judiciously cutting out knots and other blemishes or place them where they will not appear on the face of the work. If long pieces are required long stock of the best grade is commonly used but in any case the long pieces are cut first and the smaller pieces taken from what is left. In work of this sort the stockcutter must use excellent judgment or he will waste more stock than he saves. A small assortment of short or narrow pieces around the space in which the stockcutter works is to be expected but usually if great piles of such stock are allowed to accumulate the cutter is replaced by one who can work closer. The stockcutter's ability to cut economically is the best measurement of his skill and often his most essential qualification for in that lies the greatest potentiality for profit or loss.

The stockcutter whose work is within a narrow range as in a factory making a line of special products day after day from stock that has been bought for that specific purpose and which may be cut with the minimum of waste does not require the skill needed in cutting the general run of random stock for custom work or for single pieces of specially designed furniture. Usually

the latter work requires the best quality of stock and demands carefully selected and matched grain for each part of it. These demands the stockcutter must know intimately for often upon the stock he cuts and the suitability of each piece for its purpose depends the time the cabinet maker must spend in assembling it and in making it ready for the finisher. Upon the same selection depends in a great measure the amount of time the finisher must spend in matching stain and successfully filling the surface to take a uniform finish.—(Charles A. King)

WHY FLASHING BUCKLES

Tin flashing is placed over windows to keep them from leaking, but occasionally when the flashing is put on the workman finds that it buckles; that is to say it won't lie flat against the watertable cap of the window frame. Nailing won't help the matter, for that will only make the buckles smaller and increase them proportionately in numbers.

The thing that causes buckling, is that the cap is not straight. It prob-

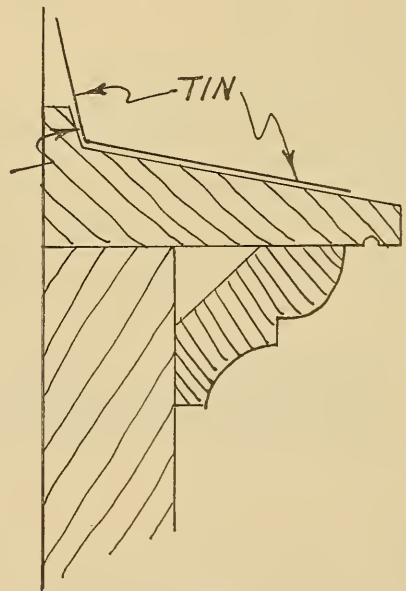


Fig. 1

ably dips back a little, and the workman in his attempt to make the tin hug the nosing of the watertable, at the point indicated at A, Fig. 1, forces the tin into a crooked position, causing the

front edge to buckle somewhat in the order shown by Fig. 3, which shows the outside edge of the watertable in part, with the flashing nailed onto it with

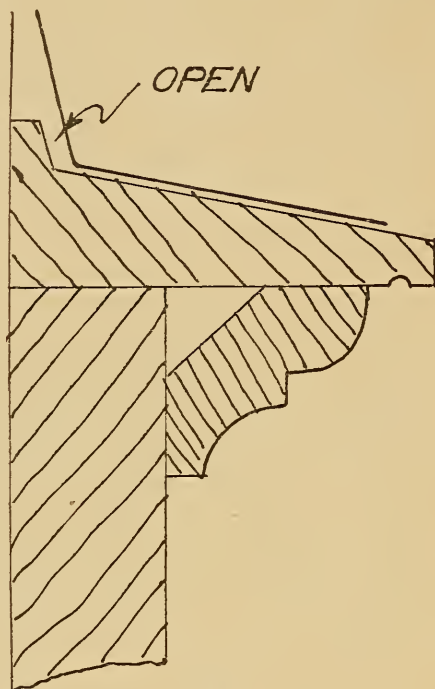


Fig. 2

four nails; these are shown by the heavy dots.

It is not a hard matter to make the tin lie flat onto the watertable. Where the buckles are, the tin should be brought forward until they disappear. That will leave an open space in the

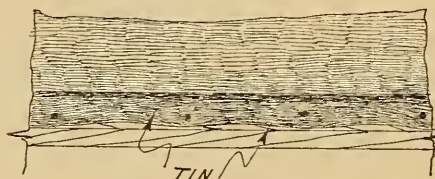


Fig. 3

back similar to what we are pointing out in Fig. 2 with an indicator.

Sheet metal is flexible only one way. The other way it will not give at all. If the tin is cut straight it also must be put down in a straight position. Forcing it out of line causes buckling.—(H. H. Siegele)

EMERGENCY NAILSET

The method of setting nails, we are explaining here, is not to be taken as better than the use of a good nailset. It is an inferior method, but in an emergency it will prove to be a problem solver.

Figure 1 shows a nail driven as far as it should be driven without a nailset,

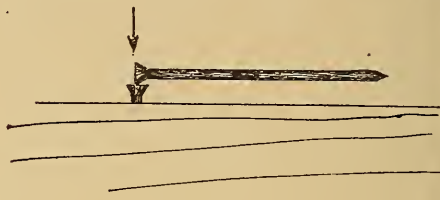


Fig. 1

in order to avoid hammer marks. The nail shown in a horizontal position is used as an emergency nailset, which, while in this position is hit with the

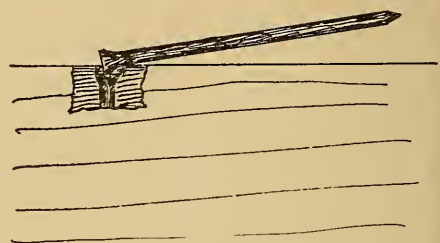


Fig. 2

hammer as indicated by the arrow. One lick should be enough to sink the nail-head into the wood so it can be puttied by the painter. This is shown by Fig. 2, and Fig. 3 shows the putting done.

We have used casing nails in these illustrations, but the trick works equal-

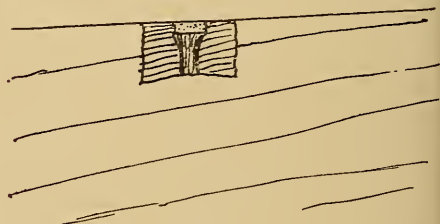


Fig. 3

ly well with finishing or common nails.

Many carpenters use this method of setting nails with nails altogether when laying flooring. It is convenient and gives good results. It is better, in our

judgment, than using the side of a nail-set; for that method batters up the nailset until it can hardly be recognized as such. Every carpenter, though, has a right to choose whatever method he wants for setting nails.—(H. H. Siegele)

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Mr. H. H. Siegele

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Editor, The Carpenter:

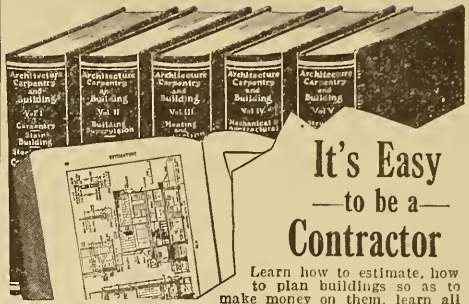
Dear Sir:

We have been receiving your monthly journal "The Carpenter" and wish to thank you most kindly. We find it very interesting and worthwhile and should like to continue to receive it.

F. B. Jewson, Coordinator,
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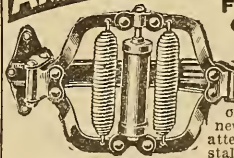
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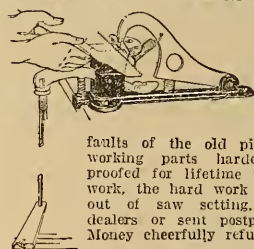
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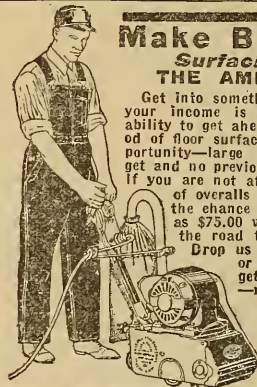


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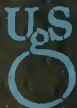
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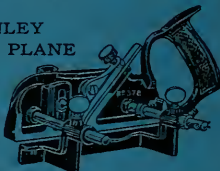
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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Sawmill and Timber Workers, Furniture Workers, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, Rm. 250, Bible House, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LVIII.—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1938

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.



On A Night Long Ago

On a night long ago, in a faraway land
Where shepherds kept watch o'er their sheep,
An angel appeared in the heavens on high
And said in a voice low and sweet,
"Arise good shepherds, and follow yon star
To the place where the Christ Child lies,
A king supreme, and the Son of God
Has come down to reign, from the skies."
So the shepherds traveled and the wise men, too,
And found God's gift to man.
And that is how our Saviour was born,
And how our Christmas began.

Helen Jacks

A. F. of L. to Police Wage Act

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the A. F. of L. has established a nationwide network of educational and enforcement agencies for the purpose of making effective the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, popularly called the Wage-Hour Law.

Simultaneously with the going into operation of the new law on October 24, local Wage-Hour Committees, organized in 520 cities by central bodies of the American Federation of Labor, were already functioning, Mr. Green announced. Similar committees are being formed in about 300 additional communities by local subsidiaries of the A. F. of L.

In a circular letter sent to the Wage-Hour Committees and to all organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., Mr. Green asked organized labor to assume responsibility for policing enforcement of the labor standards established by the new law. Affidavit forms for reporting violations of the Act were sent to each organization.

Stressing the need for patience and caution during the initial period of the operation of the Act, Mr. Green said:

"The new law should be given a fair chance in having its validity tested in the courts. To this end labor must make doubly sure that only in cases in which the existence of a violation is established beyond a shadow of a doubt should unions resort to litigation."

Mr. Green urged all unions to give special attention to Section 18 of the law which specifically provides that nothing in the Act shall justify an employer in reducing a wage paid by him which is higher than the applicable minimum wage under the Act or permit an employer to increase existing hours which are shorter than the maximum hours prescribed in the Act. He declared:

"Labor will guard against any attempt by employes to cut wages or lengthen hours under the pretext that such action is sanctioned by the Wage-Hour Law."

Mr. Green's letter also called upon officers and members of the A. F. of L. to spare no effort in establishing through union organization and collective bargaining labor standards higher than the minimum standards of the Act.

In a public statement on the Wage-Hour Law Mr. Green emphasized that its provisions are calculated to help business as well as labor. He said:

"This law, of course, is primarily directed toward improving the condition of oppressed workers. At the same time it can and should prove of inestimable value to industry.

"Here is a great opportunity for the stabilization of industry and the eradication of chiseling competition. Effective administration of the law will wipe out the menace to legitimate industry hitherto provided by sweatshop employers.

"I urge the public and all employers to observe and obey this law for another important reason. By setting up minimum standards of wages, it will stabilize the nation's purchasing power. It will prevent shrinkage of buying power beyond definite limits by providing a rock bottom below which wages cannot sink.

"There is so much to be gained from this law by every factor in the nation's economic life that its benefits should not be wasted either by

excessive zeal or implacable prejudice. I pledge that the American Federation of Labor will carry out its responsibilities under the act with patience and restraint. We will cooperate in every way with Administrator Andrews to make the law a success. I urge the public and business likewise to give it a fair chance."

R. F. C. Loans to Unfair Firms

THE alleged policy of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of making loans of Federal funds to concerns enforcing unfair labor practices was considered by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas.

The subject came before the convention in a resolution introduced by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor Union Label Trades Department.

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation," the resolution said, "has loaned public moneys to concerns who deny to their workers the right to bargain collectively, and which concerns also advertise that fact by paying their workers wages which are 40 per cent less than the wages paid to organized workers, members of national unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"Such governmentally financed concerns are able to sell the product of their grossly exploited workers at wholesale prices which are some 25 per cent less than the prices necessarily paid for the comparable products of our organized workers."

Claiming that every possible move has been made to stop this practice, but without success, the resolution urged that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be asked "to request President Roosevelt to replace the present officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with others who will not loan government funds to chiseling exploiters of labor, and failing to secure the removal or the replacement of these officials, that our officers be directed to seek legislation which will prevent chiseling exploiters of labor who deny their workers the right of collective bargaining and refuse to pay their workers the minimum wages which prevail in such industry, from obtaining loans of public money."

The convention adopted the following report submitted by the Committee on Resolutions:

"Included in the substance of this resolution is the question of loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under circumstances which might work disadvantageously to both employers and employees.

"Your committee is of the opinion that no loan should be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which would in any way tend to make it more difficult for existing industrial enterprises having contractual relations with their organized employees, to carry on the fullest possible volume of production.

"Your committee recognizes the validity of the problem, and recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with the authorization to make a full investigation of the entire subject, including the extent this practice has developed and has worked injuriously, and thereby take such action as may be required to eliminate the evils complained of."

Board Rejects Railroad Wage Cut

THE emergency Fact-Finding Board appointed by President Roosevelt recommended that the Class One railroads withdraw their proposal to reduce the wages of around 1,000,000 employes by 15 per cent.

Basing their conclusion on a series of public hearings held between September 30 and October 17, when representatives of the 19 standard railway labor unions and representatives of the carriers went exhaustively into the proposed reduction which would take \$250,000,000 out of the pay envelopes of railway employes for the benefit of the owners of railroad securities, the Fact-Finding Board presented President Roosevelt with the following conclusions:

"1. The wages of railway labor are not high even as compared with wages in other comparable industries.

"2. A horizontal reduction of wages on a national scale would not meet the financial emergency of the industry, since the savings would not be distributed merely to the needy roads.

"3. A wage reduction in the railroad industry would run counter to the trend of wage rates in industry generally.

"4. The financial distress of the carriers which has obtained since October, 1937, when the last wage increases were granted, is as yet a short-term situation. As such it cannot be regarded as grounds for a wage reduction, especially in view of present indications of an improvement in the business of the carriers.

"5. In the light of these findings the board concludes that the proposal of the carriers for a reduction of the wages of railway labor should not be pressed and recommends that the carriers withdraw and cancel the notices which would put such a reduction into operation as of Dec. 1, 1938."

The emergency board consisted of Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy of the North Carolina Supreme Court; Dr. Harry A. Mills, retiring chairman of the Department of Economics of the University of Chicago, and Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School.

Under the Railway Labor Act the recommendations made by the Emergency Fact-Finding Board are not binding on either the railroad managers or the railroad labor unions. The railroads may put a wage reduction into effect after 30 days if they wish to do so. In that case the railway labor unions would be expected to carry through their strike threat, which created the emergency.

But it is believed in Washington that as a result of the White House conference called by the President a truce in the dispute between the unions and the carriers will materialize with special reference to these two recommendations of the Emergency Board:

1. "The evidence before the board has impressed it with the necessity that now rests on government for a complete and thorough-going reconsideration of the relationship of the railroad industry to our national well-being. * * *

2. "The hearings before this board have thoroughly impressed it with the fact that both carriers and railway labor have now a vital and common concern in the working out of an adequate national transportation policy."

CIO Raids on Carpenters Frustrated

AN example of how a firm and constructive policy can defeat the rebel attempts of John L. Lewis's secessionist Committee for Industrial Organization from culminating their scheme to destroy American Federation of Labor unions is well set forth in the report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council to the Federation convention regarding the CIO drive against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners among the employes of the timber and lumber industry in the Northwestern States.

"The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have carried forward a most intensive campaign among the lumber, logging and sawmill workers of the Northwest," the Executive Council's report said. "This became necessary because of the dual, seceding CIO movement which raided this field where the workers had been organized into unions affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"The fight which grew out of this attempt of the CIO to raid organized lumber, logging and sawmill workers became intense in many communities. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have been winning their fight. Lumber, logging and sawmill workers who had been persuaded to leave the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and become associated with the CIO have learned through bitter experience of the serious mistake they made. Many thousands of them have left the CIO and returned to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

"In all this bitter contest the American Federation of Labor has given to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America a full and complete measure of support. We were glad to do so because the fight involved the question as to whether we would permit the dual, secession movement to raid local unions which had been formed and established by an international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"We know it is the determination of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to carry on the fight in the Northwest against the raiding tactics and policies of the CIO, no matter how long the contest may last, until the CIO is driven out and the lumber, logging and sawmill workers are united in a harmonious organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

NLRB Orders Union Members Reinstated

Hemp and Company, of Macomb, Ill., manufacturer of sheet metal products, has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to offer immediate reinstatement with remedial pay to 56 named employes discriminatorily discharged on September 10, 1937, because of membership in Federal Labor Union No. 21284, American Federation of Labor; and to place upon a preferential employment list those for whom employment is not immediately available.

The Board also ordered the company to disestablish the company-dominated Macomb Workers' Alliance as an employee representative, and, upon request, to bargain collectively with the A. F. of L. affiliate, found by the board to have majority status, as exclusive representative of its hourly and piece-work production employes exclusive of foremen and all other supervisory employes, clerical and office employes, watchmen, draftsmen, timekeepers, time study men and engineers.

Wage Theory Is False

THE theories certain pseudo-economists, who have become the ballyhoo spellbinders of low-wage and long-hour employers in spreading propaganda purporting to show that the higher wages and shorter hours made mandatory by the Fair Labor Standards Act, effective October 24, will necessarily impose lower living standards on the workers was knocked into smithereens by Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the Act, in an address before the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas.

In addition, Mr. Andrews proved statistically that those who own and operate industry have deliberately and persistently cheated the workers out of a fair share of their own increased productivity under our twentieth century system of machine production.

Finally, Mr. Andrews upheld the justice of labor's demand for increased buying power through higher real wages in order to secure a more equitable portion for the workers of the larger quantities of goods produced by the workers.

"I should like to say a word or two about the argument of certain economists who warn us that if hours are shortened and wages are raised our living standard must be lowered," Mr. Andrews said. "This warning, they present in the face of the fact that millions are unemployed; that our supply of workers is greater than ever before, and that productivity of those workers has increased tremendously.

"Their argument is based on the theory that if hours are shortened and wages are raised the labor-costs of what we all must buy will be so high as to be out of the reach of most consumers. They also contend that our capacity to produce is not so great as to give each of us a decent living.

"One might think that in demanding higher wages and shorter hours, labor was asking for more than its fair share in the goods it produces. As a matter of fact, labor asks nothing more, and the Government of the United States asks for labor nothing more than a just proportion of the wealth which it has helped create. Throughout recent years, labor has been denied this share.

"For example, in New York State, labor's share in value added by manufacture after increasing from 37.1 per cent in 1919 to 39.7 per cent in 1921, showed an uninterrupted decline during the following years, dropping to 31.4 per cent in 1933. The net decline from 1921 to 1933 in the proportion of value added by manufacture which went to labor amounted to 21 per cent. There is the story of the depression—in a capsule.

"The amount of value added by manufacture per wage earner in New York State factories showed a steady increase from \$3.199 in 1919 to \$4.497 in 1929, a gain of 40.6 per cent. The annual money wage per wage earner also showed a gain for 1919 to 1929 but the increase, amounting to 25.6 per cent, was not as great as in value added by manufacture. Moreover, the decline in average wages since 1929 has been greater than the decline in value added per wage earner.

"The decline in value added by manufacture during the depression years has been to a large extent the result of decreases in the prices of the manufactured products. When economists warn of the peril of higher wages, arguing that higher wages inevitably mean higher costs of the goods produced, they ignore the fact that the labor cost in any article is a

combination of two factors. It includes not only the money wages paid the worker, but it also must take into consideration—and this is most important—that worker's productivity.

"With the tremendous increase in the productivity of the American worker during recent years, labor has a right to demand an increase in its real wages; that is, in its purchasing power.

"That increase in productivity, together with the influx of women workers and other factors which have increased our labor supply in proportion to demand, is the reason why the standard work-week in this country must be shortened.

"No matter what economic theory may evolve, the fact remains that we have already shortened our work-week in many industries, while at the same time increasing the production of those industries.

"Higher wages and shorter hours, it is becoming increasingly evident, pay for themselves in greater efficiency, better health and improved morale.

"Such benefits for all wage earners is the goal of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938."

World Jobless Trend Increasing

THE continued suffering from unemployment in practically every industrial nation in the world is poignantly revealed in the world unemployment statistics for the third quarter of 1938, just compiled by the International Labor Office, which show that in 11 out of 23 countries unemployment has increased as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

The countries, and the amount of increase in each, are: United States, 3,561,753; Canada, 23,338; Belgium, 29,038; Chile, 1,813; Denmark, 10,175; France, 31,810; Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 451,242; Hungary, 1,539; Ireland, 4,882; Norway, 674; and Switzerland, 459.

Compared, however, with the previous quarter of 1938, the statistics show an increase in only 5 of the 23 countries. The countries, and the amount of increase in each, are: United States, 215,132; Canada, 8,565; Australia, 3,360; Chile, 942; and Norway, 3,167.

At the same time, the International Labor Office made public index numbers of employment for the third quarter of 1938, which show that, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1937, the volume of employment has declined in 8 out of 22 countries.

Employment in the United States, the numbers disclose, declined from 96.8 per cent of the 1929 average in the third quarter of 1937 to 73.0 per cent in the third quarter of this year. In Canada, the decline was from 99.9 to 95.2 per cent; in Belgium, from 90.0 to 84.7 per cent; in Estonia, from 158.5 to 155.6 per cent; in Finland, from 115.5 to 109.8 per cent; in Great Britain, from 114.2 to 111.4 per cent; in Luxemburg, from 77.6 to 77.3 per cent; and in Switzerland, from 78.6 to 77.7 per cent.

In making public these statistics, ILO officials cautioned that since the methods of compiling them differ from country to country, as to the sources from which they are derived and the latest dates for which they are available, they cannot be accepted as accurate measurements but only as indicating trends. Nevertheless they admitted that the trend disclosed by the third quarter figures were less favorable than that disclosed by the figures for the second quarter, especially as regards unemployment.

30-Hour Week Paramount Objective

THE five-day week and the six-hour day without any reduction in daily or weekly pay was again made the paramount objective of the American Federation of Labor by the annual convention of the Federation at Houston, Texas.

The necessity for shorter hours was presented to the convention in the report of the Committee on Shorter Work Day, whose chairman was Delegate Edward J. Gainor, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

Drawing attention to the tremendous army of the unemployed largely due to the increase of the output of labor resulting from the ever larger installation of job-destroying machinery, the report said:

"Your committee in concluding this report desires to again emphasize the continued increase on a steadily ascending scale of production per unit of worker through new means and methods of multiplied machine refinements.

"This constant expansion of productive efficiency is the big fact of our time. It confronts us wherever we turn.

"To master the machine and make it serve the public welfare is now the supreme challenge confronting society.

"Its accomplishment will make for a larger life and soften the struggle for existence of all workers to a degree surpassing all that has gone before. To this end we should devote our best efforts.

"In the light of the foregoing survey, it appears plain to your committee that the American Federation of Labor must address itself with renewed resolution to the wider observance of the five-day week and the six-hour day as the best means of mastering the unemployment problem and protecting society against recurring depression.

"There is only one side to this case. Every fact and factor having to do with its consideration argues for shorter hours and higher living standards as the one and only way to insure economic health.

"Your committee, therefore, recommends that this convention strongly reaffirm its endorsement of the five-day week and the six-hour work day without any reduction in the hourly, daily or weekly pay. We further recommend that this purpose be declared the paramount objective of this convention, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to spare no effort to insure steady and certain progress toward the attainment of this great objective, and of enlisting the support of all the people in its behalf."

Voters Rout CIO And Its Political Dummy

President William Green issued the following statement on the election results:

"The CIO and its political dummy, Labor's Non-Partisan League, were routed in the election on all fronts.

"The voters turned against every candidate who gave aid or comfort to the CIO leadership, even in states where the CIO concentrated its campaign.

"By this time the proof is overwhelming that the American public is sick and tired of the tactics and philosophy of the CIO."

Philadelphia Local 359 Celebrates 50th Year

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania has been the scene of many historical events in the life of our Nation, but one of the most outstanding in the history of our organization was the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration of Local Union 359 on November 1, 1938. From the details received it would appear that the guest of honor was Brother Conrad Hood a member of the Local for over fifty years.

The stag dinner was opened by asking the Lords' blessing by Brother George Cook after which Conrad Hood was introduced by the President of the Local, Brother John Blaier. Silence was observed for a brief moment in memory of all the departed Brothers of the Local Union.

An orchestra provided music while the dinner was being enjoyed by the large gathering, following which the President called upon General Representative O. W. Blaier, a member of the same Local, to act as Toastmaster. He called upon Recording Secretary George Cook to read the minutes of the first meeting held by Local 359 fifty years ago.

Toastmaster Blaier spoke on trade unionism and gave an outline of the history of Local 359. The President of the Local requested Brother Hood to come forward and on behalf of the Local presented him with a fifty dollar bill.

Many of the friends and well wishers of the Local could not take advantage of the kind invitation extended to them and their letters of regret over their inability to be present were read as well as letters of congratulation from others. Large bouquets of flowers were received from Local Union 8 and 122 both of the same city and also from the Philadelphia District Council and these were later sent to make the shut-ins happier in four of the Philadelphia hospitals.

One of the finest examples of the printers' art was displayed in the beautiful program given to each person present. The program gave a brief history of the Local, the names of all the officers, anniversary committee, menu, program of entertainment, list of the invited guests, honor roll, roll of those members with more than thirty years' membership, and a list of the entire membership in alphabetical order. We take our hats off to those responsible for the artistic program and know that it is one that will be long appreciated by those so fortunate to attend the celebration.

The guest speakers of the evening were John J. Cregan, Secretary of the Philadelphia District Council; John McDevitt, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters; Norman Blumberg, Secretary of the Philadelphia Building Trades; James Knoud, representative of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Burch, Secretary of the Central Labor Union; Warner Curry, President of the Central Body, Jas. L. McDevitt, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Frank Bowden, President of the Pennsylvania State Bricklayers; Edward Kane, Senior Agent of the Philadelphia Carpenters District Council and what Philadelphia gathering would be complete without the name of M. J. McDermott, General Representative appearing as one of the speakers.

Five hundred and fifty were present, all Union including the Orchestra, Waiters and Bartenders, Actors and Actresses and following the speaking, Brother Benj. Dooley, a theatrical producer, provided entertainment that met with the hearty approval of the huge gathering.

Local 359 has always been a live-wire Local of this organization as our records at the General Office reveal. Local 359 has been represented at every general convention since 1906 and as an additional historical touch we take this opportunity of giving our readers the year of the convention, city, and names of delegates selected by the Local to represent them at these conventions.

Local Union 359, was represented at the following General Conventions of the Brotherhood:

1906—Niagara Falls, N. Y., Chas. Crismier.

1908—Salt Lake City, Utah, Harry Reigner.

1910—Des Moines, Iowa, Thos. Hickey.



Members of the Anniversary Committee for the Golden Anniversary of Local 359, Philadelphia district, are shown above. The committee included: Charles Shedaker, chairman; George Cook, secretary; John W. Blair, Thos. Burns, Benjamin Gray, O. Wm. Blair, Harry Fletcher, Vernon Fletcher, Peter Miller, Albert Kuster, Ernest Schobebe, Jos. Spaltner, John Haug, Harry Gross, Wm. Gardner, Ernest Tapman, & John Harris.

LOCAL UNION 359
608 MONROE STREET



UNITED TEAMSTERS OF AMERICA
AND ALLIES OF AMERICA
RECEIVED

*Golden
Anniversary*

GRAND MEMORIAL HALL
NOV. 11-1937



1912—Washington, D. C., Geo. Cook; Thos. Hickey.

1914—Indianapolis, Ind., Vernon Fletcher.

1916—Fort Worth, Texas, Wm. O. Hock.

1920—Indianapolis, Ind., Wm. O. Hock; Geo. Cook; Vernon Fletcher.

1924—Indianapolis, Ind., W. O. Blaier; W. A. Shields.

1928—Lakeland, Florida, Vernon Fletcher; Thomas Burns.

1936—Lakeland, Florida, O. W. Blaier; John Blaier.

1938—Lakeland, Florida, O. W. Blaier; John Blaier.

Records at the General Office further reveal the fact that Samuel L. Stern was the first Financial Secretary in 1888 while George W. Miller was his successor in the year 1889.

We extend our sincere congratulations to Local Union 359 of Philadelphia, Pa. for their successful Golden Anniversary celebration as was indicated by those present in demanding that many more such affairs be arranged for in the future. That is the penalty the committee must pay. They did their work so well that now the membership want them to do it all over again as the parting words of the vast assemblage were; "Let us have many more."

A. F. of L. Organizes Sixty-Eight Unions of White Collar Workers

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor revealed that sixty-eight unions of office and white collar workers are functioning under the direction of the American Federation of Labor Office Employees International Council.

"We have continued the organization campaign among office workers and white collar workers, including insurance agents, which was inaugurated by the American Federation of Labor several years ago," the Council's report said.

"During the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor an Office Employees International Council was formed. The local unions composed of office workers established in the different cities and towns throughout the nation became affiliated with this Council.

"New local unions of white collar and office workers have been established in many cities. The membership of these local unions has increased in a very substantial way. Sixty-eight active local unions of office workers have been formed.

"Organizers are specializing in carrying forward organizing work among office and white collar workers. Many agreements have been negotiated with employers.

"In every instance higher and better wages have been secured and provisions for improvements in working conditions have been incorporated in all contracts.

"Because of the aroused interest in organization manifested by office workers and white collar workers everywhere, it is clearly evident that many thousands of office and white collar workers will be organized during the coming year."

Fish lines a mile long, with as many as 1,500 hooks, are used by fishermen in the Lofoten Islands.

Age Discrimination Unjustified

AFTER analyzing arguments that have been advanced for and against the employment of older workers by those who own and control the prevailing system of production and distribution, the preliminary report on "Discrimination Against Elderly Workers," which was submitted to the Governing Body of the International Labor Office at its recent quarterly meeting in London, England, found that "in general, a hiring policy applying age as a decisive criterion appears to be unjustified."

"The essence of the matter," the report declared, "seems to be that the older worker is preferable on the very important condition that he has retained sufficient physical ability for his job, to the performance of which he can bring experience and reliability. He may be particularly valuable where quality, rather than quantity, is required. Preference, on the contrary, will be given to the younger worker when physical strength, rapidity of work, and adaptation to new methods are called for."

Hence the report concluded that "a rational hiring policy would consist in classifying jobs according to the capacity of the individual."

Prepared by the International Labor Office at the request of Government, Employers' and Workers' representatives on the Governing Body, the report, compiled from data contained in questionnaires filed by authorities in various countries, found reason for the belief that employers do not single out older workers for discharge and keep younger workers, but that once having been discharged it is more difficult for an older worker to find fresh employment.

All of which means that employers do discriminate against elderly workers because of their age.

"A certain amount of deterioration in skill," the report said, "is necessarily involved in long spells of unemployment, which becomes a definite handicap in obtaining fresh employment, especially in the case of skilled workers." This "handicap" arises, of course, from the fact that under the prevailing system of production, employers control the work opportunities and can therefore effectively apply the age handicap in their hiring policy.

Taking up the admitted disproportion of older workers in the unemployed army in all countries, the report suggested it is probably due in part to the fact that, when business recovery enlarged the number of available jobs, employers, with a big unemployed army to select from, chose the younger workers on the theory that they were "able to adjust themselves with greater readiness to recent technological changes in industry" than the older workers. This theory also led employers, in some instances, to re-employ "the more adaptable of the older workers" with the net result that the "less efficient" elderly workers were left in the jobless army. Turning to industrial conditions which are unfavorable to elderly workers, the report said that while, on the one hand, mechanization has favored them by doing away with much heavy labor, on the other hand it has aggravated their position by creating new forms of work under which the "increased speed and intensity" which employers usually impose on their workers with the installation of machinery "are so exhausting that older workers cannot stand the strain."

Some employers, the report pointed out, prefer older workers on the ground that they were more experienced and efficient and have better

judgment; that they are best fitted for certain jobs, especially where quality is important, and that they are more reliable and reduce labor turnover.

Other employers, however, object to elderly workers on the ground that they are unable to maintain a piecework pace, that they lack muscular strength, and that their mental processes show signs of slowing down.

A. F. of L. Forms 18 Aluminum Workers Unions; Raids of CIO Thwarted

The establishment of eighteen unions of aluminum workers by the American Federation of Labor despite the raiding policy applied to this industry by John L. Lewis's secessionist Committee for Industrial Organization was reported by the Federation's Executive Council to the annual convention of the A. F. of L.

"We have carried forward our work of organization among those employed in the aluminum manufacturing industry with renewed vigor during the past year," the report declared. "In this particular field, however, the secession, dual movement has carried on a raiding policy. We met this challenge in a firm and uncompromising way.

"There are eighteen federal labor unions of aluminum workers chartered by and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Wage scales have been negotiated between these aluminum workers and their employers.

"It is our purpose to continue our organizing campaign in a firm and determined way among those employed in the aluminum manufacturing industry."

New Union Label Catalogue-Directory Issued

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor recently issued a Union Label Catalogue-Directory for the purpose of increasing the sale of Union-made products. I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Department, stated that the buying of Union Label products would create more jobs for Union workers, raise wage-levels of all workers, and assist in bringing back prosperity to America.

The Union Label Catalogue-Directory is a 48-page book containing a complete list of names of manufacturers of Union Label and Union-made products together with the lists of nationally known firms that use Union services.

It also contains the facsimilies of all the Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons with the names of the officials of the respective National and International Labor Unions affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department.

The Catalogue-Directory contains a full-page letter from President Roosevelt, who endorsed the principles of the Union Label, and statements by Matthew Woll, President and I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department. There are also advertisements of nationally known products that were on display at the first national A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition.

The price of the "Union Label Catalogue-Directory" is only 25c. Send stamps or coin to: Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Buy Union-Label Christmas Gifts

A CALL urging all members of central labor unions, union label leagues, and women's auxiliaries to demand the Union Label on all Christmas gifts this year is issued by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor Union Label Trades Department.

A Union Label campaign has already been started among the merchants in every city to stock up with union-made goods. A more intensive drive will be made during the month of December. The retail sales during this month are greater than at any other time during the year.

Labor unionists intend to take advantage of holiday business by encouraging all consumers to buy products bearing the Union Label and patronize firms that use union services. It is the best guarantee that merchandise is made in America and under standard Union Labor conditions.

While members of Labor Unions continually urge the consuming public to buy Union Label products, Mr. Ornburn said:

"The Union Label Trades Department is especially desirous of building up Union Label trade during the holiday shopping season. Many practical and useful gifts can be purchased that are made under union conditions. The merchandise upon which the Union Label is displayed is of the highest quality and made by the most skilled workers in industry."

In conclusion, Mr. Ornburn said:

"Let's put the open shops and sweat shops out of business by buying only Union Label Christmas gifts."

A. F. of L. Organizes 25 Distillery Unions Despite Lewis's Raiders

John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization planned a raiding campaign against American Federation of Labor unions in the distillery industry, but their subversive schemes in this field were so well thwarted by A. F. of L. organizers that twenty-five strong American Federation of Labor unions of distillery workers have been organized, according to the report of the Federation's Executive Council to the annual convention of the Federation.

The Council's report, which the convention unanimously approved, said:

"The American Federation of Labor made gratifying progress in the organizing work it has carried on among those employed in the winery and distillery industries of the country.

"We have organized twenty-five federal labor unions of distillery workers. Agreements covering practically all of these distillery workers have been negotiated. Wages and working conditions have been greatly improved.

"We have specialized in our efforts to consolidate our gains in this particular field and to go forward in all our organizing work.

"We have been compelled to meet the activities of the CIO in this particular field. It is attempting to raid our established labor unions of distillery workers in a number of places. Notwithstanding this fact, we are meeting with a large measure of success. We expect to organize this field fully and completely within the near future."

Federal Court Upholds Oregon Millmen

A RECORD back pay award of more than \$200,000, handed down recently by a Federal circuit court in Oregon, marked a new triumph for the A. F. of L. Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, an affiliate of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in its three and one-half year fight against one of the most notorious anti-labor lumber mills of the Northwest.

In a ruling at Portland, the court upheld the National Labor Relations Board's finding of unfair labor practices against the powerful Carlisle Lumber Company of Onalaska, Wash., and ordered payment of the huge back wage award.

With this decision, the union and the Labor Board scored for a second time against the corporation. A similar decree was issued by the court last March, but the company petitioned for a rehearing. It lost again.

The dispute originated with a strike on May 3, 1935, when over 220 employes walked out after the management stubbornly refused to deal with the union. Vicious strikebreaking maneuvers were resorted to by the company, including formation of a "company union," the Associated Employes of Onalaska, Inc.

Immediately after the Wagner Act went into effect, the strikers appealed to the Labor Board for aid. On September 26, 1936, the board ordered the company to reinstate the strikers, pay them back wages from the time of the strike, and break off relations with the "company union."

Refusing to give in, the corporation carried the case to the courts, declaring the Wagner Act didn't apply because the strike occurred prior to its enactment. However, the court dismissed this argument, holding that a "current labor dispute" existed.

Fifty-Four Unions of Fabricated Metal Workers Chartered by A. F. of L.

* With fifty-four local A. F. of L. unions of fabricated metal and enamelware workers already organized and the campaign still marching forward which the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor reported to the Federation's annual convention, the convention unanimously approved the Council's report and told organizers to completely take over the rapidly growing industry for A. F. of L. principles and policies.

"We have organized a very large number of those employed in the fabricated metal industries of the nation," the report said. "Fifty-four local unions of fabricated metal and enamelware workers have been organized and chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

"A Council of Fabricated Metal and Enamelware Workers has been created and is serving as a clearing house for information and as an instrumentality through which these newly organized workers can coordinate their economic, financial and industrial interests.

"Our organizers have been alert and active, responding quickly to every request for service that reached them from unorganized workers employed in this important industry.

"This is a growing industry. Furthermore, it is highly competitive. The need for organization both from the economic and competitive standpoint is very great. It is the purpose and determination of the American Federation of Labor to continue to carry on an aggressive organizing campaign in this field."

World's Largest Bookkeeping Job

THE tremendous amount of bookkeeping required in keeping accurate records of the wages of millions of men and women for whom the Social Security Board has established old-age insurance accounts was revealed in the statement by John Corson, Acting Director of the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance, that the accounts are posted at an average rate of 650,000 entries a day. The largest number of entries made in one day was 1,221,259.

The wages now being posted, Mr. Corson explained, are from employers' wage reports for 1937, which were filed at the end of each 6-month period. Approximately 75,000,000 wage items reported by employers for 1937 have been received by the Social Security Board from the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The Social Security Board's new method of reporting wages which are to be credited to the worker's social security account, effective since January 1, 1938, is resulting satisfactorily to both workers and employers.

Unions that are subject to taxes as employers have a double interest in the new system, under which employers are required to report wages and social security taxes quarterly on the same sheet, thus providing an immediate check on the amount of tax paid by the employer for himself and for his employes. The new report form simplifies the work of the employer in making his reports, and speeds up the posting of the workers' wage credits to their social security accounts.

Under the Federal old-age insurance system, employers are required to report each employe's name, account number, and wages, as well as the amount of social security taxes paid. This information, with the tax money, goes first to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, where it is audited. Then the wage records go to the Social Security Board, where each worker's wages are credited to his particular social security account, for use in figuring the amount of his old-age insurance benefits when they come due.

The new quarterly forms take the place of the monthly tax return and the six months' information return, or wage-record report, which were required of employers for 1937. Payment of taxes by employers are made quarterly when the new form is filed.

The Social Security Board pointed out that the new method of reporting is especially important for operators of small business establishments who usually do their own bookkeeping. Returns for 1937 from over 1,700,000 employers show that about 95 per cent had 20 or less employes. Many had only one or two employes. Using the new form, tax returns and wage reports are made at the same time. Employers list each employe's wages for the quarter. The total of wages paid to all employes can be quickly determined and the amount of taxes can be quickly computed from this total.

The forms provide space for reporting 20 employes. For employers who have more than 20 employes, a continuation sheet is provided.

The Government's work is simplified by the use of the new form, because tax returns and wage reports cover the same period and are filed at the same time on the same sheet. The two reports must agree, thus the work of checking tax returns against wage reports by the Bureau of Internal Revenue is lessened, and correspondence with employers to reconcile differences is practically eliminated. This enables the Bureau of Internal Revenue to transmit wage reports to the Social Security Board promptly, and posting of employes' wages to their accounts is expedited.

64 Agricultural, Cannery and Citrus Workers Unions Organized by A. F. L.

The subversive plan of the Committee for Industrial Organization to confiscate established A. F. of L. unions among the agricultural and cannery workers and circumvent further A. F. of L. work in this field was devitalized by a militant organization campaign carried on by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor during the past year. As usual, the CIO rebels sought to have the National Labor Relations Board join with them in the attack on the A. F. of L. unions.

In its report to the annual A. F. of L. convention outlining the important features of the organizing campaign which brought thousands of agricultural, cannery and citrus workers under the protection of American Federation of Labor Unions, the report of the Executive Council said:

"The progress we have made in this particular field is little short of remarkable. We have established sixty-four local unions of agricultural, cannery and citrus workers. They number more than 21,305 workers.

"The success we have met in this field has been won against the combined opposition of hostile employers and the Committee for Industrial Organization, which has constantly attempted to rail our organized and established cannery and agricultural workers federal labor unions.

"We have found it necessary to be on the alert in order to counteract the efforts of the Committee for Industrial Organization to raid these splendid federal labor unions. In the efforts put forth to carry on their raiding tactics they have attempted to enlist the services and help of the National Labor Relations Board.

"We have been compelled to meet complaint charges filed by CIO representatives who have sought to have our federal labor unions destroyed and contracts set aside. The hearing requested by the CIO has been conducted in San Francisco for many weeks. It is an attempt on the part of the CIO to prevail upon the National Labor Relations Board to invalidate contracts which were honorably entered into. We have met this attack with all the power and vigor at our command. We shall continue to do so.

"It is a part of the policy of the American Federation of Labor to carry on aggressive organizing work among those employed in the agricultural, cannery and citrus industry. We firmly expect to increase our membership in this particular field in a most substantial way during the coming year."

Low Bids for Austin Housing Project Filed

Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, expressed gratification at the low bids submitted to the Housing Authority of Austin, Texas, for the construction of two slum-clearance projects in that city.

The lowest of several sealed bids for construction of 40 fireproof one-story row houses for Mexican families and similar dwellings for Negro families was approximately \$2,200 per family dwelling unit and \$650 per room. Previous low bids for slum-clearance projects receiving USHA approval were \$3,350 per family dwelling unit and \$811 per room in the Red Hook section of New York City, and \$3,506 per family dwelling unit and \$823 per room in Buffalo, N. Y.

With this low cost in Austin, Mr. Straus said the houses "may be rented for \$7 to \$15 per month," which means that the projects can accommodate "families with incomes as low as \$350 to \$750 per year."

Mr. Straus added that the Austin houses, like all others approved by the USHA, are built by workers paid the prevailing wages and are designed to last for sixty years.

What Good Administration Means to Labor

1. What are the director's: (a) union experience; (b) practical or technical knowledge of the specific problems of the law he is expected to administer; (c) experience in administration?
 2. What are the: (a) union experience; (b) practical or technical knowledge of the specific problems of that law, of the key members of the staff and of the technical experts?
 3. Do they check with the unions on questions of policy? Before the policy is set, or afterwards?
 4. Can the union get service from the office that is enforcing the labor law? What kind of service? What do you have to do to get it?
 5. What information can you get about the work of the office that enforces a labor law? Does the office make the necessary reports and technical information available to organized labor? How can you get these? Does the office refuse to give the unions information on the ground that it is confidential or administrative?
 6. Is the information that is collected and published by the agency that administers a labor law pointed to the practical objectives of the law? or is it impractical and boondoggling?
 7. Does the published financial statement show how much is spent for each of the services provided in the law and specifically in some detail for administration?
 8. Does the agency only turn to the union when it wants help in securing an increase in appropriation? What guarantee has the union that the larger appropriation will be used to safeguard and to promote labor's legal rights?
 9. Does organized labor have at least equal representation with the employers and with the public in conferences and committees?
 10. If there is an administrative board, what proportion of the members are from organized labor? What are the experience and affiliations of the chairman and of the other board members?
 11. What provision is made to service the union board members with the necessary facts? To make it possible for the labor member to attend without too great personal sacrifice or too great loss of his services to his union? Does the labor law administering agency detail someone to provide the board or committee members with this information and, if so, is he a union member?
 12. What committees do you have in your union to keep in touch with your different labor law enforcing agencies, and how actively do they function?
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Twenty-Three Beet Sugar Workers Unions Organized by A. F. of L.

Carrying the message of bona fide trade unionism based on agreements faithfully observed, the American Federation of Labor established twenty-three unions of beet sugar workers during the past year, the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. reported to the Federation's annual Convention.

Although he is 104 years old, a resident of Pueblo, Colo., still eats a pound of steak daily. Vegetarians, however, declare that it's bound to get you in time.

What Is Good

*"WHAT is the real good?"
I asked in musing mood.*

*Order, said the law court;
Knowledge, said the school;
Truth, said the wise man;
Pleasure, said the fool;
Love, said the maiden;
Beauty, said the page;
Freedom, said the dreamer;
Home, said the sage;
Fame, said the soldier;
Equity, the seer;*

*Spake my heart sadly,
"The answer is not here."*

*Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard;
"Each heart holds the secret,
Kindness is the word."*

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

MR. LEWIS'S REPORT CLASHES WITH THE FACTS

IT is clearly evident from an examination of the report of the chairman of the CIO to that organization's first convention that his accounting to the membership for the last three years is a fraud.

No patent medicine literature ever contained more sweeping and misleading claims than this report.

It constitutes a deliberate attempt to deceive the members of the CIO and the public. Apparently the leaders of the CIO have been driven to desperation by their failures in the organizational field and on the political front.

After three years the CIO cannot or dare not submit a straightforward report of paid-up membership or finances. Instead the members and the public get the same old unsupported claims.

Who will believe the CIO's total membership claim of 4,037,877 given in the report? The breakdown by unions discloses the amazing inflation, stuffing and falsification employed to reach this paper total.

For instance, the membership of the United Mine Workers is listed as 612,113. Yet the last official report of that union gave its membership as 447,824. This included the membership of District 50 which was given in the U. M. W. report as 8,854. But the CIO report lists the membership of District 50 separately, and over and above the U. M. W. membership, as 55,220.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee claims 525,612 members in the CIO report. Is there any proof that it has even a mere fraction of that number? The Textile Workers Organizing Committee lists 450,300 members. All information from accurate and direct sources, indicates the TWOC has fewer than 50,000 paid-up members.

As a final example of the general inflation, the 250,000 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is included in the total. Yet this union has withdrawn entirely from the CIO.

These are just a few instances of the deliberate padding which runs right down the list. It would be too burdensome to analyze them all.

Then take the financial report. This is mysterious to say the least. The financial accounting of all the activities of the CIO for three years is given on one brief page. It is said a total income of \$3,540,358.62 was received by the CIO in the last three years. From what specific sources? Careful scrutiny of the report fails to yield a clue. How much of this sum was contributed by the United Mine Workers, the financial angel of the CIO? The report does not indicate. Yet the financial statements of the United Mine Workers Union show it contributed more than \$2,000,000, to the support of the CIO and its agencies in the last year alone. How about the new affiliated unions which are said to be self-supporting now? The report shows the CIO advanced \$1,310,178 to affiliates but gives no breakdown, accounting or explanation.

On the subject of labor peace, the CIO report says:

"The first constitutional convention of the CIO is likely to prove one of the most effective steps yet taken in the direction of labor unity."

How in the name of common sense can anyone believe such bare falsification of the facts?

Only a few days ago the International Ladies Garment Workers Union severed all connections with the CIO for this stated reason:

"The formation of a permanent national union to supersede the CIO would, in our judgment, sharpen the conflict in the labor movement and would create greater obstacles for ultimate reconciliation."

We share this view.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

RETURN to the purposes and functions prescribed in the National Labor Relations Law is the essence of the recommendations adopted by the Houston Convention. The law was intended to assure to wage-earners the rights to membership in unions of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining through their duly chosen representatives. That means Society through its administrative agents assures voluntary institutions and practices. The Act is intended to underwrite the economic right of wage-earners to union membership to advance their rights and interests.

Nothing was further from the purposes and intentions of those promoting the legislation than efforts to coerce workers into membership in unions not of their own choosing or to control the structure of union organization or to regulate union practices in collective bargaining. It was intended as a guarantee of voluntary practice in collective bargaining.

The first months of the administration of the Act held great promise, but unfortunate developments came when administrative duties required greater experience in the field of labor problems and greater maturity of judgment than the administrative staff possessed. The spirit of partisanship to a special form of union organization early began to interfere with impartial administration.

The Executive Council reported to the Houston Convention that the National Labor Relations Board had been administering this Act contrary to its letter and spirit and intent, with manifest bias and prejudice against the American Federation of Labor and in favor of rival and dual organizations. We have repeatedly condemned in vigorous terms the fact that a three-man board, with no direct labor experience or responsibility should undertake to determine the form and structure of our labor movement through decisions clothed with judicial authority.

The Executive Council declared the Board had exceeded its authority on these points:

First, in a large number of instances its agents have shown gross favoritism and bias in the handling of cases, furthering the objectives of one union against another and favoring one form of labor organization.

Second, by administrative fiat the Board has set aside legally valid and binding contracts entered into in good faith by bona fide unions and employers.

Third, through the arbitrary determination of appropriate units in cases dealing with the question concerning representation, the Board has sought to impose upon workers regardless of their wishes the type of organization it favored.

The Convention declared that by its manner and method of administering this Act, the National Labor Relations Board had brought administrative justice into disrepute.

The Convention further declared amendments to the Act were imperative to preserve self-government in unions. Amendments are to be drafted as near the convening of Congress as possible so that all developments and decisions shall be taken into consideration. Amendments shall deal with the following:

(1) The unit rule must be changed to conform to that which is in the Railway Labor Act so that it will be obligatory on the Board to grant a craft or class the right to select its bargaining representative by majority vote.

(2) The power of the Board to invalidate must be definitely curtailed.

(3) Every known interested party should be served with due process and be afforded an opportunity to appear in any case. No contractual rights should be passed upon without every party to the contract being served with process and given the right to appear in the case.

(4) Intervention by interested parties should be made a matter of right and not a matter of discretion.

(5) Definite qualifications should be set forth in respect to examiners. Some are wholly incompetent and unfit to serve in that capacity. In fact affidavits of

prejudice should be permitted to be filed against them where an examiner is considered unfair.

(6) Clarification respecting power over the issuance of subpoenas is necessary and liberalizing of the rule in that respect should be provided.

(7) The secrecy of files must be lifted to the extent that all persons may have an opportunity to examine a record which contains material on which decisions are made. The idea of keeping information and material in a secret file and then utilizing it in connection with other evidence as a basis for the decisions smacks of star chamber proceedings.

(8) Elections shall be conducted within thirty days from filing of a petition therefor.

(9) All cases shall be decided within 45 days after the close of the taking of testimony.

The Executive Council is to consider two propositions, acknowledged to be controversial:

First: Jurisdiction shall be granted appellate courts to review the facts as well as the law to determine whether the decision conforms to the weight and credibility of the evidence.

Second: Separate the administrative functions from the judicial functions of the Board, lodging the judicial functions in a tribunal wholly independent from the National Labor Relations Board.

In order to protect Labor and the public from maladministration of this law, the American Federation of Labor protests the appointment of persons not qualified by training, experience and reputation for such a quasi-judicial position of highest authority, and will carry its protest to the U. S. Senate when necessary. Labor will leave no stone unturned in its determination to preserve the principles of democracy which we have bulld into the foundations of our unions.

FAMILY INCOME

THE National Resources Board sponsored a study of consumer incomes and their distribution in the United States in 1935-6. This study shows that one-third of all families had incomes under \$780 for the year 1935-6; one-half of all families had incomes under \$1,070, while two-thirds had incomes less than \$1,450.

Looking at cumulative results, approximately nine-tenths, or 89 per cent, have incomes under \$2,500. Approaching distribution from the higher income groups we find that less than one per cent of all families have incomes of \$10,000 and over. About 2 per cent have incomes between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

National income for 1935-6 was \$59,000,000,000, of which 10 per cent went to the poorest third of the 39 million families or individuals constituting a consuming unit. Their incomes were less than \$780. An equal amount went to the one-half per cent of all the families constituting the highest income group. Stating distribution in another way, 66% per cent of all families are in low income groups and get 34 per cent of national income while less than 10 per cent are in the highest income classes.

With so large a percentage of national income going to a small group and the masses with incomes that leave no margins for decent standards of living, to say nothing of savings against emergencies, we find the cause of social security legislation. Taken with population trends showing declining births for upper income families, there may be growing concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. Here we find a reason for inheritance taxes.

Looked at as a problem in unequal sharing in social progress we see the grave need for organization among various groups of producers so that they may raise their incomes and their standards of living. This is a country rich in natural resources but the sum total of our efforts show 14 per cent of all families with incomes under \$500; 42 per cent with incomes under \$1,000; 65 per cent with incomes under \$1,500; 87 per cent with incomes under \$2,500; 97 per cent with incomes under \$5,000; 99 per cent with incomes under \$10,000, while 1 per cent net incomes from \$10,000 to \$1,000,000 or over. Organization of all groups will tend toward more intelligent distribution.

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonvile, Fla.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Chicago Subway Is PWA Project

Extensive publicity has been given through the press to the fact that a subway is to be built in Chicago in the near future.

In order that members of the Brotherhood in other jurisdictions may be properly informed we wish to advise that the subway will be a PWA project and employment will be subject to PWA rules meaning employment on the project will be limited to resident labor.

Ever since 1929 the building industry in Chicago remained in a virtual state of stagnation until 1937. The first six months of 1937 showed considerable improvement, but then came the so-called recession and brought the building industry back to the low employment figure reached in the worst years of the depression. In fact the consensus of opinion of our members is that it is harder to get a job now than it was at any previous time since the depression started in 1929.

It is therefore only fair that we warn members against coming to Chicago to look for work at this time.

Charles H. Sand, Secretary
Chicago District Council.

Regular Meeting of the General Executive Board 1938

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

Pittsburgh, Pa., District Council (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective August 29, 1938. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

July 14, 1938.

Hampton, Va., L. U. 396.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective September 1, 1938. Official sanction granted.

July 19, 1938.

Wilmington, N. C., L. U. 1165.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective September 2, 1938. Official sanction granted.

July 22, 1938.

Houston, Texas, L. U. 724. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 75c per hour, effective September 26, 1938. Official sanction granted.

September 6, 1938.

Bay Counties, California D. C. (Millmen)—Movement for the observance of signed agreements. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

September 8, 1938.

* * * * *

Indianapolis, Indiana.

September 12, 1938.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board held on above date. All members present except Board Member Martel, Seventh District, who is attending the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress convention at Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada.

Continuation Certificate of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty covering the bond of General Secretary, Frank Duffy from August 15, 1938 to August 15, 1939 was received and referred to the General President.

Oklahoma State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries request that "The wives of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America may become eligible to be admitted to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida with their husbands." Inasmuch as no arrangements have been made to meet this extra expense that would be involved, the General Executive Board cannot consider the matter.

Calgary, Alberta, L. U. 1779.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Hamilton, Ont., L. U. 18.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Oregon State Council.—Request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Labour Research Institute, Toronto, Ont.—Request for an appropriation to assist in carrying on the work of the Institute. Request denied.

Los Angeles, Cal., Central Labor Council.—Request to be reimbursed for expenses involved in litigation on behalf of Furniture Workers' L. U. 1561. The General Secretary was directed to inform the Los Angeles Central Labor Council that the matter will be taken up with the A. F. of L.

September 13, 1938.

Audit of books and accounts taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

September 14, 1938.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 15, 1938.

Appeal of Local Union No. 1933, Claremore, Oklahoma from the decision of the General President in awarding L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., jurisdiction of work on Grand River Dam project. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Edward Grosse, L. U. 854, Madisonville, Ohio, a former inmate of the Home from the decision of the G. P. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

As organizer Geo. L. Googe of the A. F. of L. in charge of organizing work in the Southern states, with offices in Atlanta, Ga. is not and has not been working in harmony and cooperation with the officers, representatives and Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the G. E. B. directs the General Secretary to demand of President Green of the A. F. of L. that the services of organizer Googe be discontinued.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 16, 1938.

The Board gave consideration to the controversies that often arise in reference to the agreement which was entered into in 1914 by and between the Independent Dock Builders and the District Councils of New York, Essex County and Hudson County, New Jersey, whereby the Independent Dock Builders became a Local of the Brotherhood, and was given a charter under an agreement dated December 23, 1915, which reads as follows:

"New York, Dec. 19, 1914.

"Conference of Representatives of various District Councils of the United Brotherhood.

"The following members were present: Crimmins, Collins, Haller, Pine, Black, Bausher, Board Member Guerin, H. Erickson, James Larkin of Hudson Co., Gregory C. Adlon, Business Agent of Newark District.

"It was regularly moved and seconded that the Conference believes it desirable that a charter be issued to a Local Union of Dock and Pier Carpenters. Carried.

"1st. The trade jurisdiction of said Local Union shall be, as follows; For all new and old work on docks and piers to the inshore line of bulkheads from the backing log down, this to include the decking and forms for same, all piling cofferdam work and caisson work, and

"2nd. When piles are driven or caisson sunk. All concrete forms from the cellar bottom and column base in cellar bottom down. Elevated trestle and shoring work including ties and guard rail.

"3rd. The territorial jurisdiction of this Local shall be included within a radius of 25 miles from the City Hall, N. Y. with the cooperation of the respective District Councils within the territory mentioned.

"4th. The Local Union of Dock and Pier Carpenters shall be represented in the New York District Council and shall pay 12½ cents per member per month, also 5 cents per member per month in the Defense Fund. The Local to elect and pay their own Business Agent.

"5th. They shall pay their full per capita tax on each member in good standing to the General Office as provided for in the General Constitution.

"6th. All members in good standing at the time the charter is issued who became members of the Dock Builders before they reached the age of 50 years will be placed in full benefits in the U. B. as per Constitution. All members who joined the Dock Builders at the age of 50 years or over shall be entitled to the semi-benefits, as per General Constitution. Their standing in the Independent Dock Builders Local to be their record of admission to the U. B.

"7th. All members of the U. B. working on the work enumerated shall hold a card of the Local Union of Dock and Pier Carpenters.

"8th. All carpenters work not herein enumerated shall be open to all members of the U. B. carrying the District Council's working card and must receive the wages and comply with all other conditions laid down in the Trade Rules of the District Councils.

"9th. All members to have their choice of Locals, except new applicants for membership working on Dock and Pier work who shall join the above Local."

"Approved by the N. Y. District Council Dec. 23rd, 1914.

"Vote 34 to 3."

It has been stated on various occasions that there was an Addenda to this agreement, but the records at the General Office do not show that any Addenda was ever received, considered or approved.

Therefore the agreement above referred to is considered by the Board as being the understanding under which Local 1456 functions as a Local of the Brotherhood.

In order to eliminate future controversies it is hereby decided by the General Executive Board that when any question arises as to the interpretation of the meaning of the agreement as to jurisdiction of work, the General President shall immediately be notified and he, either in person or by representative, shall make an investigation and render a finding which is to be accepted and binding on all parties concerned.

* * * * *

Secretary Ryan of the San Francisco Carpenters' District Council appeared before the G. E. B. and gave detailed account of conditions as they exist in that city and vicinity, especially in reference to the demand for an increase in wages for the millmen.

* * * * *

Owing to the sickness of General Treasurer, Thos. Neale who is now in the Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind. and in a few days will undergo an operation which may cause him to remain in the hospital for some time, the G. E. B. directs that General Secretary Frank Duffy draw and sign all checks in his stead in payment of bills due and continue to do so until such time as General Treasurer, Thos. Neale recovers and is able to perform his duties as General Treasurer. The Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana to be so officially notified.

September 17, 1933.

Appeal of the Washington D. C. District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Rudolph L. Robinson vs. the Washington D. C., District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Washington D. C. District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of James Daniels vs., the Washington D. C., District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Washington D. C. District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of E. A. Perry vs., the Washington, D. C., District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Washington D. C. District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Sidney C. Stubbs vs. the Washington D. C. Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Washington D. C., District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John S. Stubbs vs., the Washington D. C., District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Washington D. C., District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Chas. E. Harvey vs., the Washington D. C., District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Washington D. C., District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Robert W. Brigman vs., the Washington D. C., District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of J. E. Keeran from the decision of the G. P. in the case of J. E. Keeran vs., L. U. 1266, Austin, Texas. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Joseph Sutka, L. U. 246 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Joseph Sutka vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Livermore, Ky., L. U. 1554 (Furniture Workers)—Detailed report received of existing conditions and the matter was referred to the General President.

General President Hutcheson reported that since the last meeting of the G. E. B. our Advertising Agent, Mr. John Morrison of New York City died, and it would be necessary to take action relative to the contract entered into with him for advertising space in our official monthly journal "The Carpenter" as said contract runs until April 1, 1941. After careful consideration of the terms of the advertising contract the Board directed that the Executor of the Estate of John Morrison be notified that the contract be discontinued after April 1, 1939, in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 7 of said contract.

September 19, 1938.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 20, 1938.

Nelson, B. C., Canada, L. U. 1843 and L. U. 2165, Trail, B. C., Canada. Request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

President Green of the A. F. of L. appeared before the G. E. B. on matters of interest to our organization and the labor movement in general.

The G. E. B. recessed to reconvene at the call of the Chairman.

November 2, 1938.

The G. E. B. reconvened on above date at the General Office, Indianapolis, Ind. All members present.

Public Liability Policy No. O.L.T. 217505 A. expiring October 12, 1941 was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Elevator Policy No. E. 56452, expiring October 12, 1941 was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Manufacturer's Public Liability Policy No. PM 52342, expiring October 12, 1939 was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Workmen's Compensation and Employers Liability policy No. Z. 886203, expiring October 12, 1939 was received and referred to the General Secretary.

The General Secretary submitted his report for the year ending June 30, 1938 and after careful consideration of same it was ordered received and filed for future reference.

Report of delegates to the Thirty-Second Annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter.

Report of delegates to the Fifty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter.

Los Angeles County California, District Council request for an appropriation was referred to the General President.

November 3, 1938.

Williamsport, Pa., L. U. 691.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Muskegon, Mich., L. U. 824.—Movement for an increase in wages from 61c to 75c per hour, effective January 9, 1939. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

November 4, 1938.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

November 7, 1938.

First G. V. P. Maurice Hutcheson absent on account of sickness.

Request of L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Referred to the General President.

Report of delegate to the 54th Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter. After careful consideration of the report the G. E. B. directs that the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress be notified that until such

time as the Congress conforms to the policies of the A. F. of L. and takes action to disassociate CIO organizations from the Congress, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will refuse to pay per capita tax to the Congress.

Request of L. U. 1335 for an appropriation was received and referred to the General President.

Request of L. U. 1160 for financial assistance in behalf of members who have been on strike since August 24, 1938. As this strike has been reported settled and a temporary agreement reached, no action is necessary by the G. E. B.

Protest of Local 1856, Philadelphia, Pa. relative to the removal of Brother William J. Meredith a member of L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa. from the pension roll while in Australia. The G. E. B. rules that when a member on the pension roll leaves the country and the jurisdiction of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., his pension ceases until he returns and is so reported to the General Office by his Local Union.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

November 8, 1938.

Request of the Washington-Oregon District Council, Shingle Weavers that all members of the Brotherhood refuse to handle products of Bratie Brothers, Ridgefield, Wash., a non-union concern was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter.

Livermore, Ky., L. U. 1554. An accounting was received covering the expenditure of an appropriation and was filed for future reference.

Oklahoma State Council, requesting the granting of a life membership to an honorary member of Local 329, Oklahoma City, Okla. was referred to the General President.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 217, Wichita, Kansas.—Requesting that the wives of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America may become eligible to be admitted to the Carpenters' Home with their husbands, but as no arrangements have been made to meet this extra expense that would be involved, the G. E. B. cannot consider the matter.

Appeal of Alex McLaren from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Alex McLaren versus Local Union No. 895, Tarrytown, N. Y. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Alfred E. Eckenrode from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Alfred E. Eckenrode vs., Local Union No. 492, Reading, Pa. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

November 9, 1938.

Appeal of L. U. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. E. Smith vs. L. U. 3, Wheeling, W. Va. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y. from the action of the G. T. in disapproving disability claim of Victor Kurtzo of that Local. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Harry Melber, L. U. 265, Hackensack, N. J. from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for wife funeral donation. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim on account the death of Benjamin H. Swartz, L. U. 28, Missoula, Mont. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

The following resolution was adopted by the G. E. B.

"RESOLVED; That the Indiana National Bank be notified that from henceforth entry to the safety deposit box now in the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Thomas Neale, General Treasurer, be and hereby is by this said resolution, changed to read, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Thomas Neale, General Treasurer, or Frank Duffy, General Secretary, and that in the absence or in the event of sickness of

both these officials, then the said box may be entered by and with an authority issued by the General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, William L. Hutcheson."

"It was regularly moved and seconded that this resolution be adopted, with the seal of the organization thereon indented. The Chairman hearing no dissent, the resolution is adopted."

Audit of books and accounts continued.

November 10, 1933.

The following was received from the special sub-committee of the G. E. B.:

"We, the undersigned Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of Securities held by General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

1 Certificate of deposit-----	\$100,000.00
1 Certificate of deposit-----	100,000.00
1 Certificate of deposit-----	100,000.00
6 Treasurers' Certificates \$10,000.00 Each-----	60,000.00
4 Treasurers' Certificates \$10,000.00 Each-----	40,000.00
100 Canadian Bonds-----	\$1,000.00 Each----- 100,000.00

Signed,

T. M. GUERIN,
ARTHUR MARTEL,
ROLAND ADAMS.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the minutes were approved as read and meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Proud of His Record

Brother Frank Coghlan, Sr., a member of Carpenters' Local Union 808 of New York City, has a record in the labor movement to be proud of. He was initiated in Local Union No. 451, New York City, New York on August 29, 1888; date of birth, May 1857. He is now over 81 years of age and has fifty years' continuous membership in good standing to his credit. When the consolidation took place in New York City in 1917 he was transferred to Local Union 808 where he has held membership ever since. He made application for the pension February 25, 1930 and it was granted. He has been on the pension roll ever since. He often wonders how many of the old timers are left in the United Brotherhood with something of a record like his. He enjoys reading our official monthly journal, The Carpenter, and is anxious to get it as soon as it comes off the press.

We congratulate Brother Coghlan on his record in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. We feel the least we can do is to publish it as an example for others to follow. We hope he will be with us for many years to come.

Bereaved Wife Thanks Local 854

I wish to express my grateful appreciation to Local Union No. 854, of Cincinnati, for obtaining my late husband's death benefit for me when it was greatly needed. And many thanks for the lovely services and the beautiful flowers at his funeral.

Be assured every act of kindness is appreciated.

Sincerely, Mrs. John Doll.



To All Union Carpenters:

The Washington-Oregon Shingle Weavers District Council, chartered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is urgently appealing to you for your assistance in a matter that is of increasing seriousness to the Union workmen in the shingle mills of the Pacific Northwest.

We are not asking for financial aid, nor for the slightest sacrifice on your part, but merely the active moral support which we believe should be readily forthcoming from every member and every Local in the Brotherhood with which we ourselves are affiliated.

Our request is that you place the products of the Bratlie Brothers Mill Company, Ridgefield, Washington, on your official Unfair List until officially released by this Council.

This company is taking every unfair advantage of their isolated locality, and the fact that it dominates the economic and civic life of that community is operating in direct violation of the hours, wages and working conditions prevailing in the rest of the shingle industry. Also this plant is fast becoming a training school for unfair workmen who will be prepared at the first opportunity to take the place of Union men.

Our appeal to you on this same matter about a year ago failed to bring any substantial response.

This time before you act on this letter, will you seriously ask yourselves these questions:

- (1) In view of the fact that 98% of the Red Cedar Shingles manufactured in the United States are made in plants operating under a full Union Agreement with our organization, can any dealer offer any valid excuse for handling this Unfair Product?
- (2) In view of the fact that 98% of available American shingles are fair, can any Union Member condone the use of these Unfair Products and maintain their self respect?
- (3) When 98% of American shingles are made by Union men affiliated with our Brotherhood, can any Union craftsman handle these Unfair shingles and keep his hands clean?

On these three points we feel assured your answer will be the same as ours.

Faternally yours,

CHARLES A. TEMPLER, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—The thirty-second annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was held in the Rice Hotel in Houston, Texas, from September 28 to September 30, 1938.

Seventy-six delegates were present representing nineteen international unions.

Table of Membership of Affiliated International Unions

TITLES OF ORGANIZATIONS	Average members in good standing 1937	Average members in good standing 1938
Asbestos Workers, Int'l Ass'n of Heat and Frost Insulators and -----	2,500	3,222
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, Int'l Brotherhood of -----	8,000	8,000
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Int'l Union-----	65,000	65,000
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Int'l Assn. of-----	21,250	40,029
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of-----	150,000	150,000
Electrical Workers, Int'l Brotherhood of-----	130,000	130,000
Elevator Constructors, Int'l Union of-----	10,164	10,164
Engineers, Int'l Union of Operating-----	16,100	16,100
Granite Cutters' Int'l Ass'n-----	5,000	5,000
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union Int'l -----	92,292	142,916
Lathers Int'l Union, Wood, Wire and Metal-----	8,100	8,100
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazo Workers' Helpers-----	5,500	5,500
Metal Workers' Int'l Ass'n, Sheet-----	16,000	18,750
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of -----	76,576	97,658
Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' Int'l Ass'n -----	18,233	19,000
Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Ass'n of Journeymen -----	33,000	36,500
Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Ass'n United Slate, Tile and Composition-----	4,000	4,000
Stone Cutters' Ass'n Journeymen-----	5,000	4,358
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Int'l Brotherhood of -----	20,000	25,555
Total -----	686,985	789,852

The total number of affiliated organizations is 491, comprising:

International Unions affiliated with Department-----	19
State Councils affiliated with Department-----	10
Local Councils affiliated with Department-----	462

Total -----491

Finances

Balance on hand July 1, 1937-----	\$ 5,978.23
Receipts from International Unions-----	73,958.05
Receipts from Local Councils-----	8,222.97
Receipts from Miscellaneous -----	362.53
Total -----	\$ 88,521.78
Total Expenditures -----	69,126.99
BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1938-----	\$ 19,394.79

Building and Construction Trades of Helena, Montana

The Department had been advised that the local Building and Construction Trades Council in Helena, Montana, was under the supervision of officers who were communistic, and were actively interested in CIO Unions in that locality and that their records have been such that it would be for the best interest of the building trades that a full investigation of the Council be made under the supervision of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

It was decided to hold a meeting at the Placer Hotel, April 21, 1938, and make a full investigation of the activities of some of the officers. A letter explaining the plans was sent to each International President of the Organizations affiliated with the Department requesting that they send representatives to attend this meeting.

A joint meeting of the international representatives and local members of the Council was held in the Blue room of the Placer Hotel, April 21, 1938, and the following International Representatives were present:

O. W. Carter, representing Engineers, Neal McDonald, representing Electrical Workers; Wm. O. Dix, Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers; R. E. Nichols, Painters; Fred E. Carlson, Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; F. J. Peterson, Plumbers and Steam Fitters; C. C. Clise, Sheet Metal Workers; P. W. Dowler, Carpenters; R. E. James, American Federation of Labor; Tim Reardon, representing Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, and Building and Construction Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

At this meeting twelve crafts representing building mechanics and laborers were present and selected the following as their spokesmen:

Mike Foley, Carpenters' Local No. 153; Ray French, Plumbers and Steamfitters Local No. 266; Clarence Raymond, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Local No. 6; R. F. Vanek, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union; J. B. Bentley, Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Local No. 86; Noble Burton, Helena Trades and Labor Assembly, Plumbers; Joe LaFournaise, Operating Engineers' Local No. 373; Raymond Gray, Teamsters', Chaffeurs', Stablemen and Helpers' Local; Lawrence Hili, Sheet Metal Workrs; J. S. Venne, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Local No. 1023; Chester Bates, Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers Local No. 254; and Earl Greene, Electrical Workers' Local No. 185.

Several meetings were held, and after a lengthy discussion, participated by all representatives and spokesmen present, a set of Rules and Regulations governing all crafts was drawn up, read by the Chairman, and each article taken separately and voted upon. All nine articles were unanimously adopted as a means of closing the breach existing among

the various unions in Helena. The following are the Rules and Regulations signed by all representatives and spokesmen:

1. There will be a new Charter applied for to the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for the Building and Construction Trades of Helena, Montana, to work under.

2. It shall be agreed to that all crafts eligible for membership will join this new Building and Construction Trades Council in Helena immediately.

3. No person shall be eligible to a seat in the Council who is not engaged in gaining a livelihood in the craft he follows and shall have been a member of his respective Local Union for one year.

4. At the time of the installation of this new Charter, there will be an election of officers and officers so elected shall hold office till July 1, 1939.

5. Officers of newly organized Building Trades Council will be persons who have not held office or acted as Business Agents for old Building Trades Council or the associated crafts during the past two years.

6. The Election of Officers shall be held in accordance with the laws of the Building and Construction Trades Department and shall be held under the supervision of three International Union Representatives.

7. The Laws of the Building and Construction Trades Department shall be the laws to govern this Council at all times and shall be lived up to in all details including the question of deciding jurisdiction questions.

8. It is agreed to by each Local eligible for membership that in order to insure the working success of this newly organized Building and Construction Trades Council, that they will not withdraw their membership from said Council for any reason during the first year of its existence.

9. There shall be an Executive Board to consist of one delegate from each Union represented in Council. These Executive Board members shall be selected by their respective organizations. To this Executive Board shall be referred at all times any matters this Council shall so decide to refer to them for their handling and advice on such matters. There shall be no action taken by any craft at any time which may lead to or call for a stoppage of work without first referring question in dispute to Executive Board for their handling or recommendations.

Respectfully submitted for your approval,

International Union of Operating Engineers, O. W. Carter, (Signed)
International Brotherhood of Electrical Engineers, Neil McDonald
(Signed)

International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, Wm. O. Dix (Signed)

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, R. E. Nichols (Signed)

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, F. E. Carlson (Signed)

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Frank J. Peterson (Signed)

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, P. W. Dowler (Signed)

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, C. C. Clise (Signed)
American Federation of Labor, R. E. James (Signed)

Representing President of Building and Construction Trades Department, Washington, D. C., Tim Reardon (Signed)

Accepted for Building and Construction Trades Local Unions of Helena, Montana.

International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 373, Joe La-Fournaise (Signed)

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 185, E. F. Greene (Signed)

International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, Local Union No. 254, Chester Bates (Signed)

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, Local Union No. 1023, J. S. Venne (Signed)

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Local Union No. 266, Ray French (Signed)

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, Local No. 6 Montana, C. Raymond (Signed)

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 153, Mike Foley (Signed)

Sheet Metal Workers, International Association, Local Union No. 284, Lawrence Hill (Signed)

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local Union No. 666, Raymond Gray (Signed)

Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers, Local Union No. 86, Britt Bentley (Signed)

Lathers' International Union, Local No. 397, R. F. Vanek (Signed)

It was agreed upon by all present that a new Council be formed in Helena; a new charter issued by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and, that each craft be assessed an initial fee of five dollars under the newly formed Council; that the cost of the new Union Cards would be raised from 25c to 35c, at least until such time as the new Council was sufficiently financed to enable it to carry on efficiently.

Chairman Reardon submitted a complete report of the action taken at these meetings, and the Department issued a new charter which is now running along very satisfactorily.

Unanimously approved by the convention.

Works Progress Administration

The Department had received many complaints that WPA Workers were infringing upon the work of the building mechanics and laborers, that WPA workers were getting employment, and that the work was being done by unskilled workers who were not competent to do the work in preference to the skilled mechanics, and it was necessary that some understanding be reached with Mr. Harry Hopkins on this matter.

Mr. Hopkins issued General Letters No. 183 and 184.

May 19, 1938.

Harry L. Hopkins,
Administrator
General Letter No. 183.

TO: All State Works Progress Administrators

SUBJECT: Classification and Rates of Pay for Unskilled
and Intermediate Workers on Construction Projects

Reports have come to my attention that the occupational classification and rates of pay for unskilled and intermediate workers on construction

projects do not conform with prevailing practice in some localities. These complaints relate especially to mason tenders, plasterer tenders, concrete workers, caisson workers, tending carpenters, building and construction laborers, and laborers on bridges, viaducts, streets and tunnels.

You are hereby instructed to review immediately any complaints of this nature which you have received and correct such conditions if they exist.

(Signed) HARRY L. HOPKINS,
Administrator.

* * * * *

May 21, 1938.

Harry L. Hopkins,
Administrator.
General Letter No. 184.

TO: All State Works Progress Administrators

SUBJECT: Rates of Pay for Persons Paid by Sponsor For
Work on WPA Projects

It has come to my attention that, in some instances, sponsors have established hourly rates of pay for persons paid by them for work on WPA projects which are less than the occupational rates of pay prevailing in the locality. It is our policy that the rates of pay for all persons engaged upon projects, whether paid from Federal funds or paid directly by the sponsor should be not less than the occupational rates of pay prevailing in the locality, as determined by the Works Progress Administration.

You are instructed to make arrangements with sponsors to the end that the rates of pay for all persons on projects shall conform to this general policy.

(Signed) HARRY L. HOPKINS,
Administrator.

Unanimously approved by the convention.

Shasta Dam Project

Representatives of trades affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department for some time had been putting forth every effort to reach an agreement with the Pacific Constructors, Inc., Contractor on the Shasta Dam Project. Representatives of National and International unions held a meeting in San Francisco and selected a committee to represent them to negotiate a wage and working agreement with Pacific Constructors, Inc.

The Department is now in receipt of a letter from the Committee, together with copy of the agreement, which explains the contents of the agreement entered into.

* * * * *

"Los Angeles, California,
August 19, 1938.

"Messrs. Wm. Green, President of American Federation of Labor,
Herbert Rivers, Secretary, Building and Construction Trades Department.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"The committee representing the American Federation of Labor and its Building and Construction Trades Department and the several inter-

nationals have effected an agreement with the Pacific Constructors Company. This agreement provides that all of the construction work and work incidental to the construction of the thirty-six million dollar Shasta Dam shall be done by members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"We are glad that the committee has been able definitely to block the efforts of the CIO who have kept thousands of men in the district for four months for intimidation purposes. The wage scale which will be paid on the job is the "Prevailing Wage Scale" set by the Federal Government after public hearings.

"The contract stipulates the unusual condition that the contractor may secure his employes from any part of the United States.

"The Shasta County Development Association and numerous other anti-labor organizations used every effort to prevent the Pacific Constructors Company from signing a union agreement. Despite all these efforts an American Federation of Labor Agreement has been entered into. This agreement will be most helpful in enabling our internationals to secure further American Federation of Labor Agreements on other major construction projects in California.

"We are very glad to be able to submit for your confirmation this agreement covering this \$36,000,000 contract exclusively for labor on the Shasta Dam.

Sincerely and fraternally submitted,

By Rowland Watson (Signed)
J. F. Cambiano (Signed)
Amos H. Seely (Signed)
Joseph Marshall (Signed)
R. R. Corrie (Signed)
J. M. Cunnane (Signed)
Wm. C. O'Neill" (Signed)

Unanimously approved by the convention.

Trespass on Jurisdiction of Affiliated Organizations By Maintenance Of Way Employes

Former President Williams reported the conference held between the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department, Lewis G. Hines, Director of Organization of the American Federation of Labor, and the officials of the Maintenance of Way Employes, which organization was in violation of agreements entered into between that organization, the Building and Construction Trades Department and several of its affiliated organizations.

As the officials of the Maintenance of Way Employes had very positively stated that they felt that by convention action the referred to agreements had been abrogated, and that it was their intention to continue to perform the work now in dispute, the Executive Council by unanimous motion directed the officials of the Department to file with the officials of the A. F. of L., a complaint outlining the trespass by the Maintenance of Way Employes on the jurisdiction of the building and construction trades organizations and insisting that the A. F. of L. take action which would correct the situation.

Unanimously approved by the convention.

Per Capita Tax Paid by Certain Affiliated Organizations

Former Secretary-Treasurer McDonough in his report up to the end of December, 1937, said:

You will note in referring to the table of membership that three of our affiliated organizations are not conforming to Section 5 of the General Rules governing departments of the American Federation of Labor, which contains the following provision:

"When an organization has interests in Departments other than the one of its principal affiliation, in which it shall pay per capita tax upon its entire membership, it is to be represented in, and pay per capita tax to the other Departments upon the number of members whose occupations come under such other Departments, but this in no instance shall be less than 20 per cent of the membership upon which it pays its per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor."

With direct reference to the per capita tax paid to the Department by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the matter has been brought to the attention of the Executive Council of the Department on several occasions by your Secretary, but to date no action has been taken.

Regarding the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Teamsters, which organizations are not complying with Section 5, the undersigned were not aware that they were not complying with the law until recently when the membership of the organizations in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor was made available through the proceedings of the 1937 Denver Convention.

Under Section 5, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is required to pay on 20 per cent of its membership.

Section 5 is very specific in its application and it should not be within the authority of any affiliated international union to violate same, even though the organization not complying with the law may maintain that a certain proportion of their membership is not engaged in the Building and Construction Industry. I am sure that among the others of our affiliated organizations are several whose membership is not all engaged in the Building and Construction Industry, however, they are adhering to the law. It should be the policy of the Building and Construction Trades Department to either change the law or place all affiliated organizations on a par by insisting upon the observance of the law as now provided for in the constitution.

This was referred to the Committee on Secretary's Report, and was reported on as follows:

Your Committee, in view of the question raised by former Secretary-Treasurer McDonough—in his descriptive report for the period July 1 to December 31, 1937, which is incorporated in Secretary Rivers' report—calls the attention of the delegates to the allegation inferred therein to the effect that certain organizations are not in compliance with the law of the Federation of Labor governing per capita tax payments in and to departments. It is the opinion of your Committee that this subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for investigation and action and we so recommended.

Unanimously adopted by the convention.

Central Valley Water Project, California

The Secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Department reported the meeting held by him in San Francisco on October 20, 1937, with representatives of a number of our affiliated International Unions,

for the purpose of having the Central Valley Water project constructed by members of International Unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department, and to repel invasion by organizations in affiliation with the CIO.

The following resolution, which was approved by the representatives of the organizations in attendance at the meeting above referred to, was approved by the Executive Council, and the officials of the Department were directed to take this matter up with President Green, urging that he fully comply with the request as contained in the resolution:

WHEREAS, the Central Valley Water project is to be constructed at an estimated cost of \$170,000,000 jointly by the United States Government and the State of California; and

WHEREAS, at the commencement of the preliminary work on this project, members of the CIO unions have laid claim to the work and are endeavoring to induce contractors to give this building and construction work to members of the CIO unions; and

WHEREAS, jurisdiction over this class and character of work has for years been vested exclusively in International Unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, these CIO activities constitute a serious danger and menace to the rights of building and construction International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, by the delegates and representatives of the aforesaid International unions in special meeting assembled in Harmony Hall, Building Trades Temple, San Francisco, on the 20th day of October, 1937, and which meeting was presided over by M. J. McDonough, secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, that we hereby request the officers of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to have the American Federation of Labor appoint a competent member of a union affiliated with an International of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, who is a resident of the State of California, to act as a special organizer of the American Federation of Labor to organize all workmen employed on the Central Valley water project and arrange for their affiliation with their respective unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Unanimously approved by the convention.

PROTEST OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, AGAINST ESTABLISHMENT OF PLAN FOR LOCAL SETTLEMENT OF JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES

In accordance with the action of the Denver Convention that the entire subject-matter of local boards be referred to the Executive Council of the Department for further study, investigation and action, motion prevailed that the officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be invited to meet with the Executive Council at its next meeting for the purpose of further discussing this matter.

Consideration was given to this protest, and it was decided that a committee of three, members of the Executive Council, be appointed to confer with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and make further study of the Plan for Settling Jurisdictional Disputes Nationally and Locally, and report their findings and recommendations to the next Executive Council meeting.

The following members were appointed by President McInerney: D. W. Tracy, President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; John J. Hynes, President of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association, and Richard J. Gray, Secretary of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT MEETING IN MIAMI, FLORIDA,
TO CONFER WITH UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND
JOINERS WITH REFERENCE TO PROTEST OF EXECUTIVE BOARD
OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
AGAINST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL PLAN FOR
SETTLEMENT OF JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES AFTER
MARCH 25th, 1937**

The Committee, consisting of Messrs. D. W. Tracy, John J. Hynes, and Richard J. Gray, appointed at the January meeting of the Council to consider the aforementioned protest, made its report to the Council, and after hearing same, it was properly moved and seconded, and unanimously voted by the Council, that the plan for the establishment of local jurisdictional boards be set aside, and that the Local Boards for settling of jurisdictional disputes be abolished. The Secretary was directed to officially notify and direct local building and construction trades councils that they were to conform strictly to the laws, rules and procedure dealing with the question of jurisdictional disputes, and that if a dispute arises over jurisdiction, the same must be referred to the President of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

The Council voted to recognize the Arbitration Boards existing in New York, Chicago, Boston and Peoria, Illinois, which were established before the plan for settling jurisdictional disputes was adopted.

Unanimously approved by the convention.

Dr. Lapp resigned as Referee of the Department and the Executive Council was directed to select a Referee to fill the vacancy.

The present members of the Executive Council were re-elected for the coming term.

Fraternally submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
VINCENT J. CASTELLI,
THOMAS HOGAN,
B. J. McKENNA,
C. E. RESLEY,
R. E. ROBERTS,

Delegates.

STAYAWAY NOTICE

Our local paper has been advertising a building boom in Kalamazoo, Mich. We are enjoying quite a little wave of prosperity for the building tradesmen here in Kalamazoo, and the prospects for the fall and winter look very encouraging but at present we still have some carpenters who are not employed, and we will be able to take care of the work that is coming up without help from outside our own Local.

Ray Otis, Recording Secretary,
Local 297.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE 54th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

Mr. William L. Hutcheson,
General President.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your delegate, to the 54th convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, held in Niagara Falls, Ontario, from September 12th to 17th inclusively, hereby submits the following report:

International, National Unions, Provincial Federations and Trades and Labor Councils and Local Unions were represented by 544 delegates. The organizations affiliated to the CIO were in greater number. The American Federation of Labor was represented by Mr. Keho and British Trades Council's delegate was Mr. Eddy Edwards.

Numerous and various resolutions, covering the following items, were discussed and acted on.

1. Picketing and Injunctions
2. Unemployment and Relief
3. British North America Act Amendments
4. Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining
5. Health and Safety
6. Hours of Work
7. Political Action.
8. Foreign Policy
9. Trade Union Unity

Different Trades and Labor Councils, Local Unions, Lodges, etc., presented resolutions asking to maintain unity in the Trades Union of Canada. A substitute for all resolutions, re: TRADE UNION UNITY, was submitted as follows:

Whereas, a united international trade union movement within Canada is essential for the welfare of the workers of this Dominion; and

Whereas, this Congress, through its action at the Montreal and Ottawa conventions, did lend its best efforts to maintain a unified labor movement within this country and offered the services of its Executive Officers to the A. F. of L. and CIO in a mediatory capacity; and

Whereas, we are of the opinion that Labor should and must be united and that the door to an agreement between these two factions still remain open. Therefore, be it

Resolved, that this convention concurs in the desires expressed for the avoidance of division of our movement in Canada, as set forth in the resolutions above mentioned; and be it further resolved, that the Executive of the Congress be instructed to continue efforts to maintain harmony within the international trade union movement in Canada in compliance with the decision of the Ottawa convention "that action taken shall be on terms acceptable to international trade unions and thus avoiding any disregard for or defiance of their laws and policies;" and be it further resolved, that we call on our Executive to exert every effort to the end that we may again have a unified labor movement on the North American continent; to explore every possible avenue and lend their fullest support to all moves in this direction. This substitute was adopted.

10. Minimum Wages

Dealing with this matter, a general substitute was adopted, as follows:

Whereas, minimum wage legislation for women has been adopted by all provinces of Canada due to the untiring efforts of organized labor; and

Whereas, it has never been the intention of organized labor to seek legislation of that character to apply to skilled or even semi-skilled workers whose rates of wages are set by trade unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, that although the Trades and Labor Congress realizes the high moral value of this social legislation whenever it applies to women labor and to a certain extent to juvenile workers and unskilled labor in all human activities viz: industry, commerce, office, domestic service etc., we are unalterably opposed that it should apply to skilled or semi-skilled workers whose duty it is to belong to the union of their trade or calling, if they desire to be adequately protected; and be it further resolved, that before enforcing the minimum wage order for women a thorough survey should be made of the cost of living budget, on conditions and hours of labor to be established; that measures be taken to safeguard employment of all employes seeking the protection of the board to obtain a minimum wage established by law and to guarantee all back wages without having the employes to go to court; and be it further resolved, that organized labor be directly represented on all government agencies instituted to enforce minimum wage laws.

Concurred in.

11. Old Age Pensions and Superannuation

Be it resolved, that the present old age pension act should be amended to provide that it shall become a Retiring Allowance Act and that its benefits shall be payable to all persons over the age of sixty; that payments shall be adequate to maintain a decent standard of living, having regard to the dependents of all persons placed on this retiring fund; that a residential qualification of fifteen years in Canada be required and that no deductions shall be made from incomes of less than \$1,000. It is understood that retiring allowances are payable only to persons who actually retire from industrial, commercial and similar activities.

Adopted.

12. Organizing Activities

Whereas, there are hundreds of thousands of workers who are not yet organized in Canada; and

Whereas, well organized concentration of the forces of organization, undertaken at this time by the different international unions, would bring more than substantial results; and

Whereas, such a concerted action to organize the unorganized could bring new life to the existence of our unions and would help raise the standard of living for additional countless thousands of working people. Therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress favors the organization of the unorganized and that the incoming Executive take all such measures as may be necessary to make this possible, thus strengthening the organized labor movement in Canada.

Concurred in.

13. Quebec Padlock Law

Whereas, the Quebec Provincial Government enacted a law commonly known as the Padlock Law; and

Whereas, this law gives the Attorney General the power to padlock any dwelling or building used as a distributing center for a doctrine which they intentionally forgot or did not care to define; and

Whereas, this law violates one of the fundamental principles of British and Canadian justice declaring the accused guilty until proven innocent and furthermore forbids him the right of appeal; and

Whereas, on simple denunciation of a political adversary or an economic opponent, the Attorney General may institute police raids on the homes of highly respected citizens, confiscate any library, files, correspondence, etc., right or wrong, while at the same time the victim has no recourse to law against any one.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress do everything in its power to bring about the repeal of this unconstitutional and anti-democratic piece of legislation.

Concurred in.

14. Education and Sports

Be it resolved, that this convention endorse the proposal of the Workers' Educational Association to set up a Workers' Education Trade Union Committee for Canada and strongly urges the setting up of Local committees in each locality in the Dominion wherever there is a Workers' Educational Association established; and be it further resolved, that the Workers' Education Trade Union Committee be requested to set up a Labor Economic Research Bureau for the collection and distribution of information useful for the conduct of trade unions.

Adopted.

15. Youth Activities

Whereas, the National Youth Congress recently convening in Toronto adopted a number of progressive resolutions; and

Whereas, the Congress is attempting to unite all youth groups in a common policy of peace; and

Whereas, the youth of today are the trade unionists of tomorrow; Therefore be it

Resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress endorse the Youth Congress and offer every possible assistance to this worthy organization..

Adopted.

16. Railway Unification

Be it resolved, that this convention record itself strenuously opposed to any form of amalgamation, unification, or compulsory co-ordination; and, be it further

Resolved, that the incoming Executive stand instructed to continue to co-operate to the fullest extent and in every way possible with the standard railway labor unions in opposition to any of the aforementioned.

All the officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada were re-elected.

President: P. M. Draper; Vice-Presidents: V. R. Bengough, Vancouver; D. W. Morrison, Glace Bay, N. S.; Raoul Trepanier, Montreal, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer: R. J. Tallon, Ottawa, Ontario.

Brother W. G. Russall, Vice-President of the Toronto District Labor Council, was elected Fraternal Delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. - Gustave Franceq, Secretary of the Quebec Provincial Federation of Labor, was elected Fraternal Delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

The next convention, the 55th, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the city of London, Ontario.

Fraternally yours,

PIERRE LEFEVRE, Delegate.

Ontario Holds Annual Convention

The Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters held its annual convention at the Labor Temple, in Hamilton, Ont., October 29. Brother Sherbolm, president of Local 18, welcomed the delegates.

The debating on resolutions was fast and keen. The convention was one of the most interesting ever held by the Ontario Council.

Secretary-treasurer Douglas B. Bradfield of the Ontario Council, commenting on the success of the convention, said:

"It was one of the best conventions it has been my pleasure to attend. It all goes to show that our members must get together more often.

"Loyal support of the Provincial Council makes these conventions possible."

Besides the delegates and representatives of Local Unions attending the convention, there were E. N. Compton, Dominion Fair Wage Officer; F. J. Ainsborough, Junior Wage Investigator and Conciliation Officer; Mr. Fred Hawes, Director of Apprenticeship Act for Ontario; Brother Arthur Martel, Executive Board Member of the U. B. of C. and J. of America; Brother Andy Cooper, General Organizer for Ontario. Brother Jim Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labor, and Brother Tom Moore were unable to attend due to pressure of work.

The officers elected for the following year were Brother Bennett, President; Brother Dunn, Brother Anglin, Brother Wright, Vice-Presidents; Brother Bradfield, secretary-treasurer.

In Memoriam

GLEN R. ARMOUR, one of the most respected members of Local 1438, of Warren, Ohio, passed away September 24, 1938, at the age of 61 years. He was a member of the Brotherhood for more than 35 years.

* * * * *



F. E. FAIRCLOTH, member of Local Union 1942, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, died October 1, 1938. Brother Faircloth was 41 years old. He was born May 18, 1897 and joined the Brotherhood December 7, 1927.

Members of Local 1942 and his fellow workers always spoke highly of Brother Faircloth. He was a conscientious craftsman and an ardent worker for the cause of Union Labor. Local 1942 is sorry to report the death of such a faithful and loyal Brother.

* * * * *

HARRY J. WALLS, Local 232, Fort Wayne, Ind. Age, 61; born December 5, 1877; joined Brotherhood, May 15, 1920. Died, October 25, 1938.

A. F. of L. Organizes Textile Workers, Dispelling CIO Fog

Breaking through the fog of dualism and misrepresentation with which John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization has attempted to enshroud the textile workers, the American Federation of Labor is marching steadily onward in organizing the workers in this field, the Federation's Executive Council reported to the A. F. of L. annual convention.

The Council's report, unanimously approved by the convention, said:

"The American Federation of Labor has engaged in organization activities among those employed in textile manufacturing plants in a number of communities.

"Because of the chaos and division which was created within the ranks of the textile workers by the dual Committee for Industrial Organization, textile workers are confused. Many of them became discouraged and disheartened. The indications are that they are now turning to their parent body, the American Federation of Labor.

"We have organized a substantial number of textile workers. We are certain that the continuous campaign which we will carry on in this field will bring satisfactory results. It is our purpose and determination to organize those workers who wish and desire to become a part of the American Federation of Labor."

Crushing Defeat for Bridges in Gulf

Voting for the American Federation of Labor's, International Longshoremen's Association as their collective bargaining agency, stevedores, banana handlers, clerks and checkers handed the CIO a crushing defeat in elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. Notwithstanding the fact that the CIO, under the personal direction of Harry Bridges, spent many thousands of dollars to "capture" the Gulf longshoremen, the sentiment against the CIO was overwhelming

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Sawmill Locals Sign Two Agreements

Editor, The Carpenter:

This is to advise you that the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Local of La Grande, Oregon, has negotiated a union shop agreement with the The Bowman-Hicks Lumber Co., manufacturers of Blue Mountain Lumber and the men at the Mt. Emily plant have also completed a union agreement with that firm so the products of these two concerns are now fair and should be asked for by union carpenters.

Fraternally yours,

Clifford Freeman, Recording Secretary,
Local 2019.

Received Unionism Lesson from "Pete" McGuire

Editor, The Carpenter:

It gave me great pleasure to see the photograph of our great departed Brother P. J. McGuire in the October journal. It was back in 1888 that I first met P. J. McGuire, in the month of April, 1888. P. J. McGuire gave me my first lesson in Unionism. Then we were known as Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and our Local was known as Local 388 of Norristown, Pa., and I was their first Financial Secretary. We had due cards and many did I sign and punch out the month they paid their dues, and our Journal was just a single sheet mailed to me in a large roll, giving the conditions of the trade in each locality.

The contractors were against us and the public and the press also. We only lasted six or seven years and were compelled to turn in our charter. On September 7, 1901, the old spirit was revived and I was again one of the few to sign the application for a charter, and was elected Recording Secretary at the institution of Local 897 and have served many years as their Recording Secretary which office I at present hold.

Only three of our original signers for our charter are still living, and we will stick to the United Brotherhood until the end. I have seen many carpenters come and go in the fifty years since I first joined the United Brotherhood which I hope will live as long as time exists.

Fraternally yours

Elmer Slough, Recording Secretary,
Local 897, Norristown, Pa.

50th Anniversary Is Celebrated

Local Union 453 of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. in Auburn, New York, celebrated its 50th birthday November 5, 1938, with a festive dinner and program in the Hotel Deauville-on-Owasco.

H. B. Stevenson acted as master of ceremonies. H. J. Painter, gave the history of Local 453, which was organized October 10, 1888.

Charter members C. S. Galpin, John Molar, D. C. Macumber, N. Vanauken, P. Carroll, A. Simpson, George Macumber, William Peets and John Williams, were honored.

Fair Labor Act As Applied to the South

The Fair Labor Standard Act, better known as the Wage-Hour Law in its application to the sawmill and lumber producing area of the south is not and can not under existing conditions be beneficial to those who earn their bread in that industry, and those who have placed their faith in the law to better their living conditions are going to be sadly disappointed when a minimum scale of wages has been adopted.

First the limitation of hours under the provisions of the act has blasted any hope of increased earning power for the worker who is now and has been for years living a hand to mouth existence with little or no opportunity to better his condition. It is true that the hours of labor required of the worker is unreasonable under present conditions, but the shortening of the hours of labor for men who are not earning enough to properly provide for themselves and families will not change that condition unless their earning capacity is greatly increased, and stretching income to meet living conditions without greater earning power, is but a feeble attempt to accomplish the impossible. The wage and hour law with all its supposed curative powers can not even give temporary relief for the unskilled workers of the south much less cure the evil.

Statistics will prove that the average worker in the lumber industry of that section does not receive more than twenty cents per hour, and the average work day in the mills is nine hours and from ten to twelve for men in the woods. Assuming that the general average is ten hours per day at the rate of twenty cents per hour his daily earnings on the basis of a sixty hour week would amount to twelve dollars. Under the wage and hour law the maximum week is forty-four hours. If the wage scale is fixed under the law at the minimum of twenty-five cents then his weekly earnings is eleven dollars per week and it is not reasonable to believe that condition has improved when his earning capacity has actually been reduced. The reduction of hours to a man who is not earning enough to support his family means nothing in the matter of bettering his living conditions. Surely if Congress had intended when the act was passed to benefit the laborer of the south they must have acted without investigating conditions as they actually existed at that time, or else someone must have stacked the cards or dealt to the lumber worker from the bottom of the deck.

An analysis of the reports of the U. S. Department of labor recently published based on information obtained from the workers in New York city shows that the average earnings of employes in general industries was \$1,425 per year. Of that amount the average family spent thirty-six per cent for food, or \$522 per year; for heating, housing, light and refrigeration, twenty-five per cent or \$373, and the remainder for clothing, medical attention and other expenses. Under the wage and hour law the earnings of the workers in the lumber industry of the south if paid a minimum of twenty-five cents per hour and worked the maximum number of hours allowed under the law without loss of time, his earnings could not exceed \$572 per year. If the necessary living standard in New York requires \$1,425 per year and we assume that living conditions are twenty-five per cent cheaper in the south, the worker in that district should receive \$1,052 dollars per year to be on par with the New York worker, but if his earnings under the best possible conditions can only be \$522 he is forty-five per cent short of earning power that would bring him up to standard of living of the laboring man in New York City.

If the wage and hour law is to be administered fairly the worker of the south should receive a minimum wage of thirty-six cents per hour instead of the minimum of twenty-five cents that will likely be set for the industry. In many of the smaller mills as little as ten cents per hour has been paid, and sixty per cent of the common labor engaged in the industry does not receive an average of eighteen cents per hour, and many small mill owners claim they can not operate at the minimum of twenty-five cents, and will have to cease operation. If that be true in the face of the fact that more than half of the men employed in the industry are working in the woods and small mills and those plants will close because of the wage and hour law, many more men will be thrown out of employ-

ment than will be given employment in the mills that continue to operate under the forty-four hour maximum.

As a result, employment will be bound to decrease instead of increase. Those who are not familiar with the lumber industry in the south do not know that many of the largest operators buy more than one half of their product from the small mills on mill run basis and the workers in the industry are not employed directly by them. It will appear from a study of the wage and hour law that men who are receiving a higher rate than the minimum established, may not have their wages reduced to the minimum, but imagine the semi-skilled now working for 21, 23 and 25 cents per hour being placed on par with the unskilled and skilled workers receiving from 25 to 30 cents per hour with no increase. The power to set scales is left entirely with a committee composed of employers, employes and the public, and Mr. Public of the south is not very much interested in the Negro and the poor white trash classified as common laborers. This leaves only the poor laborer of the south to battle for his rights against a majority who in most instances will be prejudiced against wage increases, and that statement is based upon the past attitude of the southern public toward any attempt of labor to better its conditions.

Neither do the matters above set forth cover all of the evils that beset the unfortunate workers in the lumber industry of the south. Housing conditions in many localities are miserable, one, two and three room box shacks, with one window to each room and often none, no screens, out door toilets, if any, without vaults, polluting the soil causing pellagra, malaria, and hook worm diseases. These are but a few of the ills suffered by men working in the industry. Labor can never succeed by too much governmental parentalism, and such laws as the Wage and Hour Law can never settle the economic question confronting labor. Organization and the use of the power secured by organization will govern the future destiny of labor in America, and the quicker that fact is realized the sooner labor in the south will throw off the yoke of industrial bondage.

G. E. Warren.

Letter from Local 1007, Huntington, Indiana

By Lee M. Bechtel, Business Agent

Last year the CIO had a strong organization in this city, having contracts in four of Huntington's largest industries including Casewell-Runyan Co., Manufacturers of Cedar Chests and Radio Cabinets; The Asbestos Mfg. Co.; Huntington Shoe and Leather Co., and Schact Rubber Co.

Strikes were called in three of these factories, the Casewell-Runyan Co.; the Asbestos Mfg. Co. and the Huntington Shoe and Leather Co. The Schact Rubber Co. settled without a strike. The pressure was so strong with the shoe factory that it eventually was forced to close the plant.

When the contract with the Asbestos Co. expired, it was not renewed, and nothing was ever said, likewise with the Schact Rubber Co.

The contract with the Casewell-Runyan Co. expired on March 31, 1937. Two weeks before expiration date, the CIO committee met with the company officials to renew the contract. The company asked for a labor vote to prove majority, but the CIO committee refused to grant a vote. Arthur Viat, state labor representative was called in. After much deliberation, an agreement was reached to extend the old contract for a period of 45 days with the understanding that the N.L.R.B. would investigate and hold an election.

A labor vote was finally held on May 24, 1938. The result of the vote was 226 votes for CIO—236 votes against CIO.

About two weeks later some of the employes decided they wanted the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, affiliated with the A. F. of L. so they sent word to the General Headquarters Office in Indianapolis, and asked them to send a representative here. Mr. J. R. Weyler was sent, and a charter was issued on June, 3rd.

A mass meeting was held June 4. At the close of the meeting, which was in charge of Mr. Weyler, the meeting was closed for members only and officers were elected.

Mr. Shuey was assigned to be our Representative and he came to us often. Our membership rapidly gained in spite of the opposition from the CIO.

We decided we had enough members to ask for another labor vote, which was granted on August 31, 1938. The result of the vote was—A. F. L. 260; CIO 166; void 8; blank 2.

A week prior to the election the CIO got busy. Each day at noon, they used a car with sound equipment, in front of the factory, to do a little electioneering. The A. F. L. sat back and took things easy. This made votes for the A. F. L. Since the vote, several have come to our headquarters and told us they were going to vote CIO but after listening to the CIO each day in front of the factory, they were convinced that the A. F. L. was of a conservative nature and went to the polls and voted A. F. L.

On September 12, 1938, a contract was signed by the Casewell-Runyan Co. and the officers of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. Local No. 1007. It is a preferential contract and will be in effect until December 31, 1939, and shall be automatically extended for periods of twelve months from year to year thereafter except that either party hereto may by written notice served on the other party thirty days prior to any expiration date reopen contract for amendment or cancellation.

Our hall and club room is located over the Kroger Store at 429 ½ No. Jefferson St. Our meetings are held every Monday night. Our members are enjoying the club room and we extend an invitation to visiting members to call on us when in our city.

Our office is open daily, except Sundays, from 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.

New York Local Plans Big Celebration

The annual celebration of Local Union 1204, New York City, will be held at the Menora Masonic Temple, 5000 14th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on Saturday night January 28.

A celebration of Local Union 1204 has always been an unforgettable event to all those who attended. The Arrangement Committee has spared neither money nor energy to have the best in music, entertainment and food.

We therefore extend a most cordial invitation to all other Local Unions, as well as our numerous friends to attend. Personalities of prominence in the Labor Movement, will undoubtedly honor us with their presence. We do hope that you will give us the pleasure of greeting you on the night of January 29.

Herbert Weinstein,
Secretary of Arrangements Committee.

Seafarers International Union of North America

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at Houston chartered a new seamen's international union with jurisdiction over all unlicensed seamen, fishermen on all coasts and in all waters of the United States, Canada, Alaska and territories.

As its nucleus, the new union absorbed the Sailors Union of the Pacific, headed by Harry Lundeberg; the American Federation of Labor Seamen's Union of the Atlantic and Gulf. The International Seamen's Union of the Great Lakes, giving the new union a starting membership of 30,000.

William Green, in announcing the chartering of the organization, said that at the January Executive Council meeting, it will set up a Marine Trades Department which will include affiliated unions of seamen, teamsters, longshoremen, radio telegraphers and all other unions having to do with shipping and transport.

Wanted By Federal Bureau

JENE W. MacLAREN, with aliases: Jesse W. MacLaren, Jack MacLaren, Winston MacLaren, Winslow MacLaren, Bill White, Jack White, Max J. Schuefelkin, Warren Reginald MacLaren, "Chappie" MacLaren, Jene Winston MacLaren, Gene W. MacClaren, Gene W. MacLaren—Fugitive.

Age, 30 years.

Born, November 30, 1908, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

Height, 5 ft. 10 in.; Weight, 150 lbs.; Build, Medium-slender; Eyes, Blue; Occupation, Carpenter; Nationality, Canadian; Marital Status, Single; Race, White; Relatives; Father, JOHN MacLAREN, 4 Szathnary Place, Brighton, Massachusetts. Mother, LAURA MacLAREN, 650 Cambridge Street, Allston, Massachusetts. Sister, VIVIAN WHITE, 450 Cambridge Street, Allston, Massachusetts.



On February 15, 1935, Jene W. MacLaren was indicted by a Federal grand jury at Carson City, Nevada, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest for stealing three automobiles at Los Angeles, California, transporting them to Las Vegas, Nevada, and selling them during 1934 in violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, commonly called the Dyer Act.

MacLaren has in the past sought employment with large construction companies, usually as a carpenter, and on February 1, 1934, he joined the local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Las Vegas, Nevada, allowing his membership to lapse for nonpayment of dues. It is requested that anyone having any information concerning this individual telephone or telegraph collect the DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., or the special agent in charge of the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gains in Building Activity Reported

A nationwide recovery in building activity in the third quarter, which raised the first nine months' construction volume to a level almost equal to that of 1937, is reported by the National Association of Building Trades Employers.

The regular quarterly survey disclosed that despite the seasonal winter let-down some cities expected the upswing in home building activities to continue.

New York, Houston, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Seattle, St. Paul, Portland, Ore., Memphis, Norfolk, Scranton, Dallas, Wheeling and Elizabeth had gains compared with a year ago.

New York, with permits valued at \$236,527,628, showed an increase of \$56,000,000. Dallas was 14th in the list with 5,974 permits valued at \$8,900,426 compared with 4,517 and \$8,707,520 in 1937. Houston reported valuation from Jan. 1 to Oct 10 reached \$20,532,645, exceeding the entire year 1937, when the total was \$18,684,035.

In 33 cities 21,529 homes were completed or started during the nine months. A year ago the total was 19,747 homes.

Union Label buying power will keep our Prosperity motor in high speed! Step on the gas!

Keep Your Dues Paid Up



Auxiliary No. 2, Toledo, Ohio

It has been about a year since Ladies Auxiliary No. 2, Toledo, Ohio, has added a bit of "yarn" to "The Yarnin' Basket." Since that time we have had an election and installation of officers. Re-elected officers were President, Ella Watson; Vice-President, Bertha Lutz; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Anna Seeman; Recording Secretary, Ida Gilger; Conductor, Stella Stith. Newly elected officers were Warden, Verna Stein; Trustees, Chairman Pauline Grabner, Elsie Iler, Bertha Lutz; Drill Captain, Thelma Erwin. Our oldest charter member, Mary Young, installed the officers.

Since our last writing we have enjoyed two basket picnics together with Carpenters' Local No. 1158. Free ice cream and beverages were provided for all and prizes were given to winners of games and contests. Our brother Carpenters reimbursed us with a check in full to cover the expense, which we certainly appreciated.

We made up ten Thanksgiving baskets for needy Carpenters' families last year and plan to do so again this year.

At Christmas we cooperated with the Carpenters Local and were able to distribute about 25 baskets to the needy families. The words of thanks and grateful letters received made us feel it was a deed well done and one we will want to do again.

In May we had our 29th Anniversary banquet. The husbands and children of the members were invited to enjoy a delicious chicken dinner and an evening of cards and entertainment. The history of the Auxiliary was read by one of our sisters and the three charter members who are still with us were presented with small gifts.

Our members all wore white caps and white uniforms for the Labor Day parade.

Sometime ago we were presented with an American flag. At the opening of each meeting we pledge allegiance to the flag.

We have a Ways and Means Committee and the hard working Chairman and her helpers have done much to keep the financial end of our organization. They arrange card parties and our sewing club made a silk quilt on which we sold chances. We also had a bazaar with one of our card parties. The Chairman sells Christmas cards from which we realize a profit.

The second meeting of each month we have a social hour to which husbands are invited. We have a social committee that has charge of refreshments. This helps us all to get better acquainted and makes the meetings more interesting.

Recently we appointed a Union Label Committee. Like other Auxiliaries we are urging everyone to buy only goods bearing the Union Label.

We have three delegates to the Central Labor Union. They give us helpful reports, especially on keeping us informed of the companies and firms on the unfair list.

Our drill team is still in its infancy but with the amount of interest shown and the leadership of our drill captain we hope to be a success.

We hope that more Auxiliaries will send letters to "The Yarnin' Basket" because it is about the only way we can get to know one another. We receive many helpful hints and ideas from reading about the activities of other Locals.

Best wishes to our Sister Auxiliaries everywhere.

Irma Heringhauser, Press Correspondent,
230 Batavia St., Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies Auxiliary of Oakland, Calif., No. 160

Greetings from Oakland Ladies Auxiliary of Carpenters No. 160 to all Auxiliaries.

Well, co-workers, we are writing you at this time to tell you of our latest social affair held at Vice-President Anna Elvin's home. A lovely luncheon was served. The table was attractively arranged and white and yellow cosmos added a pleasing touch. We were served by Sister Elvin.

After a social hour, a game of whist was enjoyed and the awards were made to Erna Jenkins, Verdie Neuman, Mae Bristow, and Theresa Michelsen. The day was ideal and everyone had a good time.

At our last meeting held Tuesday November 1, our guest was the President of the State Council of Auxiliaries of the State of Washington and President of her Auxiliary in Tacoma, Mrs. V. R. Leek.

Sister Mae Bristow made her usual fine report on the proceedings of the meeting of the union label league.

President Mrs. Leek of the Washington State Council of Auxiliaries was then called upon and explained the objective and functioning of an Auxiliary and the value of an Auxiliary. She then explained the significance of the carpenters' emblem repeating the following from memory:

"The official emblem of this organization consists of the rule, the compass, and the jack-plane within a shield, with the motto 'Labor conquers all things' inscribed on the rule. The rule signifies the desire of the organization to live by the golden rule 'To do unto others as we would have others do unto us.' The compass indicates that we shall endeavor to surround our members with better conditions morally, socially, and intellectually.

"The jack-plane, a tool emblematic of the trade. The shield indicating that those who legally wear the emblem are morally bound to safeguard and protect the organization and its members.

"The colors pale blue signifying ideals as pure and as lofty as the sky, while dark red denotes that labor is honorable, and that through labor, red blood flows through the veins of those who toil."

Members then arranged for a trip to San Francisco with Sister Leek as our guest.

Sister Leek was then asked to take the chair and close our meeting. Refreshments were served.

A trip to San Francisco to the Sky room in the Hotel Empire was the feature of the day. The top of this building affords the visitors a view of the city, Treasure Island, and surrounding country.

From the Sky room we went to the Riviera for dinner.

• The good old wish but none the less sincere, A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all.

Mrs. W. C. O'Leary, Press Correspondent.

Auxiliary No. 269 of Pensacola, Florida

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 269 of Pensacola, Fla. organized in June of 1936. We have fifteen active members and are working constantly for new members.

In spite of the fact we are not a large organization, we do our best to help the Brotherhood Local and every other worthy cause.

We meet once a month and each year give the Carpenters' Local a Halloween party, this year entertaining them in the form of a pie social with dancing and a bingo game for amusement. We also participate in the Labor Day activities by joining in the parade and assisting at the carnival.

We would like to hear from Sister Auxiliaries and we give our best wishes to all of them.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. R. J. Graves, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems



Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 122

In this lesson we take up problems relating to roll roofing, which is sold on the market by different trade names. This roofing is made in 1, 2 and 3 ply thicknesses. Some of these roofings have a slate covered top, and these are a little more expensive, but they give a better appearance and, as a rule, last a little longer than the unslated ones.

some sort of instructions, we will go over this rather briefly. The important matters are pointed out by indicators and numbered in their proper order.

Number 1 points to the valley, which is the first thing to put down; number 2 points to the starting strip; number 3, the edge; number 4, the lap onto the valley; 5, the cement coating for the laps. (The amount of lap depends on the pitch of the roof and where the lap is. The laps of valleys should be about 12 inches, while the laps onto

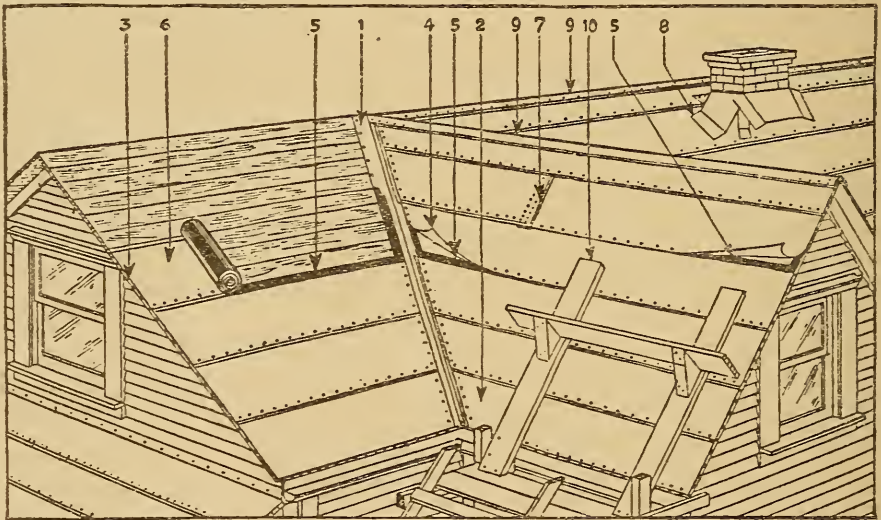


Fig. 1

Roll roofing is used almost exclusively on temporary buildings. The 1-ply is all right for roofs that are to serve for only a season, or perhaps two seasons. The 2-ply will give a little longer service, and the 3-ply, if it is kept well painted with asphalt paint, will last for many years, unless it is damaged by the impact of foreign objects, such as shoes, hail and the like.

Figure 1 is a reproduction of a manufacturer's illustration dealing with the application of roll roofing. And since each roll of this roofing carries with it

valleys should be 6 inches. The laps between strips from 2 to 3 inches, and the lap for cross joints should be about 4 inches.) Number 6 shows a strip partly unrolled. Number 7 shows the cross joint and the nailing. These joints should be well cemented before they are nailed. Number 8 points out the chimney flashing. Number 9 the ridge and number 10 the staging.

Figure 2 brings us to our own illustrations, where we are showing four edge finishes for roll roofing. At a is shown a good finish. This fits snugly to

the sheathing and projects a little below the edge, which provides a drip. At b is a similar edge finish, but is reinforced by a strip of wood. This strip can be painted to match the rest of the build-

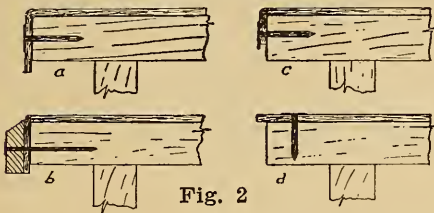


Fig. 2

ing, if it is painted. The edge finishes shown at c and d are not so good. Even if they should give the required service, so far as shedding water is concerned, they do not look well.

Figure 3 shows three laps. The one numbered 1, is a good one. Number 2 and 3 are both bad. Figure 4 shows

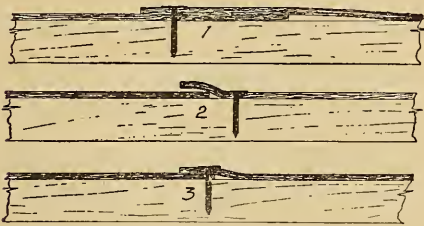


Fig. 3

other laps and nailings. At number 1 is shown a good lap onto a valley, which also shows how it should be nailed. Number 2 and number 3 indicate gross carelessness, while numbers 4 and 5 are good examples of what happens when the workman wants to do more nailing than he has time for in

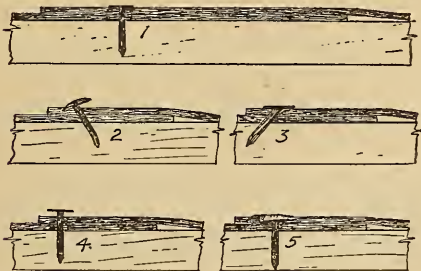


Fig. 4

order to catch the next street car, or meet a fishing or other "date."

Figure 5 shows two methods of flashing where the roof joins brickwork. The one to the left represents a metal flashing, while the one to the right a flashing made of roofing material. This should have a coating of cement on the under side before it is put into place. How the corner is made, is shown by the perspective view given by Fig. 6. The part marked X, should be covered

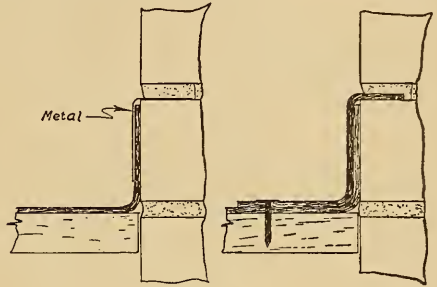


Fig. 5

with fibered cement, somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 8. The flashing should be well nailed, as we are showing it.

Figure 7 shows two methods of joining roofing to a wall without counter-flashing. To the left we are showing how the end of the roofing is lapped onto a brick wall and sealed with fibered cement. To the right we have the roofing slipped behind the first piece of siding, which makes a water-tight job.

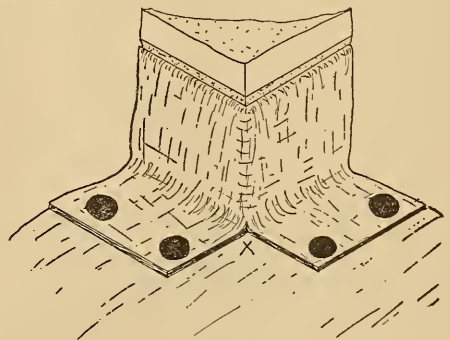


Fig. 6

A good corner finish for any of these flashing designs is shown by Fig. 8.

There is a way of putting on roll roofing and keeping the nailing concealed. The strips of roofing are put down just as in the customary way, but the upper edges only are nailed to the

sheathing at intervals from 12 to 24 inches. The lower edges of the roofing are sealed to the strips below with roofing cement. Wherever a joint does not stick tight, it must be weighted down until the cement has had time to set enough to hold.

It must be remembered that this method is not the one recommended by

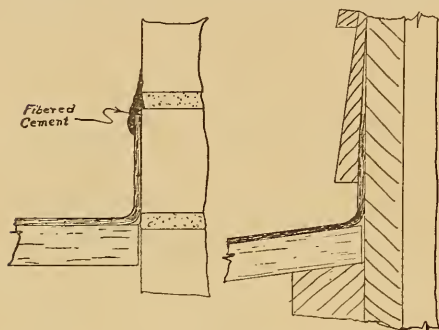


Fig. 7

the manufacturers of roll roofing. It is a good method, if the work is properly done. It would hardly work on a roof that is open underneath, where the wind can come in and lift the roofing. Its most practical use is on small buildings where a good appearance is desired.

The sheathing for roll roofing should have especial care, for a great deal depends on it as to how long the roof will last. Wide cracks should be avoided, and knot holes and the like should be

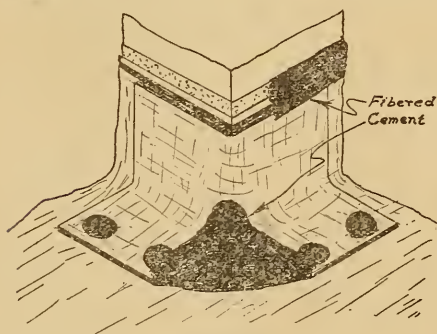


Fig. 8

covered with stiff sheet metal. The sheathing should be well seasoned and dry when the roofing is put down. The boards should not be wider than eight inches. (1x6's, as a rule, give the best results.) Warping, shrinking and swelling of the sheathing are often respon-

sible for springing leaks in this kind of roofs, long before the roofing has rendered its maximum service.

Roll roofing, unless slated, should receive a coat of asphalt paint right after it is put down, but if that is impossible or undesirable, the nail heads should be painted to prevent rusting.

Blue Print Reading And Estimating

By L. Perth

CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO

SHINGLES

Of the various materials used for covering roof areas there are hardly any having a greater degree of attractiveness and economy than wooden shingles.

However, it should not be inferred that any kind of wood shingles will do for your roof. There is as much difference between the various grades of wooden shingles as there is in many other building materials.

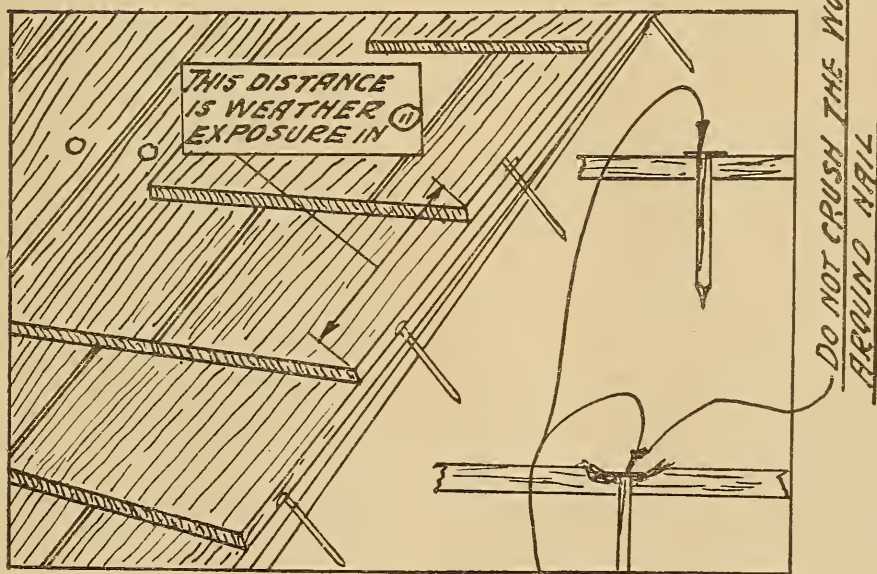
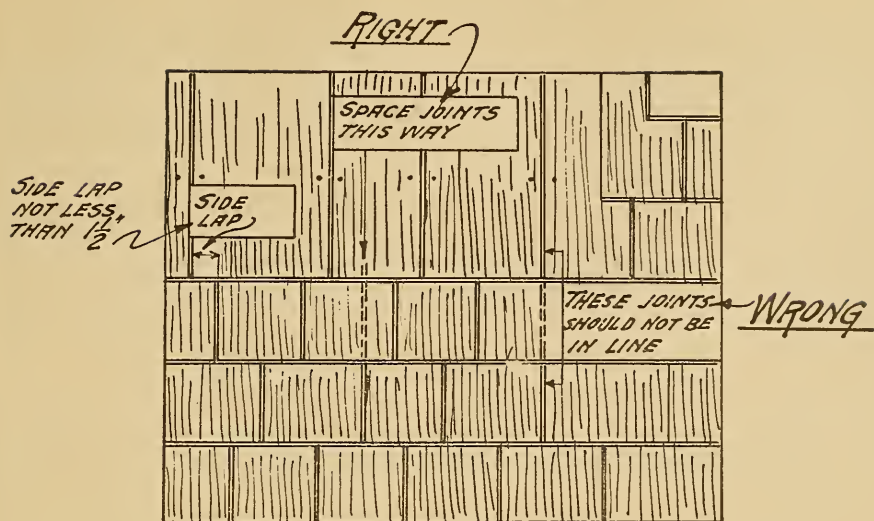
The best grade of wooden shingles are made from wood that is clear from knots. The method of sawing is the same as that used in the production of the best grade of soft wood flooring, that is to say it is edge grain or quarter sawed.

The annual rings in edge grain shingles run parallel to the long dimension of the shingle butt. This makes them more durable and they also present a surface which readily absorbs and retains the protective stain if such should be applied.

Western red cedar, cypress and redwood are the woods used for the manufacture of shingles.

Edge grain shingles will not warp, curl, or split as will flat grained, knotty shingles. When a shingle begins to curl that usually is the beginning of the end of the roof. It is therefore evident why it is recommended to use only the very best on the market, i.e. edge grained shingles which will lie flat and remain flat. Staining or dipping in creosote renders shingleless weather resistant and when properly applied they should last for a long period of years.

Shingles usually come in 16, 18 or 24 inch lengths. The 16 inch shingle is laid so that 4½ or 5 inches is exposed



to the weather; the 18 inch length is laid $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the weather and the 24 inch length $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Greater exposures result in thinner and less en-

during roofs. It should be borne in mind, however, that in good roof construction there should be three layers of wood at every point to insure com-

plete freedom from leakage in heavy wind driven rainstorms.

Depending upon climatic conditions open or solid roof decks for the application of shingles are used. In many parts of the country solid roof decks are preferred and for this purpose it is common practice to use matched boards or shiplap.

Asphalt saturated felt should never be applied to roof decks before the shingles are laid. If added insulation is desirable the roof may be covered with resin sized building paper.

When open sheathing is used it is called a "slat deck," and the roof boards usually are 1"x3", 1"x4" or 1"x6" strips, spaced as far apart on centers as the shingles are to be laid to the weather.

At the eaves where the shingles begin the first course should be doubled. Shingles should be spaced at least one-eighth inch apart, with joints "broken" so as not to occur directly over each other. This is very definitely illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

One of the most commonly neglected features is the matter of nails. Bright, blued, or steel wire nails should never be used in applying shingles. This kind of nails is only a temporary attachment for the shingle. They will rust away in no time and the shingle will begin to come loose in a short time. Frequently the shingles are blamed whereas in reality the nails are at fault. It certainly is a folly to attach a high grade red cedar shingle with cheap iron nails which will rust out in a short span of years.

Only hot dipped zinc coated nails should be used if it is desired that the roof should last as long as the shingles. It is the "coating" which is essential. It makes no difference whether the nails are round wire or square cut. The important thing is that they should be heavily coated with zinc, which prevents all corrosion. Copper nails are also recommended. Copper exhibits sufficient resistance to corrosion. However, being much softer, copper nails are hard to drive into the sheathing without bending. Use only two nails per shingle. No nails should be exposed or visible. In driving the shingle nails care should be taken that nailheads should be flush with the surface of the shingle. If nails are driven below the surface

the fibers of the wood are being destroyed which invites decay.

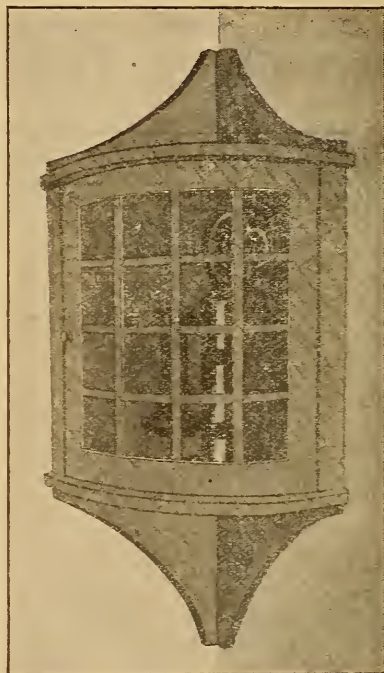
The accompanying drawings illustrate vividly the method of application of shingles to roof decks, which are recommended by the Red Cedar Shingle Bureau.

Further discussion as to the use of shingles and other types of roofing will be continued in the succeeding issues.

Curved Front Corner Telephone Cabinet

By Charles A. King

Many times a telephone cabinet of ordinary design seems out of place in a tastefully furnished room but this may be remedied by making this one which any home worker will find intensely in-



teresting. It may be made of any wood to suit the furnishings of the room.

Get out the top and bottom, each $\frac{5}{8}$ " thick; shape the front to a quarter circle of $10\frac{3}{4}$ " radius and with an accurately squared edge; cut $\frac{1}{4}$ " from each back edge to enter a $\frac{5}{8}$ " groove $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep as shown. The backs are $9\frac{3}{8}$ " and $9\frac{3}{4}$ " wide respectively and each

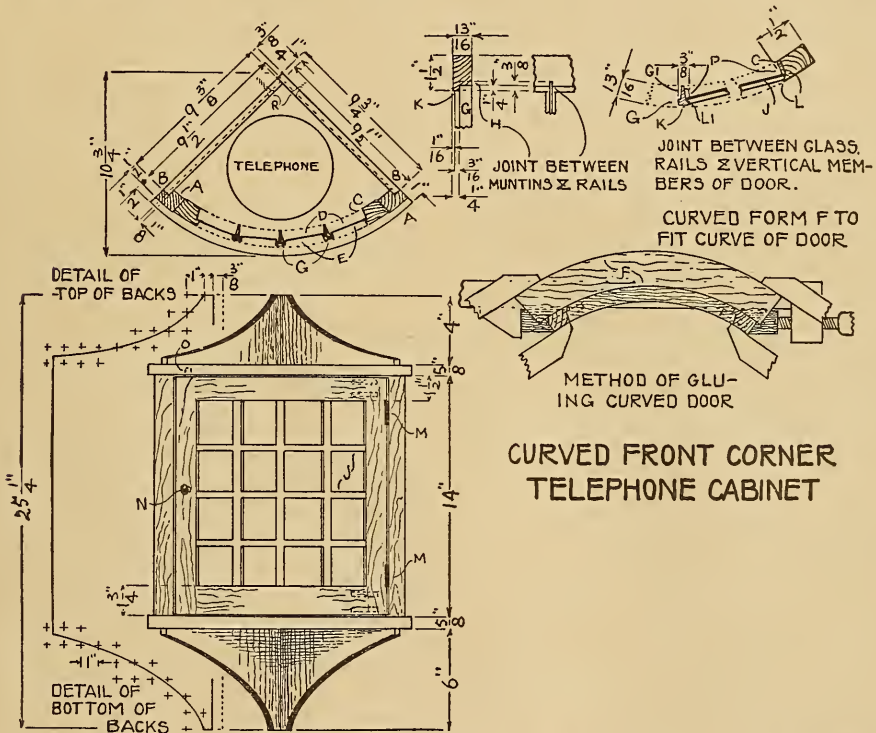
24¼" long; shape the ends as suggested. Locate the grooves and cut them accurately.

Prepare pilasters A 13/16" thick x 1½" x 14" and rabbet the back corner 5/16" x 3/8". Smooth and sandpaper exposed surfaces and assemble all with glue and brads. Be sure the edges of pilasters A are out of wind when sighted across and an equal distance apart measuring straight across the opening.

Draw the top view of the door on a piece of pasteboard making it amply

Make two 13/16" x 2" curved forms F and trial fit the door; when it is right, glue and assemble. Sight across the corners of the opposite stiles to be sure the door rests true and out of wind.

Make four muntins G 3/8" wide on the face and 3/4" thick with 1/8" x 9/16" tapered rabbets at at G1. Fit into the rails 1/8" at each end as at H so the height of the glass will be equal in all, and glue in place. Make twelve rails J 3/16" x 3/8" x 3" long; place one form F near the location of the middle glass



large to fit between the pilasters A. Make the top and bottom rails by sawing them out of a 1¾" plain sawn plank. Rough cut the stiles about 15" long and make the tapered rabbets as suggested to allow the glass to be fitted easily. Glue pieces C to fill the rabbets at the ends to make bearings for the ends of the curved rails; make dowel joints with 5/16" dowels, placing the rails to be sure the door will have ample height. Cut a glass rabbet ¼" x 3/8" roughly to curve D in both rails, leaving wood to be trimmed to the straight line E as explained later.

rail, slip a piece 1/16" thick between it and the muntin to hold the latter straight, to allow for the 1/16" sinkage at L and to keep the glass rails and muntins flush at L1. Note that the sharp ends of each rail are fitted under the rabbets of the muntins and stiles which will hold them if well glued. With a sharp chisel cut the rabbets of the stiles and muntins so the glass will closely fit the edges of the rabbets. Use glue sparingly but use enough of it; too much glue makes trouble in cleaning off and in other ways. Cut the straight line E on the top and bottom rails to receive the ends of the glass.

Fit the door and hang it temporarily with $1\frac{1}{2}$ " medium brass hinges at M and set a small plug spring plug catch at O. Cut strips of glass about $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and $11\frac{1}{4}$ " long, (verify) place in the door, fit strips P $\frac{1}{8}$ " x $\frac{3}{8}$ " on each side of each muntin, mark for easy replacement and lay aside until finishing is done. If preferred, light plywood may be used in place of the glass or the tracery may be omitted and a single $3/16$ " panel warped or sprung into the door; this would be commonplace but it may be easily done. A sheet of heavy celophane may be fitted and will take the place of curved glass.

Stain all exposed wood or leave it natural if preferred; three or four light coats of shellac rubbed with 6/0 sandpaper and finished with wax will give excellent results. Put glass in place, glue glass strips P holding them with spring clothes pins; drive $\frac{1}{2}$ " No. 20 brads in L of the stiles and of the top and bottom rails. Hang permanently and place a brass knob at N.

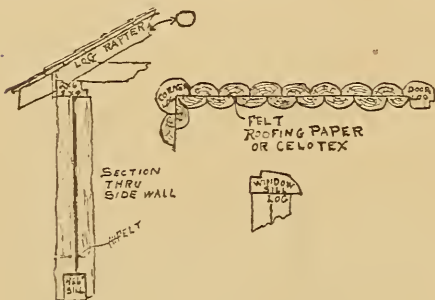
Hang the finished cabinet in the corner with screws through the backs into the corner studs as at R; connect the telephone through the wall or partition if feasible, otherwise through the bottom of the cabinet. By placing a shelf or two in the cabinet it may be used for a curio case if preferred.

The Log Split House

By Thomas H. Nolan, Local 141,
Chicago

Perhaps many of you have seen this idea in log houses or summer homes.

It is not necessary to explain every move in building a house to the readers of The Carpenter magazine.



First cut the logs for the height vertical of the building, say 8 feet long. Cut

them in the late fall when the sap is down.

Next send them to a mill and have them ripped up the center, then rip the edges to a $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thickness. Use logs from 6 inches to 10 inches diameter. In setting them use a 4 inch by 6 inch sill set on piers. Check in the uprights to the $\frac{7}{8}$ inch line and a double 2 inch by 6 inch top plate. Use the logs alternately with heavy felt or roofing paper between. The rafters can easily be made from the logs smaller than the 6 inch diameter. Just straighten the top or roof board line, leaving the bottoms round. The ceiling joists or collar beams are the same, bottoms round.

You can build a very pretty gambrel roof log house using all logs except roof boards and flooring. The window and door frames are also of rabbetted logs.

You will surely make a sale to the summer home enthusiast who likes something different that will outlast the old horizontal type.

A Veteran Divulges A Trade Secret

Editor, The Carpenter:

We old boys who can not step as quickly as the young fellows find we must make up in head work what we lack otherwise.

We hear of carpenters who can fit and hang up to 20 doors in 8 hours. Personally I have never worked with such fast men nor, have I seen their work but have been told there are many such.

In a monthly magazine "Carpentry and Building," discontinued many years ago I read this item. "A well hung door is a joy forever and a poorly hung door is an abomination before the Lord." Deny it if you can. Here is a gadget I have made and found helpful in marking for the butts.

A fairly straight stick about $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " x about 6'8" long (for doors 6'8" high). Two pieces of sheet iron exactly $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x $3\frac{3}{4}$ ", square and true. Drill 2 screw holes in each piece and secure to pole with screws 6" or 7" from one end and 10" or 11" from the other.

Another piece of sheet iron of fairly heavy gauge, say number 20 and about $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x $2\frac{3}{4}$ " square, cut out the four

corners to form a cross and drill 2 holes in each of the longer legs and turn down to form a fork to fit over the top of the stick and secure with screws.

For marking for the butts pull tee head of pole against head jamb and mark top and bottom of both pieces. In marking door, hook tee head over top of door and mark as before. The thickness of the tee iron forms the clearance of the door at top. Of course different height of doors and different size butts requires a pole.

H. M.,
Seattle, Local 131.

Blocking Up

Wood floors that are laid over concrete slabs, necessarily must be nailed to what are commonly called "screeds," usually 2x2's. Screeds are also often used over blind wood floors, either to provide airspace or to facilitate the matter of leveling up an uneven floor. Whatever the situation might be, there

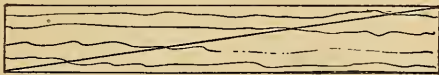


Fig. 1

are always some blocking-up problems that present themselves before such a job is done. This is especially true, where plumbing, heating or ventilating fixtures must be installed. Perhaps the best means of blocking up flooring, where screeds are used, is by using wedges.

Figure 1 shows by the diagonal line how a piece of screeding should be



Fig. 2

ripped in order to provide wedges for blocking up. Fig. 2 shows the wedges in place and the flooring nailed to it. The wedges, when they are in the proper position must be nailed together, and then placed under the flooring boards that need reinforcement by blocking up. Fig. 3, to the left, shows an end view of the blocking shown by Fig. 2. To the right a screed is shown

in place. The horizontal dotted lines to the left indicate the position of the flooring when it runs through. In such

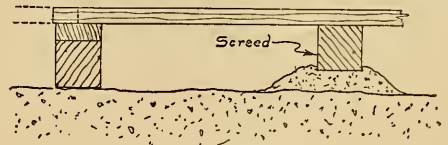


Fig. 3

an event, the blocking would be holding up a butt joint, such as frequently must be made, even with end-matched flooring. The vertical dotted line represents the position of such a joint over the blocking.—H. H. Siegle.

From St. Paul

II

The second problem the St. Paul brother wants information on, is a curved concrete stairs, and we presume

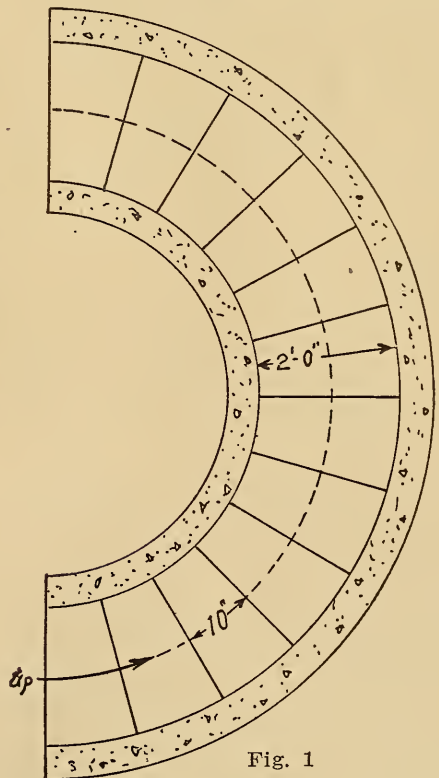


Fig. 1

he means circular stairs. The first article appeared in the October issue.

Figure 1 shows a floor plan of a narrow circular concrete stairs, supported by concrete walls. The dotted line represents the line of traffic, at which point the steps should be the width desired. If the circle is small, then the stairs should be made narrow, but if the circle is large the stairs can be made wider in proportion.

Assuming that we are to build this stairs from a concrete floor the first thing to do is to lay out the stairs, including the supporting walls, as we are showing it in Fig. 2 on the concrete floor, drawing the circles from the center pointed out at C. The riser lines are to be drawn radiating from this center, as we are indicating by the dotted lines. When this is done proceed to build the inside form for the inside wall and the outside form of the out-

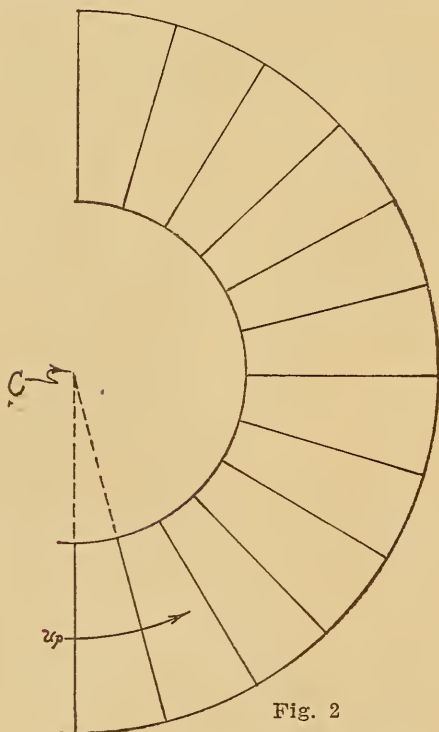


Fig. 2

side wall, as we are showing by Fig. 3, using narrow boards and placing them perpendicular. When these two forms are up, with a straight-edge, plum, and a story pole with the elevations of the steps marked on it, mark the steps on these forms, using the lines shown in Fig. 2 for the riser lines, and the story pole for the horizontal step lines. The

steps marked, put in the forms for the supporting walls and the bottom of the stairs, and then the forms for the risers, reinforcing them with blocks, as we are showing.

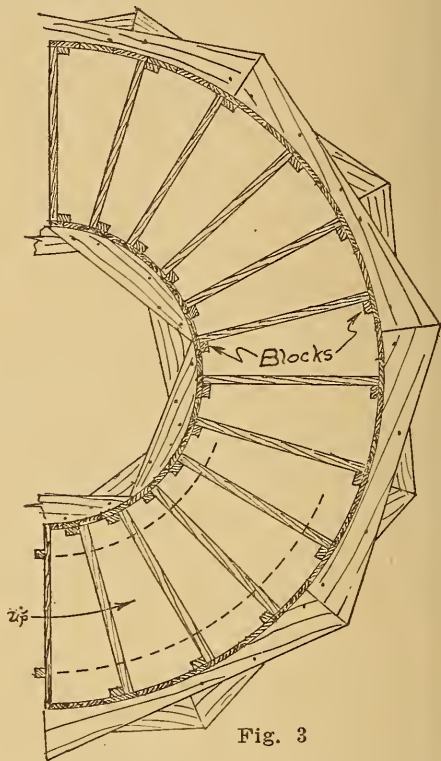


Fig. 3

Circular stairs, it should be remembered, should not be used excepting in cases of emergency, if they can be avoided; for they are hazardous, expensive and take up a great deal of space.

Glue Paddles

Altogether too many times when a carpenter needs a glue paddle, the making of a suitable paddle is neglected. At any rate, we have seen that done many times, and, to be frank, have done it ourselves. There is a certain justification for this when only a little dab of glue is needed, but in cases where the glue pot is to be kept handy for, say, regular use, there should be made a suitable paddle, even though it takes a few minutes to do it.

Every carpenter, perhaps, has a glue-paddle form of his own, which suits

him better than the forms of his associates use, and that is the way it should be. But on the other hand, he should be willing to learn something new whenever he can, and if that is along

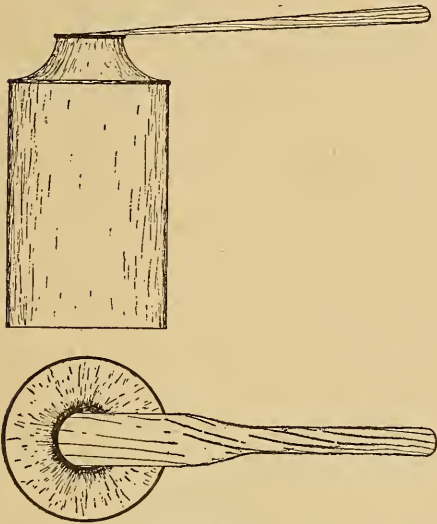


Fig. 1

the line of a glue paddle, he should give it proper consideration.

Figure 1 shows a glue paddle, which when not in use for spreading glue, is nevertheless used as a cover for the glue pot. The upper drawing shows the glue pot with the paddle stuck into its mouth, giving an edge view of the paddle. At the bottom is shown a top view of the glue pot and the paddle. Using the paddle in this way keeps it constantly with the glue pot and ready for use when needed.

Figure 2, shows a side and edge view of another form of glue paddle,

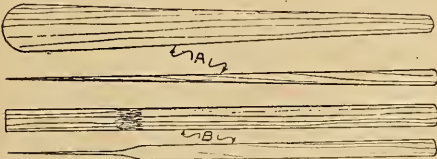


Fig. 2

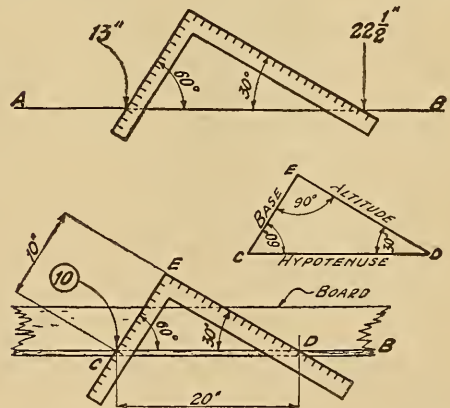
which can also be used as a cover for the glue pot. At B is shown a side and edge view of a paddle that is suitable for many purposes. These suggestions are not hard-and-fast and therefore will permit modification.

THE EXCHANGE □ DESK □

Several communications were received at "The Exchange Desk" since its inauguration a few weeks ago. However, they all are in quest of information, which is perfectly in accord with the principal functions of the craft problem department of our Journal.

Perhaps all of our readers did not understand the purpose of establishing this section entitled "The Exchange Desk." As the name implies its main purpose is "the exchange of ideas," one of the most helpfully productive and educational activities among the members of any organization.

No one will deny the fact that everyone has at one time or another a



thought of a different nature than the kind we usually entertain.

If such a thought happens to pertain to our trade or profession, or any other activity and if such thought seems to have a possibility of being applied in a practical way, it seems unjust to ourselves and others to "hide it under the bushel."

It frequently happens that such ideas may seem rather insignificant to the one in whose mind they originate. This, however, does not justify withholding it from publicity. It is an ac-

cepted fact that simplest ideas had significant consequences, and it also has been proved many times that many of those responsible for revolutionizing a province of human knowledge or activity, never ascribed any importance to the thought which gave impetus to same.

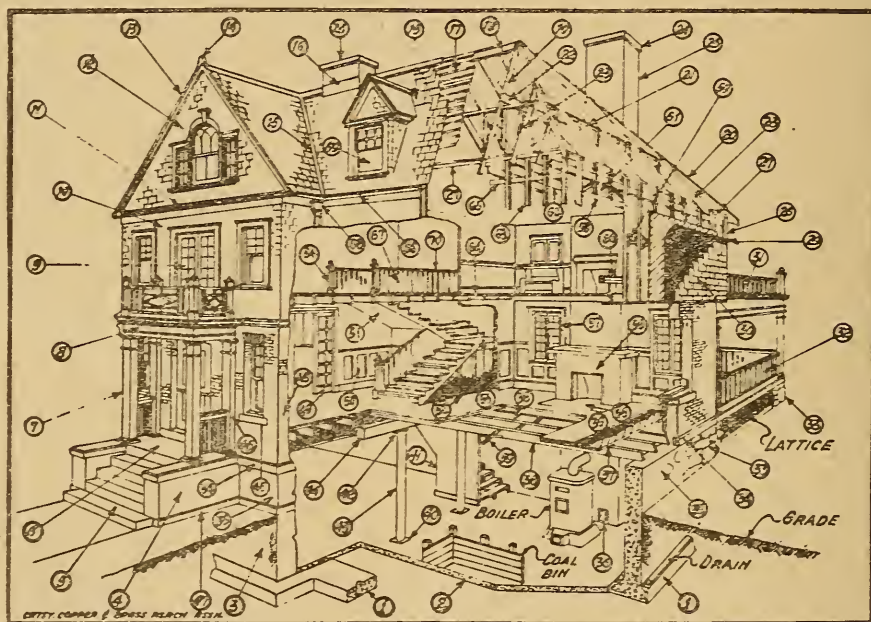
This holds good in every walk of life and especially is this true in the case of individuals engaged in creative arts of which carpentry is an outstanding one.

Carpenters more frequently than any other building mechanics are confront-

to keep it going we certainly want your ideas. No matter what the nature of it may be, make a rough sketch, write a description and send it in. If it is of any merit at all it will be presented in the columns of our Journal.

The functions of the Exchange Desk however are not limited to the development of new ideas only. Queries may be addressed and answers to these are assured. These will be published as space permits. The answers to the following inquiries may be of interest to many of our readers:

Q. 1. I am using my Steel Square



ed with problems which in many instances require extreme ingenuity for their solution. It is also true that carpenters solve their problems, and think nothing of it.

It is evident that the same situation may be faced by different individuals at different times under different conditions.

Don't you think it would be profitable for all concerned to give such occasions publicity so that all your brothers and comrades engaged in the same sort of activity may utilize your efforts and in turn "exchange" their ideas with you? This is primarily the objective of "The Exchange Desk" and in order

whenever I have a chance and I have all the back numbers of The Carpenter in which the articles on Roof Framing were printed. I would like to know how to establish 30 and 60 degrees angles by means of the Steel Square.

A. There are two methods of laying out 30 and 60 angles by the use of the Steel Square. Referring to the accompanying diagrams, lay the Square on the board so that the figure 20" on the blade and the figure 10 on the tongue will coincide with the edge CB. Angle C will be 60 degrees and angle D 30 degrees.

You understand that this construction forms a right angle triangle CED

in which side CE is the base, ED is the altitude and CD is the hypotenuse.

The second method is by using the figures: $22\frac{1}{2}$ " on blade and 13" on tongue as shown on diagram.

Q. 2. On many jobs I have been working I hear the name "Pilaster" and "Soffit." While my work has no direct connection with these terms I would like very much to know their exact meaning.

A. We have prepared a "Diagram of Building Terms" most commonly used in building construction and it should be of great assistance and interest to all connected with the building industry.

On this diagram the principal parts of a building are numbered. We would suggest that our readers make out a table containing numbers from 1 to 70. Then referring to the Diagram establish the name of each part and write its name opposite the corresponding number. Thus, taking "59" on the diagram you write in your table the corresponding term opposite the number 59. In this case it will be "Bridging."

Now, to elucidate the two terms in question. "Pilaster"—this is an upright architectural member, a pillar, usually rectangular in section. Its structural function is that of a pier but is treated as a column. Frequently with capital, shaft and base. "46" indicates a Pilaster on our diagram.

"Soffit"—The underside of the subordinate parts and members of a building, such as staircases, archways, cornices. Refer to "51" on Diagram—Stair soffit.

The answers corresponding to all terms shown on this diagram will be published in the subsequent issues.

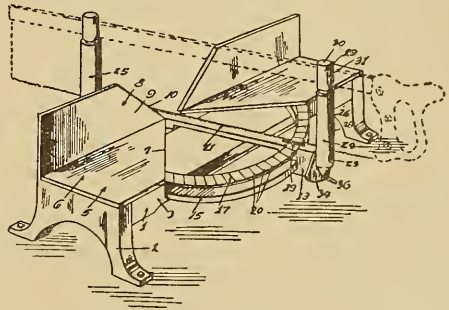
New and Improved Miter Box

Brothers Harry Poole and George B. Romain, of Dillon, Montana, have invented a new and improved miter box.

The ordinary miter box is so constructed that by its use a piece of work may be cut diagonally at practically any desired angle, but frequently it becomes necessary to cut a piece of work not only diagonally but also obliquely and when one is confronted with this task the ordinary miter box is found to be

useless, and the work must be measured and the cut laid out thereon and the saw then guided by hand in making the cut.

It is therefore the primary objective of the present invention to provide a miter box so constructed that the means for supporting and guiding the saw may be adjusted to adapt the saw to cut not only diagonally but also obliquely through the piece of work laid upon



the bed plate of the box and thus, in a single operation, accurately cut the work on a plane which is both diagonal and oblique to one of its faces.

Another objective of the invention is to so construct and mount the means for supporting and guiding the saw that the saw when supported thereby may be adjusted to assume any desired angle with relation to the back plate of the box and at the same time any desired angle oblique to the bed plate of the box so that when the saw is manipulated it will cut not only diagonally but also into the piece of work laid upon the bed plate and against the back plate.

Another feature of the invention is the provision for accurate adjustment of the saw supporting and guiding means and for securely holding the parts in positions of adjustment while the saw is being used.

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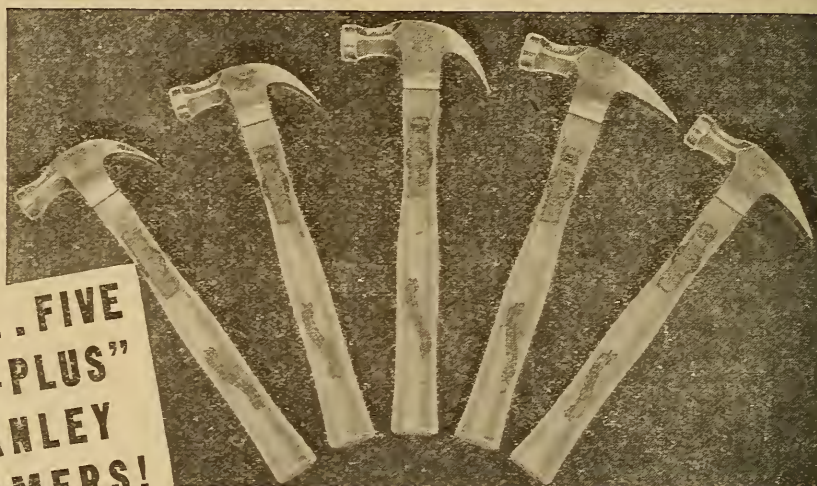
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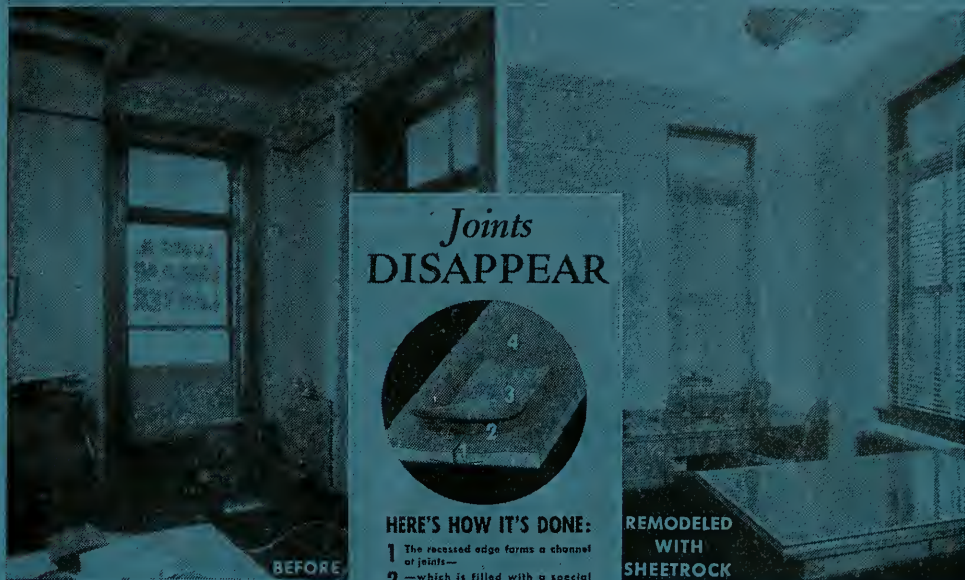
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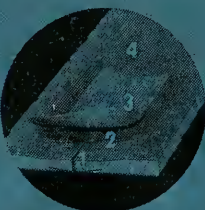
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